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THE TIMES

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SDP launched with aim of 'reconciling the nation'

The Social Democrats launched themselves as a new political party at a crowded news conference in London yesterday, promising to "reconcile the nation" and "heal divisions between classes". A report late last night said that 8,000 people had told the party that they wanted to join.

Photograph by Bill Warhurst

Party launch: The Social Democrats' Gang of Four, Mr Roy Jenkins, Dr David Owen, Mr William Rodgers and Mrs Shirley Williams, meeting the press in London yesterday.

New party almost forgets Liberals

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

With promises to "reconcile the nation" and "to heal divisions between classes", the Social Democrats yesterday duly launched themselves into the fray as a new political party, the first in Britain to be run, in policies and selection, on a one-member-one-vote basis.

With their eyes set on the next election, and on the chance they detect of winning, with the Liberals, a majority in the Commons, the Gang of Four almost managed at their launching to forget the Liberals and the vow to form the next government.

At a crowded news conference in London, staged brilliantly for television, and with a claque of applauding supporters, it was only under reporters' questions that the Liberals got a mention. And it was only at the very end that Mrs Shirley Williams, one of the founding co-leaders of the party, ventured that they would have "great influence on the future of the country", and a chance, with the Liberals, of forming the majority.

The launching of the new party was mentioned at Commons question time. Mrs Thatcher sought to ridicule Labour, Liberals, and the Social Democrats as "all divisions of Socialism", with Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, protesting.

None of the four leaders—Mr Roy Jenkins, Dr David Owen, Mr William Rodgers, and Mrs Williams—had mentioned the Liberals in their brief opening statements; nor had the statement of principles, and the elaboration of the Limehouse Declaration entitled "Twelve Tasks for Social Democrats".

But Mr David Steel, Liberal leader, promptly asked, after the Prophet Amos: "Can two walk together, except they be agreed?"

In a speech prepared for delivery to the Scottish Liberal Party conference in Galashiels, he urged "a joint policy agreement, a joint election campaign, and joint agreements on constituency candidates".

"This involves swallowing some pride on both our parts, or the Social Democrats it involves recognizing, rather more graciously than they have ..., the fact that Liberals not ... share their analysis of what is wrong with our political system: we were advocating the right solutions long before they were."

Social Democrats had now "got quickly into discussion with us to secure agreement on priorities."

The Social Democrats doubtless agree. Mr Rodgers said: "We want a cooperative relationship with them. We need it for electoral purposes." But their emphasis is on themselves. Their new statements, on the record, were that they intended putting up candidates in about half the 635 seats at the next election—excepting Northern Ireland, where they would set up no party organization.

They would fight by-elections as they occurred, but would not fight the local elections until next year. In the coming local elections in May they would endorse no candidates, not even, it seems, the Liberals.

The one-member-one-vote system would not come into effect until the party had completed its structure. In the meantime a steering committee would run the party, and would, under interim rules published yesterday, have wide powers, including selection of candidates as necessary.

The 14-member steering committee, besides the Gang of Four, includes seven of the MPs who left the Labour Party, two former Labour Ministers (Mr Dick Taverne QC and Professor David Marquand), Mr Jim Daly an industrial relations lecturer, and Mr Alec McGivan, as secretary.

The main feature of the news conference was its relative slickness, and the resistance of the four leaders to being dragged into policy statements. Mr Jenkins said that the country had suffered too much from "manifesto-itis".

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The whole launching, including regional journeys and advertisements, cost £170,000, the party said. Mr Jenkins, as coordinator of policy, had most questions to answer. The 12-tasks statement had his stamp, too: and its most notable proposal was to use North Sea oil in an industrial investment programme backed by "an incomes policy flexible enough to last and which will reduce the conflict between higher employment and lower inflation".

Mr Jenkins accepted that incomes policy was "one of the most difficult things we have to do". But in working it out it must not be "centralized"; it would not be a matter of a deal with a few trade unions, but getting it accepted by union members throughout the country.

Some questions were ducked. leader? "Not today." Mr Rodgers said. It would be up to the members to elect their "leader or leaders". Perhaps they will continue collectively.

Mr Foot, in a BBC interview, later castigated the Labour defectors' refusal to resign their seats as "an act of dishonour".

The constituency officers of the 13 former Labour MPs sitting in the Commons issued a joint statement through Labour Party headquarters condemning them for leaving the party, repudiating their claim to be faithful to the party's 1979 manifesto, and calling for their immediate resignation.

One in ten jobs cut in British factories

By Melvyn Westlake

One in ten of all jobs in Britain's manufacturing industries has been wiped out by the recession during the last year, a statistic which is bound to intensify widespread concern at the pace of de-industrialization.

Figures published yesterday by the Department of Employment show that the number of jobs in manufacturing industry had sunk to 6,190,000 by January, compared with 6,910,000 a year earlier and well over seven million when the recession started in mid-1979. Since that time, manufacturing employment has contracted by some 12 per cent.

In 1980 alone, the fall in manufacturing employment has exceeded the drop which took place in both the previous worst postwar recession years taken together—1974 and 1975.

However, it is not only manufacturing that is being hit this time. Employment in service industries is also provisionally estimated to have slumped by 100,000 in the last three months of last year, after a fall of a similar order in the third quarter.

Until the present recession, employment in the service industries had been growing almost continuously, expanding by 1,750,000 in a decade.

The loss of jobs in the economy is considerably greater than the increase in recorded unemployment, as many people are drifting out of the labour market altogether.

As a result of such trends, total employment is thought to have dropped by 350,000 in the last three months of 1980, while registered unemployment rose by about 200,000. The total workforce is therefore contracting in spite of an increase in the population of working age, which had previously been expected to expand the labour force by about 200,000 a year.

The drop in manufacturing employment is a reflection of the large fall in demand experienced by this sector. The output of manufacturing industry is estimated to have slumped by about 14 per cent during 1980.

The extent to which this represents permanent de-industrialization remains unclear. The term implies a reduction in the nation's capacity to produce certain goods, but how much of the drop in manufacturing employment involves a permanent reduction in capacity has still to emerge.

It is clear that many more jobs in manufacturing would have disappeared if there had not been a big fall in overtime and a sharp jump in short-time working.

Commons recess

The House of Commons will adjourn for the Easter recess on Thursday, April 16, and return on Monday, April 27.

Mrs Thatcher says inquiries failed to incriminate Sir Roger Hollis

By Peter Hennessy, Craig Seton and Stewart Tendler

The Prime Minister yesterday cleared Sir Roger Hollis, the former head of MI5, of working as a Soviet agent within Britain's counter-espionage service. He had, she told the Commons, been investigated like many others in the aftermath of the Philby affair but two inquiries had failed to incriminate him.

In a statement prompted by a series of reports in the Daily Mail this week written by Mr Chapman Pincher, Mrs Thatcher said the record of the security services had improved since the days of Philby. But since methods of infiltration can change over the years she had asked the Security Commission to report on the risks and defences.

Mr Pincher's articles, based on his book Their Trade is Treachery, published yesterday, have mentioned other figures apart from Sir Roger but Mrs Thatcher, strongly critical of the book, said she would not comment on those since interpretations might be placed on who was mentioned and who was not.

Mr Pincher has alleged that the late Lord Bradwell, formerly Mr Tom Driberg, MP, had worked as a spy for both Britain and Russia. He has also identified Mr Charles Ellis, a senior MI6 man, now dead, as a spy for Germany and possibly Russia.

Mrs Thatcher said that the book contained material which was "inaccurate or distorted". She confined her comments to Sir Roger, Mr Philby and Professor Anthony Blunt. In referring to Professor Blunt she implied that he might have been a far more important spy than had been admitted by Whitehall.

The investigations into penetration had also led to a number of people being moved from sensitive posts or taking retirement early. Those actions had been taken when it was found impossible to secure evidence on which charges could be laid.

Mrs Thatcher said that the investigations into Soviet penetration stretched back to events 40 years ago. Many of the people named or implicated in Mr Pincher's book as those investigated were dead or long retired. None was still in public service.

All the cases referred to in the book were part of investigations which covered "not only those suspected of being guilty but also those who could conceivably fit the often inconclusive leads available", the Prime Minister said.

As the Commons listened in silence, she went on: "Apart from the main allegation I do not propose to comment on the other allegations and insinuations in this book. Nor can I say which allegations are unsubstantiated or untrue, as some certainly are, since by doing so I should implicitly be indicating those which were suspected of having a degree of substance."

Turning to the case of Sir Roger, Mrs Thatcher, who had revealed Professor Blunt as a spy in 1979, said: "The case for investigating Sir Roger Hollis was based on certain leads which suggested, but did not prove, that there had been a Russian agent at a relatively senior level in British counter-intelligence in the last years of the war".

The leads did not identify Sir Roger and could have applied to Mr Philby or Professor Blunt. But he was investigated since he fitted some of the leads.

Sir Roger was investigated after his retirement in 1965. Mrs Thatcher said: it did not conclusively prove his innocence: indeed it is very often impossible to prove innocence; that is why in our law the burden of proof is placed upon those who seek to establish guilt".

No evidence incriminated Sir Roger and at the end of the inquiry it was concluded that he was not a Soviet agent. But that view was challenged by some of those concerned. In July, 1974, Lord Burke Trend, former Secretary of the Cabinet, began a year-long examination of the case.

The Prime Minister said Lord Trend saw files and talked to those concerned including two people who felt the inquiry should be reopened.

Mrs Thatcher said Mr Pincher's book was wrong to claim that Lord Trend decided there was a strong prima facie case showing MI5 had been penetrated over many years by someone other than Professor Blunt and named Sir Roger as the likely culprit.

Lord Trend had told Mrs Thatcher that he agreed with those who believed that although it was impossible to prove the negative it was concluded Sir Roger had not been a Russian agent.

On defences against penetration, recent achievements showed that success would not have occurred had the security services been penetrated. However, the last review had been held in 1962 and it was time for a reexamination.

The Security Commission would carry this out and the Prime Minister would report to the Commons.

Lord Trend said last night: "You may take it that I concur entirely with Mrs Thatcher's statement. Apart from that I have no comment to make."

Mr Graham Mitchell, a former deputy director of MI5 under Sir Roger, last night confirmed that he was the man codenamed "Peters" who had been suspected of being a KGB agent before being cleared by an internal inquiry.

The Security Commission has six members in addition to Lord Diplock. They are Lord Bridge, Lord of Appeal, Lord Greenhill, former head of the Diplomatic Service, Lord Allen of Abbeydale, a retired Permanent Secretary to the Home Office, General Sir Dudley Ward, former Colonel Commandant of the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Admiral Sir Horace Law, former Commander-in-Chief, Naval Home Command, and Sir Alan Cottrell, Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, and a former chief scientific adviser to the Government.

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Former head of MI5 speaks

Sir Martin Furnival Jones, Sir Roger Hollis's successor as Director-General of MI5, told The Times the public could have confidence in his former service, from which he retired in 1972. Speaking from his home in Bedfordshire, he added: "If you go back over the record, you will find that one prime minister after another had confidence in it. The public ought to take comfort from the fact that prime ministers have said this time and time again." Chapman Pincher and members of the public might think he was prejudiced in favour of the service, so it was much better to rely on the opinion of people outside the service, Sir Martin said.

White House fears that Russia is about to intervene in Poland

From David Cross
Washington, March 26

The White House announced today that it was watching with growing concern indications that the authorities in Moscow and Warsaw might be preparing to take repressive action in Poland.

After a meeting of the National Security Council this afternoon, a statement said that Washington was particularly worried about "indications that Polish authorities may be preparing to use force to deal with the continuing differences in that country between the authorities and the labour unions. We are similarly concerned that the Soviet Union may intend to undertake repressive action in Poland," it added.

The statement reiterated earlier warnings by the Administration here that any external intervention in Poland or measures suppressing the Polish people could have a grave effect on the course of East-West relations. "Our position on the situation in Poland has been clear and consistent from the outset. We believe Poland should be allowed to resolve its own problems without outside interference of any kind.

"We have scrupulously implemented that policy in our statements, while acting generously in response to Poland's request to us for economic assistance," the statement added.

The United States continued to believe that peaceful negotiations between the Polish trade unions and the Government offered "the only hope of resolving Poland's difficulties on a basis acceptable to all parties concerned."

The publication of the statement coincided with reports in Washington today that Warsaw Pact military manoeuvres in and around Poland have apparently been extended indefinitely. A senior White House official said that Washington continued to monitor the military exercises with "watchful waiting". He indicated that they might be more than simple pressure tactics by Moscow on Polish workers.

Although today's statement is similar in content to those issued earlier by both the Reagan Administration and President Carter during his final days in office, the tone of today's pronouncement illustrates growing fears here that the Soviet Union may be about to invade Poland. It is the toughest warning from Washington since the beginning of last December.

Strike move: Solidarity, the Polish free trade union movement, said tonight it was going ahead with its biggest national strike as church and government leaders met in a last attempt to avert the crisis (Reuter report from Warsaw).

State television said General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister, met Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski the Polish Primate, to discuss ways of urgently overcoming social tension and strikes.

Solidarity announced it was going ahead with a four-hour national strike tomorrow after the Government postponed scheduled peace talks.

Photograph, page 8

Unions to put British Gas offer of 12.7% to workers

By Our Labour Reporter

Union leaders are to recommend acceptance of a 12.7 per cent pay and conditions offer made to more than 40,000 manual gas workers last night.

The offer had been improved by British Gas in seven hours of pay talks in London from an earlier one of 10.2 per cent.

Negotiators noted that the offer, which will add an estimated 11 per cent to average earnings in the industry of £130 a week, was close to the 13 per cent settlements reached by miners and water workers.

As well as proposing an improvement in basic rates in the industry by between 9.7 and 10.7 per cent British Gas negotiators brought forward from August to May the planned reduction of the working week to 39 hours from 40.

Danes break Tyneside dock strike

By a Staff Reporter

... hundred dockers in ... North-eastern ports will ... on strike today because a ... ish ferry company yesterday ... ught in Danish dockers to ... cargo which 18 dockers at ... Shields have refused to ... dle in a strike over pay.

... move by DFDS Danish ... ays was condemned by the ... British union as a serious ... ch of national and international agreements.

... e 18 British dockers are ... loyed by the company and ... been on strike since Mon...

... Tom Connery, regional ... er of the General and ... icipal Workers' Union, to ... the dockers at Blyth, ... Tyne and Sunderland be... said yesterday that when ... ferry, the Winston Churchill, arrived at North Shields ... her regular passage from ... rg, Danish dockers on ... loaded cargo.

... th-east dockers are meeting in Newcastle today to ... the duration of their ... and any other action they ... take. Mr Connery said he ... be getting in touch with ... GWU dockers at Grimsby ... Harwich, where Danish ... ships also called.

Drink-drivers face indefinite loss of licence

Persistent drink-drivers face the permanent loss of their licences under measures announced by Mr Kenneth Clarke, Parliamentary Secretary for Transport. Drivers convicted twice within 10 years of having 200mg of alcohol per 100ml of blood will be required to undergo an independent medical assessment and to prove that they are not addicted to alcohol before regaining their licences. Page 6

Biggs tug-of-war

Ronald Biggs, the train robber, made a brief court appearance in Bridgetown challenging his continued detention in Barbados. With not only Britain but Brazil too pressing for his extradition, a tug-of-war seems to be developing between the two countries. Inexplicably, the British extradition papers have still not reached Barbados. Page 8

Maze candidate

Rumours persist that the Provisional Sinn Fein will enter a hunger striker for the Fermanagh and South Tyrone by-election. The most likely Provisional candidate would be Mr Robert Sands, the leader of the IRA men at the Maze prison near Belfast, who has been refusing food since March 1. Page 3

Another 4,500 jobs may go at Lucas

Lucas Industries, supplier of electrical components to the automotive industry, is likely to shed another 4,500 jobs. This was disclosed when it published first half losses of £27.5m, compared with profits of £12.3m in the same period last year. Page 19

West Bank poll off

Brigadier-General Ben-Eliezer, the military commander of the Israeli-occupied West Bank, disclosed that elections to the 25 Arab municipalities in the area had been indefinitely postponed because the expected victory of Palestine Liberation Organization supporters would have wrecked the Camp David peace process. Page 8

'Observer' U-turn

Lonrho is to resume its bid for The Observer after Mr Roland (Tiny) Rowland abandoned his attempt to gain control of the newspaper. The bid will be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Page 2

Militant inquiry call

The Labour Party in Mr James Callaghan's constituency has asked the national executive committee to investigate the finance and organization of the Militant Tendency after a meeting in Cardiff at which the former Prime Minister spoke. Page 3

Treble for American as flat season starts

The flat opened at Doncaster yesterday with one jockey, Steve Cauthen, landing a 215-1 treble, another, Ernie Johnson, suspended for six days for careless riding, and all the favourites beaten. Cracaval, Hollywood Party and Prince Diamond provided Cauthen, an American, and Barry Hills, the trainer, with their winners. Page 13

Japan stores sunlight

Japanese scientists say they have perfected a crystal that can store sunlight for two months. They claim it as a world breakthrough in the development of solar power after 20 years' research. The stored energy is reactivated by silver. Page 8

The Gang of Four launch their new party in eight cities and lay down 12 tasks for 'reconciling the nation'

Photograph by John Manning

Social Democrat MPs and supporters lining up at yesterday's launch: back row, from left, Mr Tom Bradley, MP, Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler, MP, Mr Richard Crawshaw, MP, Mr Jim Daly, of the steering committee, Mr Thomas Ellis, MP, Mr John Horam, MP. Front row, Mr Robert Maclennan, MP, Mr John Roper, MP, Mr Neville Sandelson, MP, Mr Dick Taverne, of the committee, Mr Mike Thomas, MP, Mr Ian Wrigglesworth, MP, and Mr Alec McGivan, of the committee.

Anger as public are left outside

By a Staff Reporter

The new party was launched yesterday by its four founders in nine cities. In two, angry members of the public were turned away from the press conferences.

In Norwich 60 peaple, some of whom had travelled more than 20 miles to what they thought was a public meeting with Mr William Rodgers, were told that it was for the press only.

Southampton

In Southampton Dr David Owen had to pacify a group of about 30 people on the steps of the Civic Hall. (Michael Hatfield writes). He had an impromptu meeting for them, only once allowing his urbanity to be ruffled when a woman demanded to know what was in the party's manifesto, "Look love, if you want a manifesto, go and join one of the other parties", he told her.

"The new members will be involved in making policy. We are not going to spoon-feed them. That would be dictatorial."

Edinburgh

Mrs Shirley Williams said the new party expected to benefit in Scotland as a result of the extreme policies of the Labour Party's recent Scottish conference (Ronald Faux writes).

Proposals for a Scottish assembly with powers to levy a separate income tax made no sense and would prove a disincentive to industry to move to Scotland.

The Social Democrats favoured decentralization but it had to be in a national context.

Cardiff

Mr Roy Jenkins said that their support in Wales, a Labour stronghold in the past, could be stronger than in other areas of Britain (Tim Jones writes).

"The evidence shows Wales is one of our stronger areas not one of our weaker." In one opinion poll, Wales had come second in support to the South-west of England.

Plymouth

Dr Owen flew to his home city of Plymouth as his local Labour constituency party in Devonport called for his resignation (John Witherow writes).

But he dismissed the demand. He had the support of most of his constituents to carry on as a Social Democrat candidate.

Later, in Taunton, Dr Owen won cheers at a public meeting for his attacks on the rating system, unemployment, the Budget and on the waste of North Sea oil revenues. "I do promise a far better government than we have had for the past 20 years."

Labour Party members were joining the Social Democrats in increasing numbers, and the SDP should be a classless party.

Manchester

Mr Jenkins said it was not true to regard the North-west as a traditional Labour stronghold (John Chartres writes). History had shown it to be a region of "swinging seats", which had frequently determined the outcome of general elections.

He said that there would not be time to put official candidates forward for the May county council elections, but that the Social Democrats would be fielding candidates for the borough and district elections in 1982.

Leeds

Mr William Rodgers said that one of the problems facing the new party would be to turn an initial enthusiasm into an effective political force. This year there would be no official SDP candidates in the local elections (Ronald Kershaw writes).

There would be many taking on the new party mantle but they would not be endorsed by the party simply because there was insufficient time to examine credentials.

Birmingham

Mrs Williams said that it was not particularly popular to talk about staying in the European Community and reforming it from the inside or trying to do more for the Third World (Arthur Osman writes).

Nor was it popular to talk about racial equality. "We are going to be in such a damned mess if we do not do something more effective about giving employment opportunities and promotion to young black and brown people of ability and commitment. We had better face up to that one and not go on living with our heads in the sand."

Social Democrats begin their political crusade

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

"We offer not only a new party, but a new approach to politics: we want to get away from the politics of out-dated dogmatism and class confrontation . . . to release the energies of the people who are fed up with the old slanging match."

With those words Mr Roy Jenkins, former Labour Cabinet minister and lately president of the European Economic Commission, opened the press conference at the Connaught Rooms in London called to launch the Social Democrats.

Offering Britain a fresh start

On the platform was the collective leadership: Mr Roy Jenkins, Dr David Owen, Mr William Rodgers and Mrs Shirley Williams, all immaculately dressed for the occasion. Their parliamentary colleagues were seated at the side, at a lower level.

Dr Owen, speaking second, said the party offered Britain a fresh start with which to recover economic strength and national self-confidence. It would be "the most democratic party in the country". All decisions would be on the basis of one-member, one-vote.

He said the party would not be financed from big business or big trade unions: "We are going to be free; we will make decisions . . . but they will be your decisions", he told potential members.

Mr Rodgers said it would be a patriotic party, caring deeply for the people of Britain. "It is a crusade we are entering upon today", he said. "We expect it to be a tremendous success."

Mrs Williams said that since Mrs Margaret Thatcher was elected she had divided the country between the North, Scotland, Wales, and the "still relatively prosperous" South-East. "I fear for my country when I look at figures like one in six young unemployed by the end of this year . . ." she said.

The left-of-centre party, as Dr Owen described it, would seek to heal divisions between classes and regions and would produce more radical policies for women and ethnic minorities "to give them real equality of opportunity".

Asked how many seats they thought they might win at the next election in view of Mr Michael Foot's forecast that they would win none, Mrs Williams replied: "I do not believe Michael Foot really thinks that we will not win any, but maybe it is the best thing for him to say at the moment.

"What I am absolutely sure about is that we will win a sufficient number of seats to have a very great influence on the future of this country, and that we even stand a chance, together with the Liberal Party, of winning a majority of seats."

Mr Jenkins said that formulating an incomes policy would be "one of the most difficult things we have to do; I accept that.

"But I think what is certainly the case is that we cannot maximize employment, which I believe is the deep desire of the people, while stimulating inflation through an incomes policy such as this Government has done so far, such as the Labour Party in opposition is doing, and such as the Heath Government did for its first two years."

There had been incomes policies in the 1960s, but they had created too many rigidities in the system. Too much water was pressed against the dam and when it burst, the flood was stronger than it might otherwise have been.

"We need something that will last for a long time, most of the decade. We need to get on with a policy of sustained expansion, a policy flexible, fairly decentralized, and not too bureaucratic. It has to be accepted by a majority of trade union members throughout the country."

Sir Robin Day wanted to know whether the party was a new kind of socialist party or part of a centre alliance with the Liberals.

Mr Rodgers replied: "No, we are not a new centre party, we are very plainly a left-of-centre party. David Owen and my other colleagues have demonstrated that we recognize fully that the Liberals have played an important part in British public life and we want a cooperative relationship with them.

"We need it for electoral purposes. We do not want to be fighting each other when the general election comes. We need to cooperate in the House of Commons, but we are a distinct and new party with new ideas and a new momentum."

Recruits joining 'all the time'

Of course, there would be rough edges. "We shall have to discuss with them the constituencies where they have had a long-standing interest and have done consistently well over many general elections", Mr Rodgers said. "But if they, like us, want to change the face of British politics, we must work to get arrangements which are fair to both sides and which reflect our strength in the country."

Mr Rodgers said that leaving out Northern Ireland [where there are 12 seats], he hoped the party would fight half the country's constituencies.

Dr Owen said recruits from other parties were coming in all the time. Many MPs had taken a great risk with their political careers by switching their allegiance.

Leading article, page 15

The 12 tasks that new party faces

Following is the text of the Social Democratic Party's document issued yesterday:

TWELVE TASKS FOR SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

1. Breaking the mould
Britain needs a reformed and liberated political system without the pointless conflict, the dogma, the violent lurches of policy and the class antagonisms that the two old parties have fostered.

2. Fair elections
The present "winner takes all" system of electing MPs is unfair to the voters and opens the door to extremism, whether of left or right. We need a sensible system of proportional representation in which every vote really counts.

3. A consistent economic strategy
To secure Britain's livelihood in the nineties we need a consistent economic strategy in the eighties, one that is not disrupted every few years by a political upheaval. The opportunity provided by our temporary oil wealth should not be frittered away, but should be used to invest in new industries and new jobs and to rehabilitate the regions. Such an investment programme in the vital areas of industry, communications, public transport and the environment must be backed up by an incomes policy flexible enough to last and which will reduce the conflict between higher employment and lower inflation.

4. Employment policies
We are determined to create new jobs and reduce unemployment, by introducing a training programme for school-leavers and a modern apprenticeship system, by encouraging small and medium-sized businesses which provide job opportunities, and by supporting schemes to conserve energy, raw materials and other scarce resources.

5. A mixed economy
There must be positive support for a mixed economy without constant Conservative sniping at the public sector or repeated Labour threats to private enterprise. Public and private firms should flourish side by side, without frequent frontier changes. There should be democracy at work, with profit sharing, cooperatives and local enterprise. We need trade unions representative of their members as a whole, and a responsive management willing to inform and consult with its workforce. Both trade unions and management must be fully aware of their responsibilities to the whole community.

6. A fair distribution of wealth
We recognize the capacity of market forces to create new wealth, a capacity unmatched by any centrally controlled economy in the world. We must also recognize that market forces, left to themselves, distribute rewards extremely unfairly. So we must strike a balance between rewarding enterprise and effort and distributing its products fairly. The state should lean towards greater equality; but if it intervenes oppressively, it will damage individual liberty and diminish the nation's wealth.

7. Decentralization
Decisions should more often be made at local level, involving people affected by them. The "men in Whitehall", whether ministers or civil servants, do not always know best. Every citizen should be able to find out about, and challenge, executive decisions. Parliament must be free from the control of party machines, and should exercise more effective power over government departments. The second Chamber needs to be reformed but not abolished. We wish to see a practical and acceptable devolution of power to the nations and regions of Britain.

8. Welfare and the community
We are pledged to improve the quality of our health services, our housing and the education of our children, and to make these and other community services more responsive to people's needs, not least in the inner cities. The welfare state should be less bureaucratic, concerned above all with the well-being of individuals.

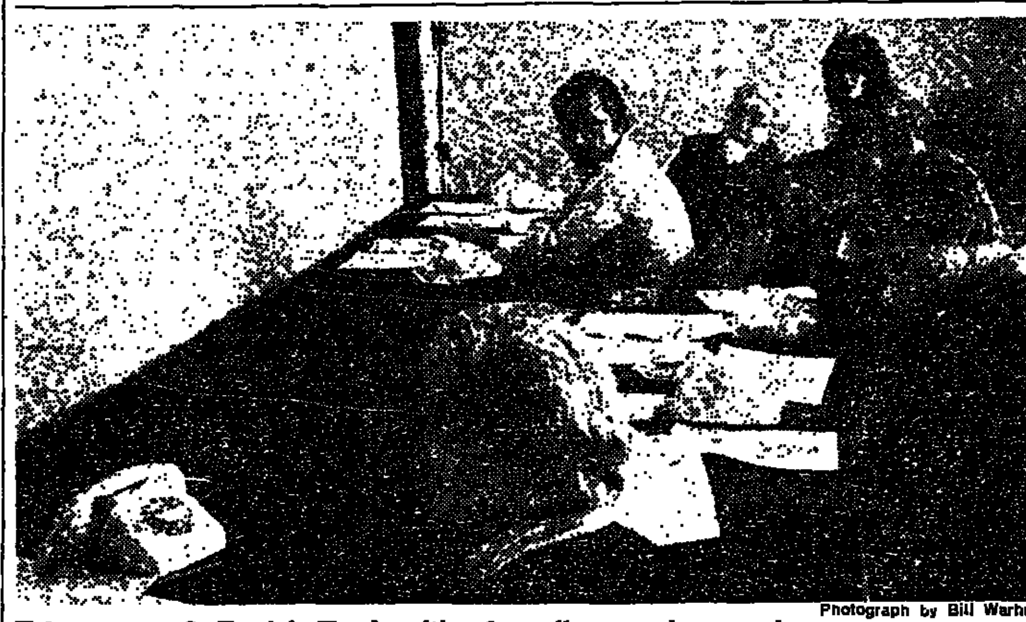
9. A better environment
The environment of this densely populated country must be protected and cared for. If we are to ensure a decent environment for our children we must, in each generation, be prepared to pay some economic cost.

10. Equality for women
Despite recent changes, women are still not treated in our society as equal citizens. Women who work in the home have rights which should be respected and need good family support services. Those who work outside the home should have equal pay and equal opportunity. The spirit of existing laws should be implemented; positive further action is necessary.

11. A society for all
We live in a multiracial society, but we have signally failed to offer equal opportunities to all its members. There should be no discrimination on grounds of race, colour or religion, or against any minority group. All our people should have equal rights, including the fundamental rights of citizenship.

12. International cooperation
Britain should cooperate in the world and not retreat into sour isolation. We need our friends in a dangerous world, which means playing our full part in the European Community and in Nato, vigorously pursuing multilateral but not unilateral disarmament. We will not insulate ourselves from the hunger and poverty of the Third World. Without imaginative generosity, which marches alongside far-sighted self-interest, we shall not only frustrate the hopes of the developing world, but undermine our own long-term prosperity.

The task for Social Democrats is to make Britain successful and tolerant at home, self-confident and far-sighted abroad.



Photograph by Bill Warhurst

Volunteers at St Ermin's Hotel waiting for calls yesterday morning.

Telephones stay silent at first

By Ian Bradley

The technological wizardry with which the social democratic party is being launched was running smoothly last night after some initial and embarrassing hiccups.

Eager volunteers manning telephones in London and 20 provincial centres from 9 am found that their lines were disappointingly quiet throughout the morning.

The trouble was that there was no way in which members of the public, however eager to join, could find the telephone number of their local centre.

The new party's advertisements appeared only in the evening newspapers, and it was not until late afternoon that the volume of calls became a flow rather than a trickle.

The telephone directory inquiries department in London had no record of the number for prospective social democrats in the capital to ring, and said that they had dealt with a string of frustrated and disappointed inquiries all day.

Nor did the letter which was sent out by computer yesterday morning to more than 26,000 people who had shown an interest, contain a list of the telephone numbers.

By the end of the afternoon the London centre, at St Ermin's Hotel, was reporting calls coming in at the rate of about fifty an hour while Bristol had received about 250 calls pledging more than £400.

The volunteers manning the telephones were reluctant to disclose how many of their callers had taken advantage of the facility of using their Access or Barclaycards to pay their subscriptions.

Despite the Social Democrats' preference for high technology, their launch has also been recorded in a more traditional medium. Perched precariously amid the television cameras and arc lights at the back of the Connaught Rooms yesterday morning was an artist's easel.

Mr John Bawtree, who normally specializes in landscapes, is hoping that his painting of yesterday's historic ceremony will be shown at the Royal Academy Summer Exhibition.

'No possibility of support' from the trade unions

By a Staff Reporter

Mr David Basnett, chairman of the TUC economic committee, said in Glasgow yesterday that he saw no possibility of support for the Social Democrats from the trade union movement.

He gave their life only until the next general election.

Mr Walter Goldsmith, the director general of the Institute of Directors, said: "The Social Democrats appear to have a public relations campaign but absolutely no product to promote."

Reactions from abroad included:

Bonn: West Germany's ruling Social Democratic Party (SPD) said it had always cooperated with the Labour Party and regretted any development that could weaken it.

Moscow: Tass said in a report from London that the SDP policy statement differed little from "the compromised concepts of right-wing Labourism" rejected by the majority of the Labour Party.

Expulsion power for top group

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

The Social Democratic party steering committee has full powers to terminate or suspend the membership of any party member if it believes that continued membership would be detrimental to the interests of the party.

That declaration is contained in the interim rules of the party published yesterday.

But no membership shall be terminated or suspended without the member being notified in writing of the ground on which the steering committee proposes to act and only after the person concerned has been given a fair opportunity to comment in writing.

The interim rules cover membership, the constitution and procedures for elections. Membership is open to all individuals aged 16 or over, regardless of sex, race, colour or religion.

The only qualification is that they are resident in the United Kingdom or are citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies and are not members or supporters of any organization whose purposes are incompatible with those of the party.

The rules states that the steering committee "shall ensure that a draft constitution is prepared as a matter of urgency for consideration and adoption by the members of the party".

The draft constitution terms will reflect the following principles of party organization:

All voting will be on the principle of "one man one vote".

Postal voting and secret ballots will be used whenever appropriate to ensure that everyone who has a vote can use it.

Any associated organizations will have no vote as such.

There will be no block votes or card votes.

All elected members will be representatives, not mandated delegates. All elected representatives will have freedom of conscience.

Candidates for public election, parliamentary, local and European, will normally be directly selected by all the party members in the relevant electoral areas.

The party organization will be as decentralized as practicable.

On procedure for elections, the rules say that outside a parliamentary general election, the party will contest elections if the steering committee decides to do so.

In any election, other than a by-election, which the party is contesting, the steering committee will decide which electoral districts are to be contested. Where more than one representative is to be elected from any district the number of candidates will be nominated by the party.

Rowland U-turn in attempt to buy 'The Observer'

By Catherine Gunn
Financial Staff

Mr Roland (Tiny) Rowland has abandoned his attempt to gain control of The Observer newspaper by taking a personal shareholding in Observer International, its American parent.

Instead Lonrho, where Mr Rowland is chief executive, is to resume its own bid for the newspaper. The bid will be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Lord Duncan - Sandys, Lonrho's chairman, announced the U-turn at the company's annual meeting in London.

He added that Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, had agreed to ask the Monopolies Commission to conduct its inquiry as rapidly as possible. "I hope it can be done in eight weeks", Mr Rowland said yesterday.

He added: "The Department of Trade was not terribly keen for me to have a direct involvement."

Key to Mr Rowland's change of heart may lie in a legal point brought out in a letter to The Times on Monday, from Professor L. C. B. Gower. He said that company directors cannot divert to themselves "any corporate property oppor tunity or information" withou the approval of the company i general meeting, "and no always even then", which th change of plan seemed to b doing.

Light relief was injected in the proceedings at Lonrho' annual meeting when a share holder aged 11 introducing him self as "J. W. Rees-Mogg" asked a question about the pro fitability of the newspaper. Lord Duncan - Sandys deferred to Master Rees - Mogg's famil knowledge of newspapers. Hi father was editor of The Time for 14 years.

Labour welcome: Mr Joh Smith, Labour shadow trad spokesman, last night welcome the reference to the monopolie commission (our Political Staf writes). He said he was "gla that Mr Rowland has co ceded" that the bid fell withi the scope of the Act. Howeve he urged Mr Biffen and th members of the commission "pay close regard to the recor mendation of the Royal Co mission on the Press tha merger should be allowed on if it is established that it wou not operate contrary to t public interest".

Government makes nationality concessions

By Lucy Hodges

The Government made two significant concessions in the committee stage of the nationality Bill yesterday, designed to protect the present rights of citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies.

It accepted an amendment tabled by two Conservative MPs which would mean that such citizens, settled here before 1973, would have five years instead of two in which to register as British after the passing of the Act. Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State at the Home Office, had hinted at that concession in a speech reported in The Times on March 16.

The Government also tabled a new clause 9 yesterday, in place of clause 7, which would mean that all present United Kingdom and colonies citizens of whom there are 2,600,000 in Hongkong, would be entitled to register as British as long as they had lived here for five years and were free of immigration restrictions in the final year.

Originally they would have had to apply for naturalization under the Bill as it was first drafted; but there was no guarantee that would be granted. Naturalization is expensive an dis at the discretion of the Home Secretary.

That does not maen that more people will be able to come to live in Britain. Most Hongkong citizens do not have a grandparent born here and therefore do not have the right to live in this country. But it does mean that those who do will have the right to British citizenship under certain conditions, and will not have to go through the hazardous naturalization procedure.

The new clause also says that the Home Secretary may waive the requirement that a person must not b ein breach of immigration restrictions in order to register as British.

'Kinky' case policeman no monster, QC says

Peter Swindell was a "d grace to the Metropolit Police and it is a good job is out of it", Mr Justice Pa said in the Central Crimi Court yesterday.

He was summing up in t trial of Mr Swindell, aged who denies unlawfully killi Miss Pat Malone, aged 22, lesbian prostitute.

"You cannot possibly s a person frequenting wi prostitutes and who, when o died in his house, conceal her body and then wh inquiries were made, misl police, was a good policeman the judge said.

"Yet no matter how ba he has behaved, he is entit to have his case considered a proper and unprejudiced w in accordance with the law.

He decided not to send jury out to consider its verd yesterday, but to let memb sleep on the matter. They w decide today.

Earlier Mr Henry Pown QC, for Mr Swindell, told jury not "to be swayed by kinky aura surrounding case".

The former policeman in Walthamstow, east London, not a sadistic monster, Pownall said.

He had been described prostitutes who willingly to part in bondage photograp sessions, as "gentle, polite a a perfect gentleman".

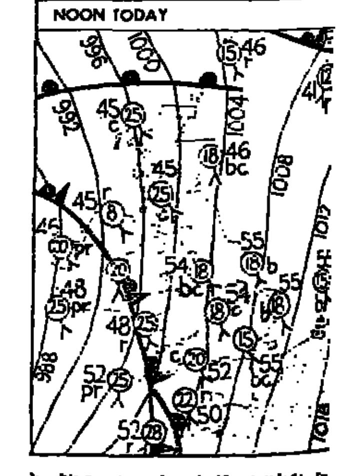
Medical alert at nuclear plant

A maintenance worker at t nuclear fuel reprocessing pla of British Nuclear Fuels, Windscale, Cumbria, has bee treated for possible contamin tion by radioactive du particles.

A routine monitoring che revealed that the worker m have inhaled substances th exceeded the normal cont limits set by the Health a Safety Executive.

Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



Today

Sun rises: 5.48 am. Sun sets: 6.25 pm
Moon rises: 12.26 am. Moon sets: 9.17 am

Last Quarter: Tomorrow.

Lighting up: 6.55 pm to 5.16 am.

High Water: London Bridge, 5.34 am, 6.4m; 5.51 pm, 6.5m. Avonmouth, 10.30 am, 11.1m; 10.48 pm, 10.7m. Dover, 2.18 am, 5.6m; 2.42 pm, 5.6m. Hull, 9.57 am, 6.4m; 10.20 pm, 6.2m. Liverpool, 2.44 am, 8m; 3 pm, 7.7m. 1ft=0.3048m. 1m=3.2808ft

A deep low will move NE towards Ireland with associated frontal trough crossing most areas.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, E, central N, NE England, East Anglia, E Midlands, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Dry and bright; At first, cloud thickening and rain spreading north east; Wind S light increasing fresh or strong later. Max temp 14°C (57°F).

Central S, NW England, W Midlands, Channel Islands, Lake District: Increasing cloud, with rain spreading NE; In morning, heavy at times later before turning more showery: Wind S moderate becoming strong; Max temp 11° to 12°C (52° to 54°F).

SW England, Wales, Isle of Man, N Ireland: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain; Wind S or SE strong to gale; Max temp 10° to 12°C (50° to 54°).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, occasional rain or showers, bright intervals, wind SE light increasing strong: Max temp 8° to 10°C (46° to 50°F).

SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll: Rather cloudy, showers or longer outbreaks of rain: Bright intervals in morning; Wind SE fresh or strong; Max temp 11°C (52°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Showers, heavy and prolonged at times; sunny intervals; windy at times; temp near normal.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): wind SW backing S fresh or strong perhaps gale later; sea rough or very rough.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: wind S strong to gale; sea very rough.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 16°C (61°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 10°C (50°F). Humidity 6 pm, 45 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 6 pm, 0.21in. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm, 7.5 hr. Bar, mean sea level 6 pm, 1014.2 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	th	17	63	Cardiff	s	10	50	Lisbon	r	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nice	r	14	57
Algiers	f	24	75	Cologne	f	14	57	Locarno	f	11	52	Oslo	r	1	34
Amsterdam	c	13	54	Copenhagen	r	8	46	London	s	11	[illegible]	Paris	r	15	59
Athens	s	22	72	Dublin	f	11	52	Luxembourg	c	13	[illegible]	Reykjavik	c	14	57
Barbados	f	30	86	Edinburgh	f	10	50	Madrid	f	17	63	Rome	r	14	57
Barcelona	s	20	68	Florence	r	16	61	Majorca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beirut	c	14	57	Funchal	f	20	68	Malaga	f	25	77	S Francisco	f	12	54
Bermuda	f	16	61	Geneva	f	14	57	Malta	s	18	64	Stockholm	c	12	54
Belfast	f	11	52	Gibraltar	s	21	[illegible]	Manchester	s	10	50	Tel Aviv	f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin	r	[illegible]	[illegible]	Guernsey	s	11	52	Milan	r	17	63	Toronto	s	7	45
Biarritz	[illegible]	16	61	Helsinki	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Montreal	s	10	50	Vancouver	c	9	48
Birmingham	f	11	[illegible]	Innsbruck	r	14	57	Moscow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Vienna	r	17	63
Bristol	s	11	52	Istanbul	s	12	[illegible]	Munich	r	12	54	Warsaw	f	19	66
Brussels	s	15	59	Jersey	s	13	[illegible]	Naples	s	16	61	Washington	s	18	64
Budapest	f	21	70	L Palmas	s	21	70	New York	f	11	52	Zurich	c	11	52

Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 20; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B Frs 35; Canada [illegible]; Cyprus 450 mils; Denmark [illegible]; Dubai Dhr 7.00; Finland [illegible]; France Frs [illegible]; Germany Dm [illegible]; Greece Dr 50; Holland Gl [illegible]; Irish Republic [illegible]; Iraq ID [illegible]; Italy L 1100; Jordan [illegible]; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon [illegible]; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc [illegible]; Malta [illegible]; Morocco Dir [illegible]; Norway [illegible]; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan [illegible]; Portugal Esc 50; Qatar [illegible]; Saudi Arabia SR [illegible]; Singapore $[illegible]; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr [illegible]; Switzerland S Frs [illegible]; Tunisia Din 450; USA $[illegible]; Canada $1.50; UAE Dhr [illegible]; Yugoslavia Din 40.

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Dublin talk called off after attack

By a Staff Reporter

A leading British forensic scientist cancelled a lecture he was due to give in Dublin last night before lawyers, doctors and members of the Irish judiciary.

It was to have taken place in the arts block of Trinity College, Dublin, where Mr Geoffrey Armstrong, British Leyland's employee relations director, was shot in the legs on Tuesday.

Dr Patrick Lincoln, aged 41, of the London Hospital medical college, said yesterday he had withdrawn after discussions with his hosts, the Irish Medico-Legal Society, and senior colleages at London University.

"We did not feel the lecture was so important that it could not be cancelled and that it did not really justify me putting myself at risk", he said.

Dr John Harbison, president of the society and Ireland's state pathologist, said a 200-seat lecture theatre had been booked for the lecture on the use of blood groups in crime detection.

Lawyers, members of the judiciary and eminent doctors had been invited, he said. "I was worried that not only the speaker but those people might have been exposed to the kind of outrage that happened on Tuesday."

Dr Harbison said the Garda had offered to provide security for the meeting and had given Dr Lincoln, who was in Dublin at the time Mr Armstrong was shot, protection until he flew back to London. He quite accepted Dr Lincoln's feeling that it would be imprudent to go ahead with the lecture.

The shooting, he said, would have a disastrous effect on conferences in general "and we in the medical world greatly value visits from British experts in

Mr Desmond O'Malley, Ireland's Minister for Industry, Commerce and Tourism, was due shortly to hold a meeting promoting Ireland as a conference centre, he said. "It is going to be terribly embarrassing for him."



Monument destroyed: Irish police were questioning three men yesterday after the destruction of the Queen Victoria monument which was erected in Dun Laoghaire, the port outside Dublin, to commemorate her visit of 1900 (Our Dublin Correspondent writes). The attack on the monument and ornate fountain with decorated roof, took place early yesterday morning. A telephone call to a Dublin newspaper said the action had been taken in support of the H-block prisoners in Northern Ireland. A similar claim was made by the three men who shot Mr Geoffrey Armstrong, the British Leyland manager, in the legs while he was lecturing at Trinity College, Dublin, on Tuesday. The cast iron monument, which was awaiting repairs after a similar but less serious attack last year, was pulled down with a block and tackle and completely wrecked.

Callaghan constituency party calls for inquiry into Militant Tendency

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

The national executive committee of the Larbour Party has been asked by Mr James Callaghan's constituency party to investigate the finance and organization of the Militant Tendency.

The move was initiated during a stomy meeting of Cardiff South-east Labour Party management committee during which the former Prime Minister spoke of the concern being expressed on the Continent over the activities of the militant organization.

Because members of the constituency party are asked to declare that they will not speak to the press it is difficult to establish beyond doubt whether Mr Callaghan voted on the resolution. But it is clear that Mr Callaghan, who is now in India, was in sympathy with the resolution which deplored "factional organizations' which had their own structers and financial resources

At one stage during the debate Mr Callaghan said there was no doubt in his mind that the tendency was a separate organization outside the strictures of the party. It is equally clear that Mr Callaghan did not oppose the resolution which will increase pressure on the national executive to examine the role of the Militant Tendency.

So effective have been measures to contain the storm within the constituency that one member who was sitting next to Mr Callaghan said he did not notice how he had voted and another claimed he had popped out for a smoke during the crucial vote. Another member of the management committee was prepared to confirm only that Mr Callaghan had spoken.

In fact, Mr Callaghan briefly declared that during a visit to Sweden he had been told by leading politicians that they were concerned with the activities of the Militant Tendency.

Relations between the Militant faction and other party members in the constituency have been strained for a long time and this reached fever point when Mr Andrew Price, a prominent Militant supporter, was elected as delegate to the last party conference. His apponents allege that he secured the vote because the "moderate" vote was split.

Members of the Militant faction reject claims that they are a separate organization, stating that they are merely activists propagating the essential Marxist view of socialism.

The latest dispute was caused by an allegation that members of the faction have been selling copies of the news sheet Militant under the pretence that it is the official party newspaper.

Mr Price, in a statement, said there was "not a shred of evidence" so suggest that Militant supporters had tried to sell their newspaper in an underhand way.

TGWU branches seek block-vote change

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The casting of the Transport and General Workers' Union huge block vote in the Labour Party and TUC annual conferences has come under strong internal criticism.

Five branches have tabled critical motions for the TGWU's biennial policy-making conferin June argning for a change in the way the union disposes of its vote.

A number of branches argue for abolition of the block-vote system in favour of decision making either by ballots or branch discussions, and one asks delegates to deplore union support for the left wing of the Labour Party. Members should be consulted "on the way our general secretary uses the TGWU leaders should ballot all it adds.

In the agenda for the Brighton conference, published yesterday, 10 motions call for the reform of the system that gives the TGWU delegation to the party conference a 1,250,000 block vote, and about 2,000,000 at the TUC congress.

Although the Transport Workers enjoy greater influence than any other affiliate to either organization because of the block vote, not one motion defends the system. One London area branch wants the union to adhere to "the democratic principle of one man, one vote".

Another proposal is that TKWU leaders should ballot all members before any vote is cast on behalf of the union in any election for Labour leaders.

A Manchester branch says: "In any future choosing of Labour Party leaders, this union's voting will be determined by a ballot at shopfloor level", and that principle is recommended for all block votes by a Newcastle branch.

Union leaders meet on May 14 to determine their attitude to that and other controversial issues

College set to respond on criticism

By Kenneth Gosling

All departments at the Royal College of Art are preparing reports that will be sent to the Department of Education and Science in June as a reply to criticism by the college's visiting committee and reported as leading to the resignation of six members of the college's council.

In the meantime, Mr George Howard, chairman of the BBC, has taken over as chairman

One of the principal criticisms of the committee's report was that the college was failing in its duty to concentrate on the design needs of industry.

Professor Christopher Frayling, professor of cultural history, was delegated by the council yesterday to answer some of the criticisms.

He said: "The disagreement was not over academic policy but over the proper conduct of a university council."

Hunger striker may contest seat

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

All calculations in the Fermanagh and South Tyrone by-election were thrown into confusion last night as rumours persisted that Provisional Sinn Fein would contest the seat with a hunger striker.

The most likely candidate would be Mr Robert Sands who has been refusing food since March 1. He is the leader of the IRA men at the Maze prison, near Belfast. Mrs Bernadette McAliskey said she would stand aside if a hunger striker was nominated.

She added: "I would look on it as an honour to sign his nomination papers. I will have no hesitation in pulling out if a prisoner goes forward."

Sinn Fein won the seat 25 years ago with a convicted IRA prisoner who was then disqualified because of his criminal record. The runner-up was declared winner.

The chances of an IRA man repeating hte triumph on April 9 barely exist because the mainly Roman Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party is contesting the seat. Other nationalist candidates may also go forward.

The Irish Independence Party, which is small and electorally insignificant, has yet to make up its mind. Mr Noel Maguire, whose brother Frank held the seat since 1974 until his death three weeks ago, showed no signs yesterday of being willing to withdraw in favour of a prisoner.

But he was under strong pressure last night to stand aside. It is highly unlikely that Sinn Fein would stand against Mr Maguire who is a staunch supporter of the prisoners' demand for political status

The Provisionals took out nomination papers for Mr Sands yesterday as manoeuvring continued.

The Unionist camp was in no better state as vigorous negotiations went on to try to find an agreed candidate to avoid splitting the "loyalist" vote.

The Democratic Unionist Party, headed by the Rev Ian Paisley, was still hoping last night that Mr Harold West, the former MP selected as the Official Unionists' candidate, would stand down in favour of somebody who would be accepted as a unity candidate.

Shot Belfast councillor seriously ill

From a Staff Reporter
Belfast

Mr Samuel Millar, the Belfast Unionist councillor shot by the Irish National Liberation Army on Wednesday night, remained seriously ill last night.

He was in his home i nthe Shankill area of the city when gunmen burst in.

A part-time members of the Ulster Defence Regiment, who had taken children to school in a school bus, was shot in co Tyrone yesterday. The bullets shattered thew indscreen. He has chest, stomach and arm wounds

Another weekend of disruption for ports

By Our Labour Editor

Travellers face fresh disruption at ports and airports this weekend during industrial action by Civil Service unions. Continental travel is expected to be particularly badly affected by lightning strikes by customs and immigration staff.

Leaders of the Council of Civil Service Unions last night completed plans for their third weekend of travel dislocation, which will be announced later today.

The unions said 86 Labour MPs had signed a Commons early day motion calling on the Government to enter into "urgent and meaningful" negotiations to resolve the pay dispute and to reestablish an agreed system for pay determination in time for next year's salary settlement.

The MPs argued that long-term damage is being done to industrial relations in the Civil Service by the Government's action in unilaterally abrogating the pay research system and the unions' right to arbitration.

In Stockport, about 2,000 civil servants demonstrated yesterday outside Apsley House, the office block where Inland Revenue management is processing cheques that are normally handled by employees at the strikebound computer centre in Shipley, West Yorkshire.

Four cartographer employed in the Department of the Environment on parliamentary work walked out yesterday. They were producing maps for the London Dockland Corporation Bill, which will now be delayed.

The unions said: "This could be of some political consequence because the Government wants to get the Bill through while there is still a Tory administration in the GLC".

CBI support: Industrialists came out strongly against the civil servants' pay claim last night (Patricia isdall writes). Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the Confederation of British Industry said in Bristol that it "would be disastrous for industry if the Government gave in to the Civil Service strikers".

Businessmen fully supported the Government's determination not to increase its 7 per cent pay offer, he said. "Public expenditure is excessively high and must be substantially reduced if the severe financial squeeze on manufacturing industry is to be eased."

BL unions threaten more action

From Clifford Webb
Birmingham

White collar unions representing 4,500 staff at BL's Longbridge car plant will press management today for the withdrawal of 120 compulsory redundancies.

The meeting follows a two-day strike by staff which ended last night. The unions are threatening a follow-up campaign involving unannounced walk outs by key sections.

Production of Metro, Mini and Allegro models has been maintained during the two days but with increasing difficulty. Picketing has seriously hampered deliveries of engines and other components.

White-collar shop stewards claim to have demonstrated their ability to shut down the assembly lines without actually doing so.

Company sources reluctantly admit that if the strike had continued for a few more days, assembly would have been halted and many of the 16,000 manual workers laid off.

Longbridge has been singled out for action by four white-collar unions because the cars it produces account for two-thirds of all BL car sales. With 10 per cent of the United Kingdom market, the Metro alone accounts for nearly half.

£168,450 spent on furnishing in French taste

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Furnishing your home in the best French taste can come expensive these days. A single unnamed private buyer spent £168,450 at Christie's yesterday to furnish a new house he has acquired in England. He bought 25 lots from the 119-lot auction of fine French furniture, objects of art and tapestries.

His largest single outlay was £46,000 on a chest of drawers. It is a Louis XIV blue boulle commode. The elaborate ornamental marquetry is in brass and blue-green stained horn, embellished with ebony and ormolu gadrooning.

He showed a penchant for ungilded wood, paying £18,000 (estimate £6,000 to £8,000) for a Regence side-table with elaborate openwork carving of shells, putti, and flower swags.

Moonies libel case due to end after six months

The case brought by the Moonies sect, against Associated Newspapers, said to be the longest and costliest libel action ever heard in the High Court, is expected to end next week.

Costs, to be paid by the loser, are estimated at £750,000. If the newspaper group loses it will also have to pay damages.

Mr Justice Comyn, beginning his summing-up of the case, which started on October 6, told the jury yesterday: "The final stakes are frighteningly high.

Asociated Newspapers were sued by Mr Dennis Orme, United Kingdom Director of the Unification Church, over an article in the *Daily Mail* in May, 1978, in which the newspaper alleged that the church brainwashed converts and broke up families.

The judge said the jury would have to decide whether the article was true.

"The newspaper says the Moonies are no church. They are not Christian, but are mean, merciless and materialistic, a malevolent menace. Worse still, they say the Moonies capture and exploit well-educated young people. They use deceit to attract them and then they use deceit to the ouside world.

"The *Daily Mail* says they are evil and wicked and must be stamped out", the judge said.

On the other side Mr Orme had said the newspaper had acted dishonestly

He said Mr Orme had seemed to summarize his case when he said: "This is the gutter press of Great Britain speaking. It has followed the example of the gutter press and media of the world. What right has the *Daily Mail* to sit in high judgment?"

Comedian beat up man, court told

Billy Connolly, the comedian, attacked and beat up a journalist who went to his house to investigate a story, a Scottish court heard yesterday.

Mr Hugh Farmer, a *Sunday People* reporter, told Stirling Sheriff Court the comedian punched him, lashed into him with his feet and cursed him.

Mr Farmer said he had gone to Mr Connolly's home at Drymen, near Glasgow, in November, 1978, and was invited into the house by the comedian's wife.

Mr Farmer said Mr Connolly's wife had at his request, telephoned the comedian at the village public house and that Mr Connolly had stormed home. "He called me a bastard", Mr Farmer said.

The journalist said he was about to leave the house but Mr Connolly gave him a rabbit



Mr Billy Connolly: Civil action defendant.

punch in the back of the neck and kicked him up the backside while wearing pointed-toed cowboy boots.

Mr Farmer, who is claiming £2,000 damages from Mr Connolly in a civil action, said the comedian threw something at the windscreen of the car, opened the car door and kicked Mr Farmer on the side of the head.

"I was terrified of what Connolly would end up doing to me if I did not get away", Mr Farmer said. He was "absolutely shattered"

He said that once told to leave the house he did so. He denied refusing to leave and provoking the comedian.

Mr Kevin Drummond, counsel for Mr Connolly, said Mr Farmer had known he was not welcome at the Connolly house and "got a bit more than he bargained for.

Mr Drummond added that if the journalist was to receive any damages they should not exceed £200.

Sheriff Henderson will give his judgment at a later date.

The Hollis affair: Repudiation

Mrs Thatcher: Pincher book is distorted

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

All Prime Ministers and Home Secretaries since 1974 have been told of the results of Lord Treud's inquiry into Sir Roger Hollis, Mrs Margaret Thatcher disclosed in answers after her statement to the Commons.

She did not explain, and no MP asked her, why she had waited four days to deny as "inaccurate or distorted" the central report of Lord Trend's supposed conclusion made in the *Daily Mail* last Monday.

Ministers, when asked privately, said that yesterday was the earliest opportunity. The Cabinet, which was told yesterday of the statement's contents, apparently supported her decision to respond to the book, not the original allegation. Ministers profess that they are not in the business of answering every allegation, even though, when pressed, they agree that this was a grave allegation that led to a new Security Commission inquiry.

In the usual Whitehall quarters indignation is professed at the thought that Mrs Thatcher, although in possession both of the knowledge that the *Daily Mail* was wrong, and aware last week that the book was about to appear, ought to have issued a denial last Monday morning.

Although the Prime Minister did not go to the Maastricht summit until Monday afternoon, she did not, it seems clear, talk to Lord Trend until she came back on Wednesday. She then chose to wait another day before making her statement.

In Whitehall it is said that the book had to be read first by the Prime Minister's staff, and there is no acceptance that the delay in any way allowed the original story to be firmly believed, beyond the reach of denial.

In Whitehall it is also not accepted that Mrs Thatcher, by omission in her statement of any praise for Sir Roger or any sorrow specifically for what had been done to his reputation, wanted to leave any implication.

It is also not accepted in Whitehall that the new Security Commission inquiry has been set up purely as an effort to soothe public fears. However, no explanation is offered as to why Mrs Thatcher has agreed to a security review which she did not accept when Mr James Callaghan urged it after the Blunt disclosures.

It was Mr Michael Foot, otherwise acquiescing in the proposed review and saying the country was grateful to Mrs Thatcher for the way she made the statement, who first sprang to the defence of the dead.

Without *mentioning* names, he said people could be grossly defamed, and the way the dead had been written about had led to grave injustice. That, he said, should also be taken into account, along with the security issues.

Sir Harold Wilson reminded the House that there had been reasons for anxiety about Sir Roger Hollis, but he added that Professor Blunt and Mr Philby would have been sufficient cause for that anxiety. He disclosed that the Trend inquiry had taken nearly a year, and that it had also concluded that there was nothing to substantiate the accusation of a cover-up.

He also wanted it on record that he was the first of seven Prime Ministers under whom Sir Roger had operated to have set up a Cabinet inquiry.

Mrs Thatcher confirmed that the Trend inquiry examined all documents and interviewed people as well, and had been exhaustive before coming to its conclusion.

Mrs Thatcher declined a suggestion to have one person with Commons experience added to the Security Commission, put by Mr Richard Wainwright, the Liberal spokesman.

One Conservative backbencher asked Mrs Thatcher to beware of Soviet disinformation practices.

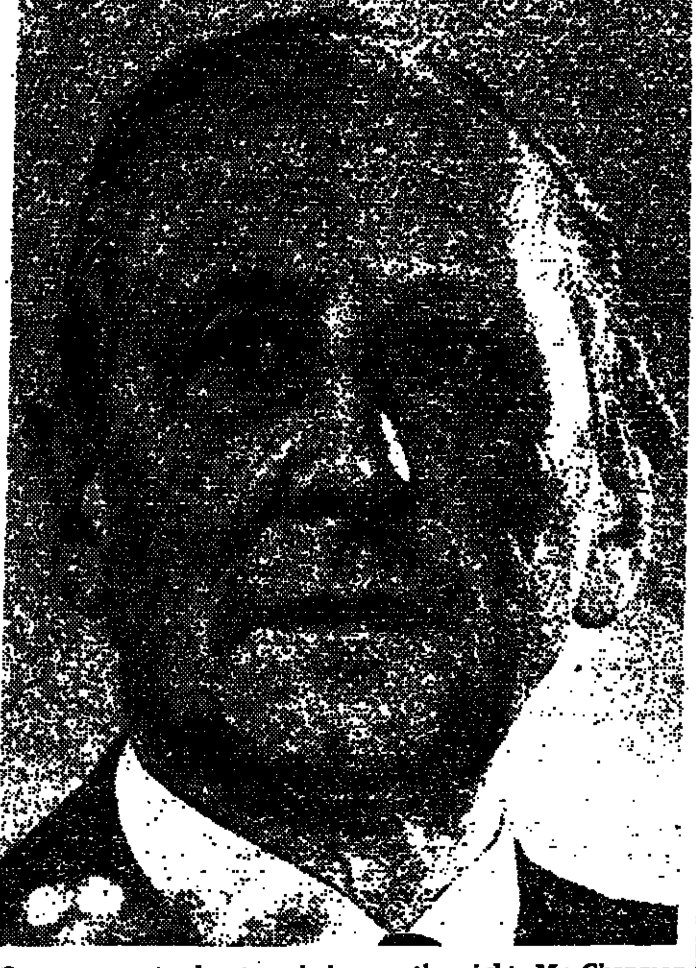
Mr Kenneth Warren, Conservative MP for Hastings, said he believed that it might mistakenly and unfortunately be inherent in Mr Pincher's book that the Soviet services were seeking to undermine the credibility of loyal citizens and draw attention away from secret agents still in place.

Mrs Thatcher agreed that disinformation was one of the difficulties Britain's services *had to contend with. But beyond her statement she did not* wish to go.

Mr Francis Pym, Leader of the House, declined later to agree to a debate.

Sir Roger Hollis, former head of MI5: two inquiries and a Prime Minister's statement.





Mrs Thatcher leaving for the Commons yesterday to rebuke, on the right, Mr Chapman Pincher who later refused at a press conference to retract allegations in his book.

Of moles and militants

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

As the excitement mounted and the moment for the statement neared, MPs, senior ministers and Opposition leaders flowed into the chamber until every seat was filled.

Was it journalistic imagination or were honourable, learned and gallant members eyeing each other rather more shiftily than usual in the aftermath of *Mr Chapman Pincher's claims* of Soviet infiltration into the corridors of power?

Certainly the rows of unusually distinguished and well shaven people in the public and VIP galleries suggested that the KGB, CIA, MI5, CBI, TUC or any other combination of initials were well represented, at least in those quarters of the Commons.

In the general excitement, even Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was equated with a KGB mole by Mr David Winnick, Labour MP for Walsall, North, whom many Tory MPs consider to be a sinister and suspicious character.

At last, the great moment arrived. Every seat was filled. Mrs Thatcher, dressed from head to toe in black, an ominous touch for the more melodramatic of her audience, rose slowly to the dispatch box.

Seated on either side of her, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, and Mr Francis Pym, the Leader of the House, settled back on the front bench, looking unusually solemn.

The Prime Minister placed her 2,000-word statement, almost certainly the longest on security matters to have been made to the House in recent history, on the dispatch box in front of her.

Of the three former prime ministers still in the House, only Sir Harold Wilson was present. Mr Edward Heath is in Torquay and Mr James Callaghan in India. Just as well, perhaps, since Sir Harold's contribution did not add much to the general sum of knowledge on the matter other than to show how much Sir Harold had been on the ball when the chips were down.

Mrs Thatcher ploughed remorselessly through her statement, castigating Mr Pincher and clearing Sir Roger Hollis, while all around her listened in silence. The moles in the galleries were no doubt inwardly heaving sighs of relief that no more names were named and that yet another inquiry was to be the only outcome.

Unexpectedly and to the consternation of the more militant tendencies on the Labour benches below the gangway, the Speaker cut supplementary questions to the Prime Minister to the bare bone. Those who did get in, with the exception of Mr Patrick Duffy, Labour MP for Sheffield, Attercliffe, all sounded remarkably "establishment".

He set the House rumbling by suggesting that if recruits to the security services were chosen from a different social background, we might end up with a more patriotic, dependable and reliable officer. There was a shout of "Well done, Patrick" from the Labour benches, while a considerable section of Tory MPs sounded as though they would like to put Mr Duffy on the rack and stretch him until his pips squeaked.

Mr Michael Foot, nowadays a respected establishment figure, was so warm in his welcome for Mrs Thatcher's words that the Prime Minister seemed to be breaking down in tears as she replied to that tribute from such an unexpected quarter.

There was increasing restlessness from the more revolutionary elements on the Labour benches as it became clear that they were not going to be called by the Speaker. But, as the Speaker knows to his cost, it is difficult to keep a good militant down.

The Prime Minister had left the chamber, the moles had left the gallery and Mr Pym was answering questions about next week's business.

Suddenly, up jumped Mr Dennis Skinner, that well known NUM mole from Bolsover, otherwise known as "the beast". On the excuse that he wanted a debate he told the House that what he was concerned about was not so much infiltration by the KGB as infiltration by the CIA.

To the anguish of Eton and The Guards, Mr Skinner pointed out that miners, railwaymen, dustbin men and left-wing shop stewards had never betrayed their country.

Parliamentary report, page 10
Leading article, page 15

The Hollis affair: Reaffirmation

Pincher: The Prime Minister 'has been enormously misled'

By Craig Seton

Mr Chapman Pincher, whose claims about Sir Roger Hollis led to the Prime Minister's statement, insisted yesterday that the innocence of the former head of MI5 had never been established.

He said Mrs Margaret Thatcher must have been enormously and badly misled over certain parts of her statement to the Commons, and he added that he did not retract a word of his book, *Their Trade is Treachery*, in which his allegations are contained.

Mr Pincher, speaking at a press conference to launch the book, published yesterday, said that Mrs Thatcher stated in the Commons that the investigations came after the suspicions over Sir Roger "were inconclusive".

He asked on what evidence Lord Trent (former Secretary of the Cabinet), who conducted the inquiry into the former head of MI5, had cleared him: "The situation was left unproven", he said.

Mr Pincher said: "I have been told repeatedly at high levels in Whitehall that it will never be possible to establish his [Sir Roger's] innocence completely because so many people are dying or getting old.

"It has been suggested in Parliament that he was cleared. I would like to know exactly what is meant by cleared. We had a similar situation with Philby, who was cleared by Harold Macmillan in 1955.

"The Prime Minister said that the suspicion against Hollis could have been attributed to Philby or Blunt. This is absolute nonsense. She must have been enormously and badly misled in this respect. Blunt left MI5 in 1945 and Philby left MI6 in 1951. They had no access to secret information. The information about Hollis, about a high level mole, did not begin undtil the middle of 1950 and went on into the 1960s. Philby and Blunt could not have been involved in those activities."

Mr Pincher, who insisted that his book was essentially a documentary, and his information concerning the Trent report came from "prime sources, from people close to the inquiry or involved in it".

He knew what evidence was seen by Lord Trend, who "was not able to clear him entirely". It had been suggested that it was a matter of eliminating Sir Roger, but that was not the case. He was the final and prime suspect.

Mr Pincher said he could appreciate that there were urgent political reasons for saying that Sir Roger was cleared. The Government was in a difficult position regarding the international repercussions.

Mr Pincher said there were five main points in the Hollis affair. MI5 and MI6 formed a group called the Fluency Committee to investigate possible Soviet penetration: it regarded Sir Roger as the chief suspect while head of MI5.

After Sir Roger retired he was recalled for interrogation: the suspicion continued and Lord Trend was called in to investigate Sir Roger and another known as "Peters". The investigation cleared Peters and was inconclusive about Sir Roger, whose innocence could not be proved.

Mr Pincher welcomed Mrs Thatcher's decision to have an inquiry by the Security Commission. It would not have happened but for the revelations in his book. He did not think he would give evidence.

Closely questioned about what he described as the only main difference between himself and Mrs Thatcher, the Hollis case, Mr Pincher said that when it was said there was no evidence, it meant there was no evidence which could be put before a court of law.

He denied that the source of his information was James Jesus Angleton, a former CIA counter intelligence chief who had provided material for other writers, or Lady Falkender, Sir Harold Wilson's private secretary.

He said he had never claimed Sir Roger Hollis was a Soviet spy, but that he was investigated as a prime suspect; but questioned whether he thought the former head of MI5 had been a spy, Mr Pincher said he was not competent to judge whether he was a spy or not. However there were people involved in the inquiries who were convinced that he was.

Mr Pincher, who also claimed that MI5 had probably tipped off Lady Hollis, Sir Roger's widow, about his forthcoming revelations, leading to her disappearance, also stood by his allegations that Charles Howard Ellis, who became number three in the MI6 heirarchy, was suspected of working for both the Germans and the Russians.

The author, who challenged Mrs Thatcher to identify the pages of his book on which there were inaccuracies, also maintained that the late Lord Bradwell, formerly Mr Tom Driberg, the Labour MP, had been working for both the KGB and MI5. The security services also knew who were secret members of the Communist Party in Britain. Some were Labour MPs, he said.

Mr Pincher said the evidence still suggested that there was a mole at a senior level in the security services in the early 1960s.

Their Trade is Treachery, by Chapman Pincher (Sidgwick and Jackson, £7.95).

Ellis charge 'absolutely false'

By Stewart Tendler

Sir William Stephenson, code-named "*Intrepid*" for his wartime espionage work, yesterday challenged allegations that his former deputy had worked for Nazi Germany and possibly the Russians.

In yesterday's Daily Mail Mr Chapman Pincher said Mr Charles Ellis, who rose to be third man in the MI6 hierarchy, confessed in 1965 that he had spied for Germany before the last war and MI5 thought he could have spied later for Russia.

During the war Mr Ellis worked for Sir William in New York and yesterday Sir William said: "Mr Pincher had better give his sources. This is an absolutely false charge.

"Before the war Churchill and others had a private intelligence service which showed the Nazis were on the move and Ellis was a member of that", Sir William said. He brought Mr Ellis to New York because he was "the best man they had" in MI6.

Sir William said: "What the *Mail* says is absolutely nonsense. I say that in quite positive terms. I knew everything about Mr Ellis. I am absolutely positively certain. He was one of the very few you could be quite certain about."

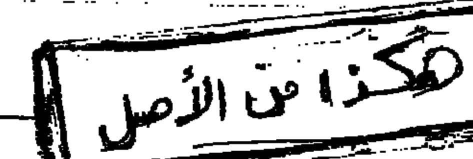
An Australian by birth, Mr Ellis came to Britain and joined the Army in 1914. He spent many years in the Middle East and studied at Oxford and the Sorbonne. He began a consular and diplomatic career which was followed by a period as a journalist.

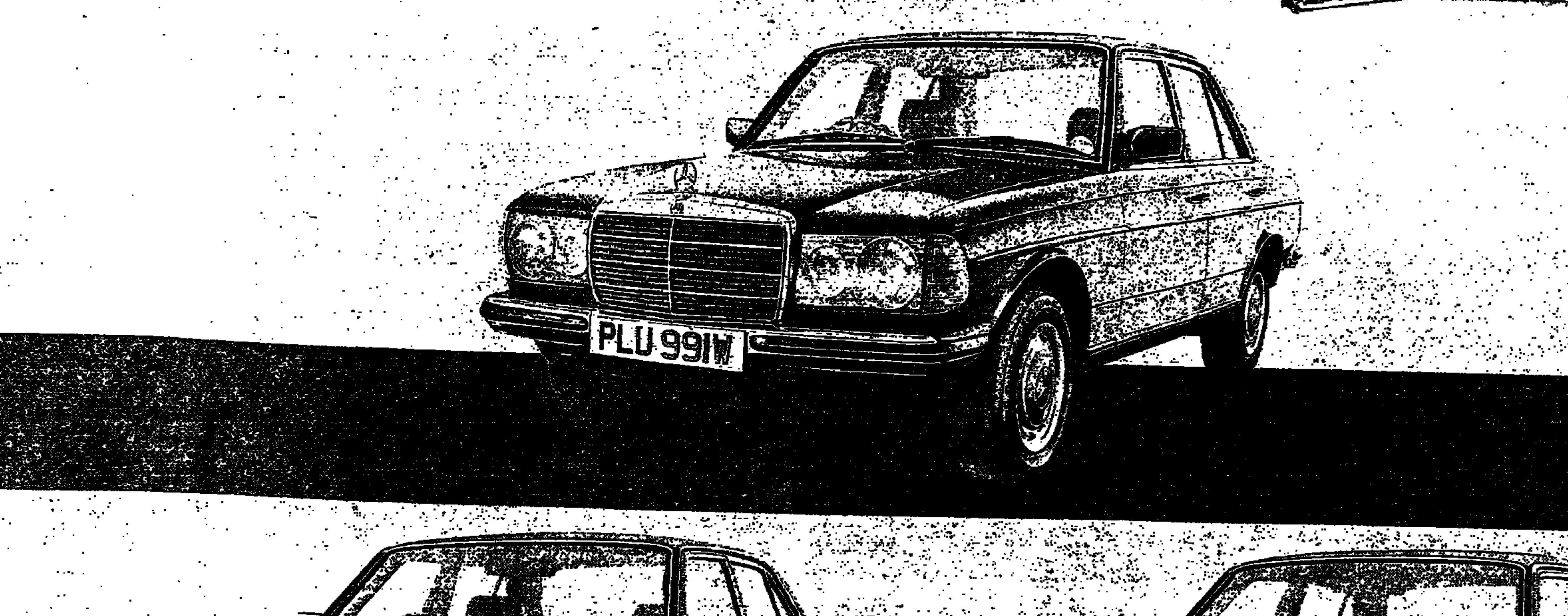
Many of the tasks were cloaks for his intelligence work. He is said to have shunned office politics, preferring to work in the field with agents, whose reports he was said to be an expert at evaluation.

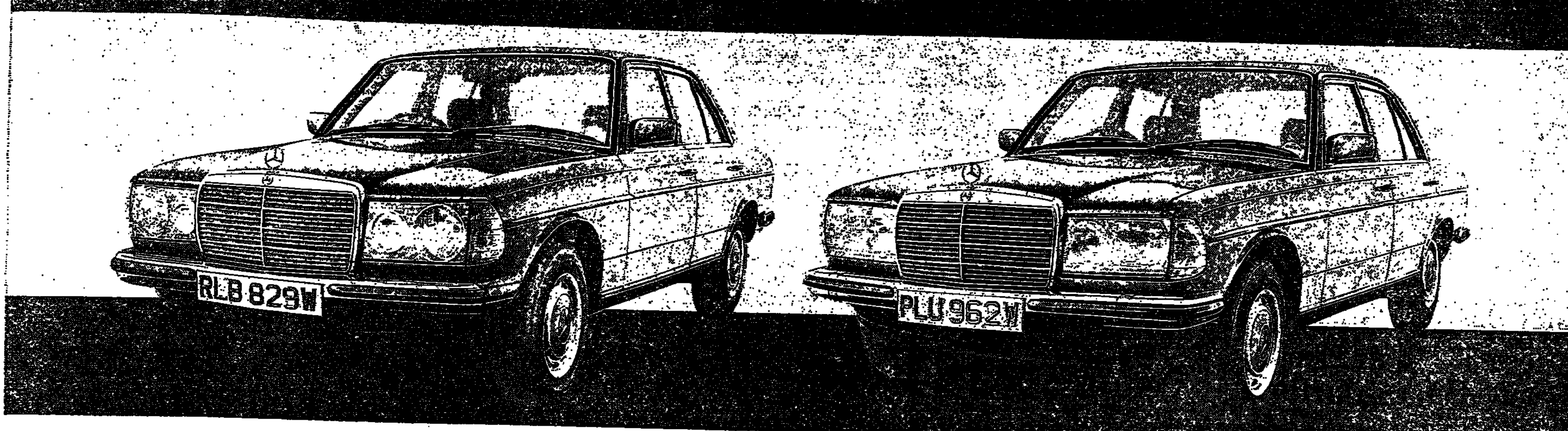
When the last war started Mr Ellis advised Mr J. Edgar Hoover, the late head of the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation, on counter espionage measures before Pearl Harbour.

After the war he worked in the Far East before retiring in 1953, having been awarded in the course of his career an OBE, CBE, and the American Legion of Merit.









A NEW 2 LITRE MERCEDES-BENZ AND TWO OF ITS ONLY COMPETITORS.

Though 120 cars of other marques are more expensive than the new Mercedes-Benz 200 (pictured top) its only true competitor is another Mercedes-Benz.

It would be a worthwhile exercise, therefore, to evaluate the new 200 against the Mercedes-Benz 230E and 280E (pictured left and right).

Amongst other things, you will discover that there is no room for a 'base' car in the Mercedes-Benz philosophy.

The new Mercedes-Benz 200 is 16% more powerful, 13% less thirsty,* quieter, smoother and able to run 12,000 miles between services. Why?

It has a totally new 109 DIN/h.p. overhead camshaft engine with light alloy cross-flow head, hemispherical combustion chambers, heat-dissipating sodium-filled valves, lightweight pistons and breakerless transistorised ignition. Plus a new 27.6% lighter and more efficient four-speed gearbox.

These engineering advances, and others, provide sparkling acceleration to 105mph. They decrease fuel bills and distance fuel stops further apart. They reduce stress and heighten pleasure by making an already exceptionally civilised car more civilised still.

The Mercedes-Benz 230E (introduced last Autumn) offers 113mph or, in another mood, 33.8 mpg* How?

The answer, again, is a new high-technology four-cylinder engine and four-speed gearbox, with the further advantages of fuel-injection and an extra 300 cubic centimetres of engine capacity.

The outcome is, to anyone not currently driving behind the three-pointed star, a startling combination of quietness, quickness, flexibility and economy. In fact, the ultimate proof that these advanced 2.3 litres are more than a match for many larger, conventional engines.

The Mercedes-Benz 280E reaches 125 mph. But where?

Anywhere in the world such a pace is legal. Moreover, the 185 DIN/h.p., 2.8 litre twin overhead camshaft fuel-injected, six cylinder engine is so deliberately understressed that the 280E can virtually cruise at that speed for hours on end. But when the bends tighten-up and the speed drops, the other side of the 280E's nature is revealed.

A skilfully engineered partnership between performance, brakes, steering and suspension, provides handling characteristics in this five-passenger saloon that would do justice to a sports car.

More relevantly, in this country and this economic clime, the 280E can cover 27.4 miles for every gallon of petrol consumed at a constant 56mph.*

Mercedes-Benz safety engineering pre-empted legislation and far outstrips it.

There are more than 120 safety features built into your new Mercedes-Benz – more than twice as many as are required by even the most stringent safety standards being enforced in any country.

The central element of the 6,000-weld body is a rigid steel safety cell (an idea pioneered by Mercedes-Benz in 1951) isolated fore and aft by progressively energy-absorbing crumple zones.

Burst-proof locks could each support the weight of the entire car.

The steering system has been designed to absorb impact and reduce the risk of injury.

Long range headlamps, high intensity indicators, 85% all-round vision, four-wheel disc brakes and the dynamic agility of the car itself minimise the risk of this massively effective passive safety system ever being put into action.

Statistics for your investment broker.

Whilst no new car is actually a financial investment, a select few offer exceptional value for money. Here's what the experts say:

"Company Car" magazine estimates that, after 4 years, Mercedes-Benz have the highest trade-in value of all comparative cars, defying the rule that large cars depreciate fastest.

"TUV" (the German MoT equivalent) reveals that Mercedes-Benz have had the lowest failure rate of all large cars tested at two and six years old.

According to an analysis of the definitive U.K. used car price guides of January 1981, Mercedes-Benz cars depreciate just 25% after one year. Less than any other marque in comparative price categories.

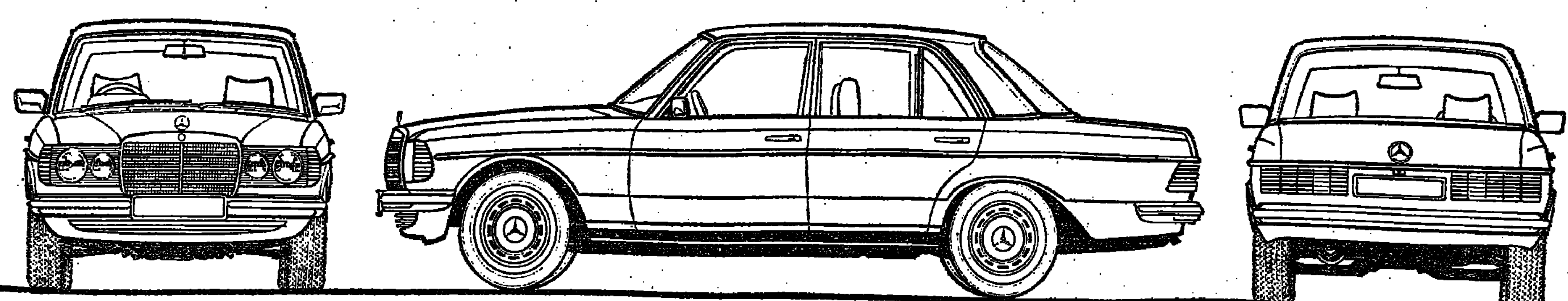
Perhaps your first Mercedes-Benz – certainly not your last.

Some time in the future, of course, you will trade-in your beautiful 1981 Mercedes-Benz 200, 230E or 280E.

After servicing and restoration to rigorously set standards in your Mercedes-Benz dealer's workshops, it will move on to other hands.

And you? If you are like 80% of Mercedes-Benz owners, statistics show that you will move on to another Mercedes-Benz.

ENGINEERED LIKE NO OTHER CAR IN THE WORLD.



*Official fuel consumption figures for the 200, urban cycle 22.6 mpg (12.5 litres/100 km) manual and 23.6 mpg (12.0 litres/100 km) automatic. At a constant 56 mph, 36.2 mpg (7.8 litres/100 km) manual and 33.6 mpg (8.4 litres/100 km) automatic. And at a constant 75 mph, 28.6 mpg (9.9 litres/100 km) manual and 26.4 mpg (10.7 litres/100 km) automatic. 230E, urban cycle 20.4 mpg (13.8 litres/100 km) manual and 20.9 mpg (13.5 litres/100 km) automatic. At a constant 56 mph, 33.8 mpg (8.4 litres/100 km) manual and 32.1 mpg (8.8 litres/100 km) automatic. At a constant 75 mph, 26.6 mpg (10.6 litres/100 km) manual and 25.2 mpg (11.2 litres/100 km). 280E, urban cycle 16.5 mpg (17.1 litres/100 km). At a constant 56 mph, 27.4 mpg (10.3 litres/100 km). And at a constant 75 mph, 21.7 mpg (13.0 litres/100 km) automatic.

Permanent ban faces drunk drivers after second offence

By Richard Ford

Drivers convicted of two serious drinking driving charges within 10 years are to be forced to prove they are not addicted to alcohol before their licences are returned at the end of their disqualification period.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Parliamentary Secretary for Transport, said yesterday that the sanction would apply to motorists convicted of driving with an alcohol level of 200mg in 100ml of blood and was expected to be in force by November 1982.

"There is no reason why anyone who has a drink problem should be treated in a different way to people with some other disability which renders them a danger on the road" Mr Clarke said during the committee stage of the Transport Bill.

"It will be a question of the driver satisfying us that he does not have a drinking problem or has cured that problem before we decide

A motorist convicted with such a high blood alcohol level would be advised to seek help from alcoholic and other counselling agencies during a period of disqualification.

A month before the ban was due to end, the offender would be asked to undergo an independent medical assessment by a specialist. He would be invited to provide evidence to support his case that he did not have a drink problem and should be granted a licence.

The procedure will be similar to those involving the withholding of licences on other medical grounds and the Department of Transport will be advised by a panel of specialists in formulating the details. An offender faced with the withdrawal of his licence by the department would have a right of appeal to a magistrates' court.

Mr Clarke said: "We are not talking about people who are just over the legal limit. People over the 200mg blood alcohol level are drunk. They are a positive menace."

Almost five years ago a departmental report by Mr Frank Blennerhassett, QC, recommended that the law should deal harshly with high-risk offenders. Figures in the mid-1970s showed that one in five of all road deaths concerned drinking and driving and that in 1976 more than half the people convicted of drink-drive offences had a blood alcohol level of 150mg or more.

A motorist is breaking the law if he has more than 80 milligrams of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood. One pint of beer or two ordinary measures of whisky are said to be approximately equivalent to a blood alcohol level of 80 milligrams. But a spokesman at the Department of the Environment said several factors had to be taken into account, including a person's weight and height and whether food had been eaten.



Photograph by Peter Trievnor

Chelsea pensioners watching the London Fire Brigade carry out a big exercise at the Royal Hospital yesterday. Firemen from 12 stations took part and smokebombs were used.

Bank regrets its action over student

The Midland Bank apologized yesterday for turning a deaf ear to a young, overdrawn student customer.

When Miss Janice Campbell, of Temple Gardens, Dagenham, Essex, went to talk to the manager of the Barking branch, she was arrested and appeared in court.

Miss Campbell was later acquitted at Snaresbrook Crown Court, east London, on 12 charges of deception in connexion with her credit card.

Yesterday the Midland Bank, whose advertising says, "Come and talk to the listening bank", wrote to her expressing regrets over the incident and telling her she need not repay any debts to the bank.

Mr William Matthews, the bank's group public affairs adviser, said: "Obviously we see this as damaging publicity, but we shall be carrying on with our advertising campaign".

The administration had been inefficient, he said. The internal inquiry into the incident had not finished

After the case Miss Campbell said she had opened an account at Barclays.

Amsterdam air fares reduction

The Dutch Government has allowed British Caledonian Airways to fly to Amsterdam with fares up to 45 per cent cheaper than standard economy fares now in operation. It is the first big breakthrough in Britain's drive for cheaper air fares to Europe.

The approval from The Hague is for British Caledonian's Mini-Prix concept, under which it will fly passengers off-peak at these cheaper rates. But the Dutch have rejected a plan which would have allowed last-minute standby passengers to fly for up to 70 per cent below the present economy rates.

The airline launched its attempt for cheap Mini-Prix fares more than two years ago and got British Aviation Authority and government blessing for the scheme, with Paris, Brussels and Amsterdam as *front runners*.

British Caledonian now intends to ensure that its Mini-Prix concept is extended to Paris and Brussels and eventually to 24 other routes into Europe on which it believes the cheap fares idea is viable.

BBC television licence gift tokens to be sold

By Kenneth Gosling

Gift tokens which can be used for full or part payment of the television licence fee are to be issued by the BBC this summer. They will be available through the post and recipients will be able to trade them in at post offices when their licence fees become due.

The tokens, to be sold in sums ranging from £2 to £34, the present colour licence fee, will also include one for £12, the black-and-white fee. A small charge will be made for handling and postage so that the scheme will not be subsidized out of the licence fee.

Mr George Howard, chairman of the BBC, told the Broadcasting Press Guild in London yesterday that they were also keen to introduce other methods of payment, such as by direct debit and credit card.

He rejected the Labour Party's manifesto proposal that licences for old age pensioners should be phased out. He said it would mean other people being forced to pay more and there would also be many cases of old people living with families and putting the television licence in their own names.

Mr Howard said the BBC had to exploit its programme sales to the full. He believed they had a tremendous future

Festival for Lennon defended

Canon Gordon Bates, precentor of Liverpool's Anglican Cathedral, has described critics of the peace festival for John Lennon, the former Beatle, as having a "pharisee approach".

More than 2,000 people are expected to attend the service

Canon Bates said: "The main theme of criticism is that this memorial service is to a man whose morals were low: who led people astray because of drugs; who did nothing for peace and who led an immoral and wanton life.

"I am not in the business of judging people and I hope the Church is not either."

Council could save £4m, report says

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Savings in administration costs could save Westminster City Council at least £4m, equivalent to a 10 per cent rate reduction, a report by McKinsey and Company, management consultants, has concluded.

After an eight week investigation, the firm state in their report that savings of 20 to 40 per cent could be made in the administrative budget, which amounted to £21.4m out of total council spending of £100m in 1980-81.

The council commissioned the £15,000 exercise and will examine the findings next week.

Outlining a savings programme, McKinsey say bluntly that there is no point in launching an effort to reduce administrative costs unless there is the will to do so.

"Reducing costs is difficult; and, although the process is designed to ensure that reductions are rationally arrived at (in contrast to the more traditional across-the-board cuts, which affect the efficient and inefficient, low and high priority services equally), in the end there is no escaping some painful personnel decisions, since 79 per cent of the administrative budget is spent on manpower."

The administrative staff at Westminster numbered 2,307 on January 1, 1981. The present staff total is 5,918.

The suggested programme envisages staff cuts, and the report says that further savings could be made if as a result of staff reductions and more economical use of office space.

Other suggestions for savings include putting out certain services to private contractors, and increasing charges for services.

Services where private contractors should be considered include the architects' department, with an annual cost of £1.3m: cleansing and refuse collection (£10.7m); building maintenance (£4.2m); computer services (£1.4m); and parks and open spaces (£1.6m).

Brick company to build £40m plant

By David Hewson

The London Brick Company yesterday won its battle to build a £40m brickworks in Bedfordshire, four months after a similar scheme failed through objections about pollution.

The company intends to build the works on the site of its Ridgmont plant which, with its 25 tall chimneys, is a familiar sight to M1 motorists.

But yesterday's decision by Bedfordshire County Council planning committee will not affect the LBC's plans to close the Ridgmont works at the end of May with the loss of 1,100 jobs. Building of the new plant *will await an improvement in* the economy.

In January the company announced that it was dropping plans for a £30m brickworks at Stewartby, close to Ridgmont, because of conditions on pollution controls imposed by the county council.

The closure of Ridgmont was announced a month later and provoked a petition from people who were worried about the loss of jobs at the county's largest employer. The petition called for LBC's alternative to the Stewartby plant, a new works at Ridgmont, to be given planning permission.

The county council planning committee, which had referred the decision on the Stewartby *scheme to a meeting* of the full council because of the controversy surrounding it, decided on a vote of ten to one yesterday to allow the Ridgmont plan to go ahead without reference to the full council.

The two sides have compromised over pollution controls. The decision on Stewartby had demanded that full controls to remove pollutants, chiefly sulphur oxides and fluorides, be incorporated in the plant during *its construction*.

Mr Michael Wright, deputy chairman of the LBC, said yesterday: "We are very pleased with the decision because it offers our industry the way ahead as the country moves out of the recession."

The new works will be built in two three-year phases, each with a single 400 ft chimney.

Witness denies he deceived corruption inquiry team

From Michael Horsnell
Middlesbrough

A former criminal denied a suggestion at Teesside Crown Court yesterday that he had deceived two reporters from *The Times* who were carrying out an investigation into the Metropolitan Police.

It was made by Mr John Symonds, a former London detective, who has pleaded not guilty to three charges of corruptly accepting £150 from Mr Michael Perry for helping him over an arrest.

In cross-examination, Mr Symonds asked Mr Perry about alleged meetings when instalments of £50 were paid.

He said: "I suggest the reporters gave you lumps of money to hand to detectives and you kept this money and then afterwards told the reporters you had handed it over, thus killing two birds with one stone."

Mr Perry replied: "Not true".

The Crown alleges Mr Perry was trapped into paying Mr Symonds. He said the money was his own and after instalments were paid, the reporters *searched him to confirm that*.

He denied another suggestion by Mr Symonds, aged 45, that a tape-recording made by the reporters of one meeting showed the detective was advising Mr Perry to go straight.

Three policemen cleared of perjury charges

From Our Correspondent
York

Three police officers from West Yorkshire were acquitted yesterday of conspiring to pervert the course of justice after a 21-day trial at York Crown Court.

Det Sergeant Jeffrey Newton, Sergeant Anthony Mullineaux and Police Constable Philip Fenton had pleaded not guilty.

Sergeant Newton, of Balk Lane, Netherton, Wakefield, was *also found not guilty of attempting* to pervert the course of justice and perjury and PC Fenton of Oakewood Avenue, Flanshaw, Wakefield, was also cleared of three charges of perjury.

The investigation began after complaints by Mr Colin O'Brien, aged 28, of Towerhill, Kirby, Liverpool, after he had been jailed for three years for theft of jewelry worth £4,500 from the Black Gem Jewellers at Wakefield three years ago. He was freed after serving 13 months.

The prosecution had claimed the three accused had altered times on their statements and in their pocket notebooks to tie Mr O'Brien in with the theft.

All three, who had been suspended, will be reinstated today.

Pension promise widened

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

The Government's promise to protect the value of pensions during this Parliament is to be extended to other people receiving long-term benefits.

Mrs Lynda Chalker, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Social Security, disclosed the intention yesterday during the committee stage of the Social Security Bill.

It is expected that the pledge will cover widows' and invalidity pensions. Mrs Chalker promised to give details of the intention in a letter to Mr Jeffrey Rooker, Labour spokesman on social security.

£1,000 fine for demolition of almshouses

A landowner was fined the maximum of £1,000 yesterday for demolishing six listed almshouses which would have cost him £14,000 to repair.

Sir Bruno Welby, of Denton House, Grantham, Lincolnshire, admitted causing the unauthorized demolition of the almshouses, built in 1653 and listed as being of outstanding historical interest.

He was prosecuted privately at Grantham Magistrates' Court by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. He was also ordered to pay £2,000 costs.

Mr Andreae Jones, for the prosecution, said it was a blatant attempt to avoid a Lincolnshire County Council order to repair the buildings.

As soon as Sir Bruno learnt of the council's intention to serve a repairs notice, he had the almshouses bulldozed, Mr Jones said.

Mr William Hicks, for the defence, said Sir Bruno thought he had authority for the demolition. He had been worried about the risk of falling masonry to preservation enthusiasts visiting the buildings.

In brief

Britannia ratings guilty in sex trial

Nine ratings from the royal yacht Britannia have been found guilty of sex offences on board the vessel, one has been cleared and another is awaiting trial. The Royal Navy said last night that a decision on what to do with the nine had not been taken yet.

The 10 ratings faced charges alleging disgraceful conduct of an indecent kind.

Boy in hotel siege surrenders to police

A boy aged 16, armed with a powerful crossbow and two daggers, surrendered to the police after a four-hour siege at the Rougemont Hotel, Exeter, yesterday. The boy, *from Berkshire, was* being questioned last night.

Letter-bomb claim

A man claiming to represent the English Republican Army said in a telephone call to the Press Association yesterday, that his *organization was responsible* for the letter bomb sent on Wednesday to Mrs Jill Knight, Conservative MP for Birmingham, Edgbaston, and another sent to the Prime *Minister* earlier this year.

Foot-and-mouth hopes

Officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food were optimistic yesterday that the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak, which started on the Isle of Wight, had been contained. No fresh cases have been reported since Sunday.

Extradition hearing

Mario Ferrandi, who said he had acted as a Red Brigade spokesman, was recommended for extradition by Bow Street magistrates yesterday to face two murder charges and two arson charges in Italy. He was remanded in custody.

Musical success

Eighteen children, aged from six to 13, have been chosen from nearly 10,000 who were *auditioned to appear with* Petula Clark in a £500,000 production of *The Sound of Music* which opens in London in August.

Trial summing-up

Mr Justice Park is expected to end his summing-up in the Gail Kinchin murder trial at Birmingham Crown Court today. The jury will then retire to consider the verdict.

'Peace' tax an error, Revenue say

From Our Correspondent
York

The Inland Revenue admitted last night that they had made a mistake in telling Miss Jennifer Aste that part of her tax could go directly to overseas aid.

Miss Aste, aged 28, of York, thought she had won her battle to stop the Government spending her tax on arms after her cheque for £144, made payable to the Ministry of Overseas Development, had been accepted.

The Inland Revenue said yesterday: "We do not have a discretionary right to accept any taxes which would ultimately go to any other department. We were wrong in making arrangements for the local *inspector of taxes to accept* Miss Aste's cheque, and no blame whatsoever can be placed on him.

"There is absolutely no possibility of us being able to say we can pay the money to someone else. We are writing to Miss Aste returning her cheque and apologizing to her if she has been misled at all."

Unions may get Burnham seats

The Government is considering giving the Association of Polytechnic Teachers, which has 3,000 members, and the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, which has 1,800, a seat each on the Burnham further education committee, the national nego*tiating body on pay for teachers* in maintained further education colleges.

The National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, which represents 65,000 of about 75,000 teachers, has 12 of the 16 seats on the Burnham teachers' panel.

Fight to save baths fails

Mrs Alice Davies, aged 76, yesterday lost her long legal fight to stop Hammersmith and Fulham Council, London, demolishing the 80-year-old Fulham Baths.

The temporary injunction granted to Mrs Davies last Monday expired yesterday and Lord Justice Stephenson said: "I do not find the decision of the council unreasonable and it was justified in its action." Mrs Davies, of Fulham Road, Fulham, was ordered to pay the costs.

Law Report March 26 1981

Sale of shirts not 'publishing' copyright work

Infabrics Ltd and Others v Jaytex Ltd (sued as Jaytex Shirt Company Ltd)

Before Lord Wilberforce, Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Scarman and Lord Roskill

The House of Lords, construing sections of the Copyright Act, 1956, which they described as "labyrinthine" and "tortuous", held that the sale *in* the King's Road, Chelsea, of shirts made in Hongkong and carrying a design in which copyright was claimed for an artistic work did not constitute "publishing the work" such as to constitute an infringement of copyright entitling the owners to damages for every shirt sold *with the design*.

Their Lordships allowed an appeal by defendants, Jaytex Ltd, from the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Buckley and Lord Justice Donaldson) (*The Times*, February 21, 1980; [1980] Ch 282), which had allowed an appeal from Mr Justice Whitford by plaintiffs, Infabrics Ltd, Mrs Angela Jean Hill and Miss Jane Higgison, manufacturers of printed fabrics for shirts and blouses, in an action in which they sought, inter alia, an injunction to restrain Jaytex from infringing the copyright in an artistic work, a design for shirt fabrics.

The appeal had been heard by three lords justices, but Lord Justice Goff died on January 17, 1980, two days after the conclusion of the hearing and before judgments were delivered.

The findings of fact, as stated by Lord Scarman, were as follows. In March or early April 1974, Mr Jaffa, of Infabrics, *showed* Mr Ripper (and some others), of Jaytex, a number of designs suitable for shirts including what became known as the "past the post" design—a repetitive design of three horses racing neck-and-neck toward and past the winning post. Mr Justice Whitford found that the design "really made no great impression on Mr *Ripper's mind* at the time". In July, 1974, Mr Ripper went to Hongkong. At the premises of the TAL company he was shown 2,000 or more designs, some already printed on fabrics and some as drawings on a card. One was the "past the post" design. He made a selection which included "past the *post*". He had no detailed recollection of the design and it never occurred to him that he had seen it a few months earlier in England. He gave instructions for TAL to deliver a substantial quantity of fabric printed with the design to local shirtmakers to be made up into shirts. TAL then printed the fabric (*or the bulk of it, for* some were already printed) and after an interval delivered it to the shirtmakers. In accordance with Jaytex's instructions the shirts were dispatched to the United Kingdom, where Jaytex arranged for their sale and distribution to retailers.

There were four shipments from Hongkong: on November 21 and December 1, 1974: January 10 and February 24, 1975. Importation into the United Kingdom would have taken place some five weeks after shipment.

Early in 1975 Infabrics discovered that shirts bearing the design were on sale in the King's Road. On February *21* they *wrote* to Jaytex claiming to be the owners of the copyright. It was accepted that in respect of the last shipment there was a section 5 infringement, importation having been made after the lapse of a reasonable time for inquiries following the notice of February, *1975. Mr Justice Whitford*, holding that there had been no infringement by publishing, ordered an inquiry into damages limited to the last importation.

The Court of Appeal, holding that by importing the shirts and arranging for their sale to the public, Jaytex had published the design in the United Kingdom, ordered an inquiry as to damages in respect of all the shirts sold.

Mr Geoffrey Everington, QC, and Mr J. G. Drysdale for Jaytex; Mr T. A. Blanco White, QC, and Mr Michael Fysh for Infabrics.

LORD WILBERFORCE said that the appeal concerned an artistic work designed by Miss Higgison, *the copyright in which belonged* to Infabrics, and *which* was claimed to have been infringed by Jaytex. The work consisted of an attractive drawing in colours of three racehorses with jockeys engaged in a close finish at a winning post, the drawing being repeated at spaced intervals. It had been become known as "past the *post*".

Infabrics' claim was based on infringement of copyright by importation from Hongkong and sale in this country of shirts made from cloth bearing the "past the post" design which would have infringed the copyright if the cloth had been made in the United Kingdom. It was based on section 5 of the Copyright Act, which required, as a condition of liability for infringement, knowledge that the making of the cloth constituted an infringement of the copyright or would have done so if the cloth had been made in the United Kingdom.

Jaytex denied any such know*ledge, and the trial took place on* that issue. The judge held that until *March 5*, 1975, a fortnight after a warning letter had been sent, Jaytex had no such knowledge, but that after that date they had. Jaytex accepted the latter finding.

After Jaytex's case had been *closed*, Infabrics contended for *the first time* that Jaytex were liable for infringement on the basis of "publishing" the work under sections 1 and 3(5)(b) of the Act. They obtained leave to amend their statement of claim by inserting a paragraph: "Further or alternatively the defendants have infringed the said copyright work [sic] by publishing the same *by their aforesaid acts of sale and* distribution of shirts bearing the said design."

The reference was to those acts of sale and distribution in this country as to which the judge had held Jaytex not liable for infringement on the ground of lack of knowledge. No additional evidence was called to support the claim. *In particular—and that might well* have been fatal—no evidence was called, or was available, that the artistic work was unpublished at the date of the alleged publication by Jaytex.

On Infabrics' appeal they did not dispute the judge's finding that Jaytex did not have the necessary knowledge for liability under section 5. The Court of Appeal, however, held that the acts of importation and sale constituted infringement by publishing. Because of that infringement they held that Jaytex were liable for damages in conversion under section 18, the measure of damages being the value of the shirts.

The relevant sections on "publishing" were sections 1, 3(5)(b), and 49(2). Section 1 laid the basis for copyright and of infringement by reference to certain acts, which were exclusively reserved to the owner of the copyright. It was important to notice that both the exclusive rights, of *which the copyright* consisted, and any infringement of those rights, extended to the United Kingdom and any other country to which the relevant provisions extended. The territorial area ("the territory") included Hongkong.

Section 3 dealt with artistic works. By subsection (5) the acts restricted by the copyright in an artistic work (so far as relevant) were "(a) reproducing the work in any material form" (not relied on): "(b) publishing the work". There was no definition of "publishing" in that section, and there were great difficulties in extracting the meaning of the word from the rest of the Act.

Three meanings were suggested. The first (accepted by the Court of Appeal) was that publishing consisted of the issue of reproductions of the work to the public. The second (contended for by Infabrics) was that publishing was what was done by a publisher. The *third (contended for by Jaytex)* was that publishing meant making public, in the territory, a work which had not previously been made public in the territory.

The Court of Appeal interpretation was based on section 49(2)(c). It was an intricate piece of drafting which could only be approximately summarized by saying that reproduction included reproduction of a substantial part of a work but even that was qualified. It was that labyrinthine quality, which pervaded the whole Act, that *made* it so extraordinarily difficult to interpret. However, his Lordship thought that it could be taken that paragraph (c) applied only to the issue of *reproductions* of the whole work.

Was the Court of Appeal right in treating section 49(2)(c) as a definition of "publishing" in section 3(5)(b)? Infabrics did not support that approach, since if it was right it would follow that a retail seller of a copyright work would be regarded as publishing it—*a novel consequence* and one contrary to the well accepted distinction between primary and secondary infringement.

Moreover, it would be difficult to reconcile with the requirement of knowledge which section 5 imposed with regard to selling. Would a selling publisher be entitled to the defence of ignorance or not?

The correct view of section 49(2)(c) was that it was *not* a definition of "publishing" for the purposes of the Act—it was indeed not cast in the form of a definition—but was a provision relating to the words in section 3(3) "*Where an original artistic work has been published, then* . . . copyright shall subsist in the work. . . ." In other words, it was dealing with subsistence of copyright, and stating a rule as to the time of publication, a matter of importance in relation to the subsistence of copyright. The conclusion was that the Court of Appeal's approach could not be supported.

Even if Infabrics' contention that publishing meant what a publisher did were correct, there would still be difficulties in their way. Evidence which might have borne directly on the question whether what Jaytex did amounted to publishing in that sense was not called, and it was far from clear, on the existing material, that Jaytex did anything amounting to publishing, sc, acting as publishers of the design.

But in any event his Lordship could not accept the meaning offered. In relation to copyright, whether under *common* law or statute, "publishing" and "publication" were fundamental expressions meaning making available to the public, and it would take much contextual restraint to force them into a narrower and special meaning. Mr Blanco White had tried ingeniously to overcome that initial difficulty by consideration of the word "published" in the 1911 Act (the predecessor of the 1956 Act) and the Berne Copyright Convention of 1886. But even in the convention the word was used in various contexts with various *meanings*; *and* so was "published" *in the 1911 Act. Indeed*, section 1(3) provided that for the purposes of the Act publication meant the issue of copies to the public. So the Convention indication was not a strong one.

In the 1956 Act itself Mr Blanco White was able to point to some contexts in which "publishing" or "publisher" might refer to what was done by a "publisher", the clearest being section 7(7). But that section did not apply to artistic works; it related to libraries and archives. Again section 15 was special, relating to published editions of literary, dramatic or musical works. It might be true that in relation to such productions the person who gave the work to the public would normally be a "publisher"; but his Lordship found that insufficient reason for imposing that meaning on "publishing", etc, throughout the Act. That suggested meaning could not stand before the strong prima facie leaning which must exist in the copyright *context, to interpret* publication as making available to the public something unpublished.

Jaytex's submission was, for those reasons, prima facie convincing. All through the history of copyright, under the common law, and through the legislation over 280 years, there had been the *well-known contrast* between unpublished works and published works. The distinction lay at the roots of the law. The 1911 Act was drafted wholly in line with those traditional concepts. Section 1(1)(a) and (b) dealt respectively with a published work, and an unpublished work. Under section 1(2) the position was clear. Copyright was the sole right to produce or reproduce the work in any material form, etc; and "if the work is unpublished, to publish the work or any substantial part thereof", and by section 1(3) publication "means the issue of copies of the work to the public". By section 2 infringement was linked to the rights defined in section 1, so publication of an unpublished work was infringement. The position was then perfectly plain: if that Act had applied to the present case Jaytex could not be guilty of infringement by publishing.

Did the 1956 Act change that? The complexity and obscurity of the Act made any answer difficult and a certain answer impossible. It was at least permissible to start from the point that (a) it was unlikely that the law as to, and the distinction between, published and unpublished works would have been changed without some clear indication; (b) it was implausible that a person who escaped secondary infringement liability through lack of knowledge should be condemned for primary infringement irrespective of knowledge.

The result of Infabrics' contention indeed would be to take away almost entirely the protection, in respect of lack of knowledge, given by section 5(3) and (4), notwithstanding that those provisions substantially reproduce the terms of section 2(2) of the 1911 Act conferring similar protection.

Against that — and the main difficulty for Jaytex — there was the unqualified reference in section 3(5)(b) to "publishing" contrasted with the reference in the 1911 Act section 1(2) to publishing the work if unpublished.

The explanation of that change suggested by Jaytex and which his Lordship accepted, was that there had been a significant change in the 1956 Act, as compared with the 1911 Act, on the scope of copyright. Under the 1911 Act, section 1(1), copyright subsisted in a published work only if it was published within the countries to which the Act extended (the territory). So "publishing" in that context clearly meant making public in the territory a work not primarily made public in the territory.

When, however, it was a matter of dealing with infringement, the relevant provisions (in section 1 (1) and (2)) were concerned only with publication in the territory. In such a context, in accordance with the accepted meaning of the words, publishing could only mean making public what had not previously been made public in the territory. Since it was not shown that the design in the present case had not previously been so made public, the case based on publishing must fail. Therefore Infabrics *had failed to establish any* infringement as regarded acts done before March 5, 1975.

Two other points remained. Conversion. It was clear that if a plaintiff failed to establish infringement he had no independent cause of action in conversion. The terms *of sections 17 and* 18, *in Part III headed "Remedies* for infringements of copyright", demonstrated that conversion was a remedy, alternative to, or (to some extent) cumulative with, the remedy of damages for infringement and depended on proof of infringement. So damages *for conversion* could not be claimed as regarded acts prior to March 5, 1975.

(2) Measure of damages. That arose under section 18. The Court of Appeal held that the measure of damages in conversion must be the value of the shirts—which were clearly the "infringing copies" (section 18(3)). In his Lordship's opinion, the wording *of section 18*(1) admitted of no other solution: particularly, it did not admit of measuring the damages by reference to the increase in value of the shirts through the addition of the design, or their value less the cost of the substrate or the work put in to the making. A plaintiff was entitled to such damages as *would be recoverable* if he were the owner, and under the general law, those were equivalent to the value.

The result in the present case was not unjust or exorbitant, but his Lordship appreciated that in other imaginable instances very harsh results might *follow*. The section seemed to have developed from one originally intended to deal with copies from plates, and extended to other reproductive media listed *in subsection* (3). It might well not have been thought out in relation to industrial designs, when the substrate might be of much greater value than the design imposed. It would seem to *merit consideration*.

His Lordship would allow the appeal and restore the judge's order. The costs should be reserved over the inquiry as to damages.

LORD SCARMAN, for allowing the appeal on the question of infringement, said that the mere recital of the *relevant* statutory provisions revealed the importance to traders of the appeal. If selling an article the making or importation of which was an infringement was itself the publication of the artistic work reproduced on the article, the seller would be liable for the "primary" infringement *of publishing the work and* deprived of the safeguard provided to honest traders by section 5. It would not avail him that he imported or sold the article in ignorance of the fact of the infringement. As the judge had said, that could not have been intended and he had held that sale was not an offence included in the prohibitions in section 3(5).

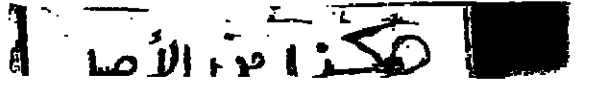
Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Fraser and Lord Roskill agreed with the speeches delivered.

Solicitors: Miller, Clayton & Co; Birkbeck Montagu's & Co.

Correction

In *W v W* (March 21) Mr Justice Balcombe said that the court had no power on a wife's application in ancillary proceedings to order the husband's business associates, *who had not given evidence-in-chief*, to attend court for cross-examination *only*. The words italicized *were unfortunately omitted* from our report.

His Lordship said that the court had no power under rule 77(5) of the Matrimonial Causes Rules, 1977, to order a party who was not a party to the suit to produce documents, but it was open to the wife to seek the leave of the court to issue a writ of subpoena ad testificandum or a writ of subpoena duces tecum under RSC Order 32, rule 7: *Morgan v Morgan* ([1977] Fam 122). His Lordship was prepared to grant leave under Order 33, rule 7 and ordered the husband's business associates to bring certain documents to the court.



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West Bank polls put off to stop PLO win, general admits

From Christopher Walker
Ramallah, March 26

Brigadier - General Ben - Eliezer, military commander of the Israeli-occupied West Bank, disclosed today that elections to the 25 Arab municipalities in the area had been postponed indefinitely because the expected victory of supporters of the Palestine Liberation *Organization (PLO) would have* wrecked the Camp David peace process.

The surprising admission came during one of the rare press conferences held by the Iraqi-born paratroop general during his two and a half years in charge of the West Bank. It confirmed the claim frequently made by local Palestinians that there has been an upsurge of support for the PLO among the 720,000 West Bank Arabs.

Asked why the elections had not been held as scheduled last April, the general stated: "We made our studies of the atmo*sphere and we came to the* conclusion that it would be to the benefit of the local population to postpone the election.

"If we had let the local people have the elections, the results would have been very, very clear—once and for all to bury the Camp David process."

General Ben Eliezer, th eman responsible for the hardline security policy now in operation throughout the West Bank, claimed that the elections were not required by law, but were a privilege granted by Israeli military government: "We have to make sure that the local atmosphere is such that *the population will not* be voting under pressure", he explained.

The shelving of the elections has caused widespread bitterness among the West Bank population which regards the *municipal polls* as the only permitted form of political expression. The previous election in 1976 had shown the beginning of a voting trend towards support of a more radical Palestinian leadership.

Justifying the postponement, the Israeli commander and *military governor* maintained that his original decision had been taken with the backing of prominent local Arabs who for security reason he was unable to indentify.

"The people in the area are not independent, they will not do anything unless they get the green light from outside", he told foreign correspondents. Speaking at the heavily guarded military government headquarters outside Ramallah, the general added: "There are reasonable leaders in the West Bank. The only thing that has made life very difficult is that they are *now powerful* or courageous enough to say: 'All right, let's join in the peace talks and see what happens'".

He revealed that earlier this week he had delivered a strong personal warning to the most popular West Bank mayor, Mr Bassan Shaka of Nablus, not to continue his recent political activities outside his home town. It was strongly implied, without being spelt out specifically, that the mayor will face deportation if the warning is ignored.

Official Israeli anger about Mr Shaka's activities in support of the Palestinian cause has *grown rapidly since* the crippled mayor returned in January after convalescing in England from a car bomb attack which blew off both his legs.

Many feared drowned in S Africa floods

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, March 26

Scores of people, mostly blacks, are feared drowned in floods South Africa's Eastern Cape Province during the last 36 hours.

The city of Port Elizabeth has been the worst hit with nearly nine inches of rain re*corded* there by 8 am during the previous 24 hours.

The town of Laingsburg, in the normally arid Karoo semi-desert, 200 miles inland from Cape Town where the survivors of floods in January in which at least 130 people drowned are still living miserably in tents, was *threatened* by renewed flooding.

Civil defence officials in Port Elizabeth said the situation was chaotic, Air Force helicopters summoned for rescue work were grounded by gales and all road, rail and air links to the city were cut.

As the Gamtoos river burst its banks and overflowed, a colony of Coloured people living on an island in midstream was believed to have been swept away and drowned. Police were unable to say how many people lived on the island but said that two white schoolboys who tried to rescue them were also swept away.

Port Elizabeth's black townships have been particularly hit by the flooding and scores of people are unaccounted for. In white suburbs, householders broke down their garden walls to release water from overflowing swimming pools.

The city's Livingstone Hospital was flooded and in the outpatients' department patients were sitting ankle deep in water as they waited for treatment.



A huge queue stretching outside a butcher's shop in central Warsaw yesterday.

Tug-of-war likely with Brazil on Biggs

From Jeremy Taylor
Bridgetown, Barbados,
March 26

Britain and Brazil seem to be heading for a tug-of-war over Ronald Biggs, the British train robber, who is still in police custody in Barbados.

According to the British High Commission here, extradition papers are being prepared in London, but a spokesman declined to say when they would arrive in Barbados. There is much local speculation over the reason for the British delay, which one legal source involved in the case has described as "incredible".

After an earl yshow of indifference, Brazil is pressing for the extradition of Mr Biggs, together with the five men on board the chartered yacht Nowcani II from which Mr Biggs was taken off bp Barbados immigration officials on Monday night. But the grounds of the Brazilian move are still far from clear.

Mr Biggs made a short court appearance in Bridgetown today as his lawyers in Barbados challenged his continued detention. A decision is expected to be given tomorrow morning. Tonight, Mr Biggs was back in his temporary quarters in Bridgetown's central police station.

Barbados is clearly weighing its options carefully. Though there is no formal extradition treaty between Barbados and Britain there are "arrangements", as the High Commission puts it, under which, extradition is possible.

One possibility is that Mr Biggs will be declared a prohibited immigrant and deported to his country of origin, where he still has 28 years of a 30 year sentence to serve.

Meanwhile, he has become a celebrity in Barbados. Cheerful and full of jokes, he was whisked away from the court today though a back door.

He says that he wants to remarry his former wife, Charmian, who now lives in Australia, and believes that he would not have to serve more than five years if returned to Britain.

A great deal of mystery still surrounds his kidnapping from Brazil last week. There is also a legal dispute about whether the yacht that carried him was within Barbados territorial waters when it was intercepted on Monday. There is speculation about whether the yacht was heading for Barbados, or not.

Guillotine is taken out of campaign

From Ian Murray
Paris, March 26

The death penalty will not be carried out in France again before the presidential election. In a radio interview last night President Giscard d'Estaing sought to take the subject out of the political arena by confirming that he will not make public any decision about whether to grant his grace to a convicted murderer until the election is over.

He said he did not want *political considerations to be in* any way construed as having affected his judgment in the case. Therefore, although the normal procedures of consultation with the courts and the defence lawyers would go ahead, he would not make his decision known during the campaign.

If reelected, he would then make his decision known, and if he was not returned he would hand over his findings to his successor. What was at stake, he said, was the life of a man, and he hoped that this would no longer be used in the electoral debate.

All President Giscard d'Estaing's opponents in the election have taken a stance against the death penalty.

The guillotine blade which might have been used to execute Louis XVI has just been bought at auction for 15,000 francs (£1,360) by a lawyer who *is campaigning against* the death penalty.

M Bernard Masson said he bought the blade to prevent "this piece of French history" leaving the country. He intended to display it in his office to inspire him in his campaign to abolish the death penalty.

Japan stores sunlight in crystals

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, March 26

Japan has managed to store the Sun's energy for 61 days in an important development in the use of solar power. Scientists have produced a stable chemical compound to store the energy and tonight claimed it as a world break*through* after 20 years' research.

Led by Professor Zenichi Yoshida of the engineering department of Kyoto university, they claim the compound will overcome the greatest hurdle to the practical use of solar power: the production of energy when the Sun is not shining.

The new compound has not been named but takes the form of a yellow crystal which is made by combining a petroleum derivative, called norbornadiene with methyl radicals and a substance named cyano.

It changes its molecular structure when exposed to sunshine. Professor Yoshida said that when a small catalyst of silver was applied to it the substance reverted to its original molecular structure, generating heat at any required moment.

If produced in liquid form, the compound would retain the energy for 61 days without a *boost of sunshine.*

"The temperature of the compound does not rise when solar energy is stored. The energy takes the form of molecular change at normal temperatures. In this way energy is not lost through the dissipation of heat", a spokesman for Kyoto university explained.

Professor Yoshida said initial tests showed that 2.2lb of the substance would conserve 92,000 calories. The research team said a solar heater with a surface of a square metre could store 85 million calories of energy a year. The compound could also be transported while it stored energy.

If the compound was produced in solid form it could store energy for indefinite periods if the silver catalyst was not applied. However, it would have to be produced in a more impure liquid form for practical use.

Professor Yoshida said the new compound could be used to store energy for heating, cooling and eventually the generation of electrical power. There was little wastage and no pollution.

Scientific advance: The advance comes in the technique for recovering the solar energy at room temperature (our Science Editor writes).

The substance norbornadiene is one of several materials that research groups in Europe and the United States have been exploring for several years as possible solar energy batteries.

There is a large number of chemical compounds sensitive to light which rearrange their molecules when exposed

The drawback in using them to make batteries for storing energy is twofold. Some heat has to be applied to push the material over an "activation barrier", or to create the conditions in which the molecules return to their normal structure, giving up the surplus energy.

Second, the *norbornadiene* agents are sensitive only to the ultraviolet band in the Sun's rays which holds only a fraction of the total energy of light.

The commerical prospects for the invention may turn on the use of the silver-based catalyst, which stimulates the release of energy at room temperature

Some method may have to be developed of putting the silver into the substance when the heat is required, without consuming the silver.

Lebanon sends more troops south

From Robert Fisk
Beirut, March 26

The Lebanese Government *is* to send additional units of the regular army to southern Lebanon, according to reports in Beirut this afternoon. The increased deployment would *bring* Lebanese troop strength in the south to 1,500 soldiers, all of whom would operate inside the area controlled by the United Nations.

Beirut newspapers reported that President Sarkis had discussed the new deployment with his army commander who was this evening meeting Major General William Callaghan, the United Nations commander.

No date has yet been fixed for the reinforcements to go south. Israeli radio reported yesterday that both Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, and Major Saad Haddad, whose militias control the *Lebanese frontier* area, would resist any advance by the Army to the Israeli border.

There are no plans to send the Lebanese Army into the the enclave controlled by Major Haddad — indeed Lebanese troops would not have the strength to enter this zone—but units are expected to be sent into the villages of Shakra and Bradchit, *scarcely five* and a half miles from the Israeli frontier.

The figure of 1.500 troops appears to have been fixed under the 1949 armistice agreement between Lebanon and Israel. According to the respected daily newspaper *An Nahar*, Mr Brian Urquart, an assistant to Dr Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, will try to revive the armistice agreement when he visits Lebanon next month.

Since President Sarkis and President Assad of Syria met last week, the Israelis have claimed that any deployment of Lebanese troops in the United Nations area would represent an operation undertaken at the behest of Syria. Lebanese troops have already begun patrolling inside the United *Nations zone.*

Israeli anger: The Israeli military command today denounced a reported pledge by General Callaghan, to bring all of Lebanon under the control of the Lebanese Army (Moshe Brilliant writes from Tel Aviv).

In an extraordinary official communiqué, the army accused the Irish general of "disrespect for *human life*". Nigerian soldiers of the United Nations force were killed and wounded last week in shelling by Major Haddad's militiamen after Lebanese regulars had been deployed near Nigerian positions about a mile from his lines.

Major Haddad, has regarded the units under Beirut as Syrian vassals

The Israel army statement reaffirmed its commitment to Major Haddad. The Israeli forces, it said, "will not abandon people who depend on Israel for their survival."

An official on General Callaghan's staff confirmed tonight he had stated in an interview in Beirut that he was determined to implement his mandate to restore southern Lebanon down to the Israel border to tthe *Government of Lebanon.*

The official said that in answering a question, the general had expressed unhappiness about United Nations casualties but had added that if implementing its mandate required them, they would have to be accepted.

True blue Americans approve Reagan course

Washington Commentary

Patrick Brogan

The most conservative of conservative Americans, the guardians of the true faith, gathered in a Washington hotel last week to congratulate themselves on winning the last presidential election. It was the annual convention of the Conservative Political Action Committee (CPAC) and their presiding genius, Ronald Reagan, came along to eat veal, strawberries and jelly beans with them.

All but the most intransigently pure of them gave him unstinting adulation. Those who do not share the faith find it rather difficult to conceive of any substancial way in which the President might displease the far right, but there were in that assembly a few doubters. Had not Mr Reagan chosen George Bush as Vice-President, a notorious trilateralist, and Alexander Haig as Secretary of State, a known associate of Henry Kissinger, who believes in détente?

Most of the conservatives have no such doubts, and an outsider must grant that, so far at least, their faith is justified. Mr Reagan is the most deeply conservative President of the United States in two generations and he really seems to mean what he says.

This *is* an important point. John Mitchell, then Attorney General, once said "Watch what we do, not what we say", and the conservatives gathered in the Mayflower Hotel last week would assert that Mr Nixon's Administration was altogether too liberal, despite that President's frequent conservative speeches.

President Reagan has spoken more than he has acted so far, but his every act has conformed to his speeches. It was a very conservative budget that he sent to Congress, though the deficit is going to be larger than the one Jimmy Carter proposed.

Mr Haig does propose an intransigently hardline foreign policy, however tainted with moderation his Under-Secretaries may be. The Secretary of the Interior is carrying out a conservative revolution in his department, and the Secretary *of Health and Human Services* is busily purging the welfare rolls of the undeserving poor.

All these matters are dear to the heart of the CPAC, and it was delighted at the speech Mr Reagan delivered last Friday. We were told that the speech was to be a statement of the *conservative philosophy of the* Reagan Administration, and it certainly included a fair measure of dogma. Whether it added up to a philosophy is another matter.

There was, for instance, a statement of a religious faith in the inevitability of the triumph of virtue over evil that could only be made in America, and probably only in the most old-fashioned part of it. Denouncing totalitarianism and its institutions. Mr Reagan said: "But from those terrible places have come survivors, witnesses to the triumph of the human spirit over the mystique of state power, prisoners whose spiritual values made them the rulers of their guards.

"With their survival, they brought us 'the secret of the camps'—a lesson for our time and for any age: Evil is powerless if the good are unafraid."

This is nineteenth-century optimism, which in Europe at least has been shattered by the twentieth century. It is rather disconcerting that the President of the United States should believe it. Fortunately, he does not believe that truth will prevail unassisted—after all, Auschwitz was liberated by the Red Army, not by its inmates' spiritual values, and Mr Reagan has *greatly* increased the defence budget.

Other passages in his speech show a different confusion, "because ours is a consistent philosophy of government", he said, "We can be very clear: We do not have a separate social agenda, a separate economic agenda, and a separate foreign agenda. We have one agenda.

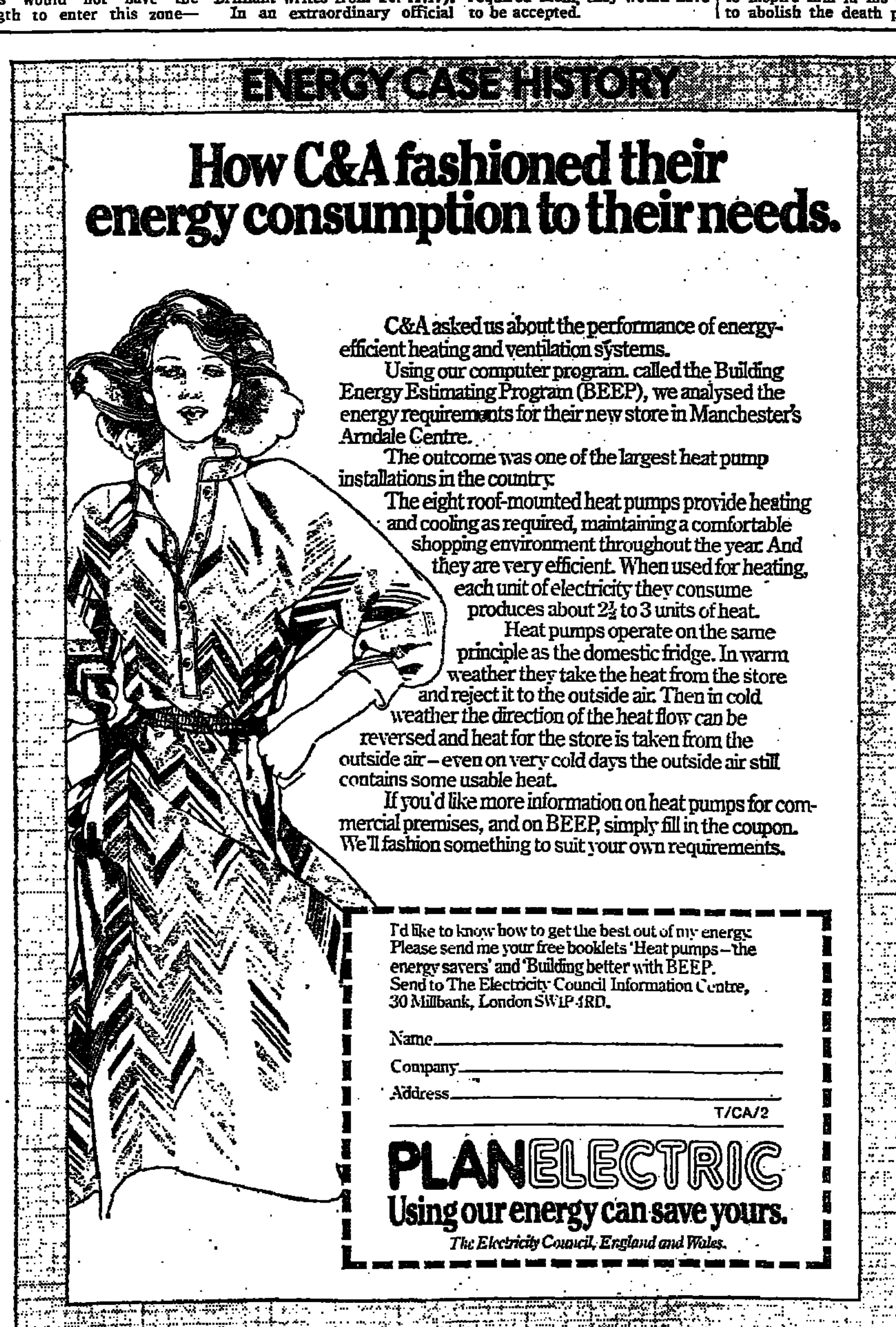
"Just as surely as we seek to put our financial house in order and rebuild our nation's defences, so too we seek to protect the unborn, to end the manipulation of school children by utopian planners, and permit the acknowledgement of Supreme Being in our classrooms."

This is not one agenda or one philosophy, but a collection of policies that are deemed conservative because the conservatives embrace them. The Moral Majority, which is not part of CPAC, falls into the same confusion. In its statement of principles, it lists the various evils it observes in modern America, including abortion, pornography and "the abandonment of Taiwan".

In a panegyric on Mr Reagan, CPAC boasted that he was not an intellectual. It also claimed that he has simple tastes and no experience in foreign affairs. The way to take him, at this stage of his presidency, is literally to assume, until proof to the contrary comes in, that he means exactly what he says. "We are not cutting the budget simply for the sake of sounder finacail management. This is only *the first step towards returning* power to the states and communities, only a first step towards reordering the relationship between citizens and government. . . .

"We must remove government's smothering hand from where it does harm: we must *seek to revitalize the proper* functions of government. But we do these things to set loose again the energy and ingenuity of the American people."

When in doubt, the President will take the most conservative course. So far, he has had few doubts.



Reprisal threat to Britain by Iranian group

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, March 26

Reprisals against Britain have been threatened if the Arabistan nationalist imprisoned after the siege of the Iranian Embassy in London is not *released.* The threat is contained in a four-page letter signed by a group calling itself Muhjiddin al-Nasir, which was *delivered to Reuters office in* Paris today.

The letter said: "We shall hit in a way which coincides with the treachery of the British authorities." Reprisals would start 30 days after the issue of the statement—which was dated February 5—unless Mr Fawzi al-Majada was released.

Posted in France, the letter was addressed to the building which houses the Reuters office.

Bomb attack on horse trainer

Paris, March 26.—Criquette Head, who trains 58 horses for her mother, including last year's leading French two-year-old, Dunphy, was the victim of a mystery bomb attack last night.

A small explosive charge was *placed in the porch of* her house, the Villa Vimy, at Chantilly. It caused only superficial damage. "I know of no one who has a vendetta against me", she said.

£310m loan from IMF to Jamaica will open way for bigger rescue package

From Stephen Downer
Kingston, Jamaica, March 26

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has reached a tentative agreement with *the* Jamaican Government to lend the almost bankrupt Caribbean Island about *$700m* (£310m) over the next three years.

According to Mr Horace Barder, permanent secretary at *the Jamaican Finance Ministry*, the IMF management has accepted Jamaica's programme for economic recovery and will submit it to the fund's board of directors. Approval is expected by mid-April.

If the plan is approved, Jamaica is likely to receive about $900m (£400m) in credit in fiscal year 1981-1982, said Mr Bill Rhodes, of Citibank, New York.

Mr Rhodes is chairman of the steering committee representing about 90 commercial banks owed about £$450m by Jamaica. The total public and private debt was $1,200m (£530m) and servicing it in fiscal year 1980-1981 accounted for about 42 per cent of Jamaica's export earnings.

Mr Rhodes's office said the provisional economic rescue plan for Jamaica over the next fiscal year includes: $70m worth of new credit from the *commercial banks*; $151m in refinancing the existing debt with commercial banks and bilateral institutions; $364m from nine donor countries, notably Britain, the United States, Canada and West Germany, and four multilateral and bilateral *organizations, including* the World Bank, the Interamerican Development Bank and the Commonwealth Development *Corporation*; and about *$300m* from the IMF.

Jamaica's recovery programme, Mr Barder said, "emphasizes the productive *efforts. It is a continuation* of a programme begun in 1978 and 1979, with fiscal adjustments and income and wages compression. It does not include any exchange rate devaluation. We have argued that Jamaica has to be competitive in an exterior sense."

*Mr Rhodes said he was opti*mistic that Jamaica "can turn the situation around" once the package is approved.

Mr Edward Seaga's Government realized that it "was necessary to move rapidly in order to get the country moving again", he added, underlining the fact that Jamaica would be paying commercial interest rates on the loans.

Mr Seaga's conservative Jamaica Labour Party won a landslide victory in last October's general elections over the socialist People's National Party of Mr Michael Manley, gaining 51 of the 60 seats in the ballot.

Last March the Manley administration broke with the IMF and consequently monetary assistance from the Western world started falling off. Only a loan from Iraq on election day saved Jamaica from total *bankruptcy.*

There had been seven years of negative economic growth. Unemployment increased from 179,000 in 1973, the year after Mr Manley took office, to an estimatad 365,000—more than half the work force—last year.

Real *per capita* income dropped 62 per cent and investment 82 per cent in the same period.

About 600 people died in the campaign leading up to the elections, partly because a lack of money had severely undermined the security forces' effectiveness.

Mr Seaga, described by one *diplomat on the island as* "a hard man who suffers no fools", has promised to change all this. He has referred to the unemployment problem as "a time-bomb ticking away, ready to explode". He says he will develop the island's peat and water resources to enable Jamaica *to* generate more than 50 per cent of its electricity needs, instead of 3 per cent as at present.

He aims to build another 50 schools, especially technical institutions, to extend the railway system, to establish big irrigation schemes, to accelerate land terracing in hilly regions and to improve 23 parish hospitals.

Another plan is to set up conciliatory machinery which will be put into effect before any strike action is taken.

European Parliament ignores prices curb and votes farmers 12%

From David Wood
European Political Editor
Strasbourg, March 26

The European Parliament did not practise here today what it has preached for years about curbing the farmers' share of the Community budget.

It voted for a 12 per cent increase in 1981 farm prices compared to the European Commission's recommendation of an average increase of 7.8 per cent. The motion was carried by 107 votes to 53. Copa, the European farmers' organization, has asked the Council of Ministers for 15 per cent so as to keep pace with inflation.

Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the commissioner in charge of the budget, remarked that by 1982 the Parliament's proposed increase would double the cost the Commission had budgeted for, and farm support costs would rise above the rate of increase in EEC revenues.

The final decision on farm prices rests with the EEC agricultural ministers, in other words, with the 10 national governments. But undoubtedly the Parliament showed that the Commission has been deserted by its main ally and has lost the battle for price curbs in 1981 and 1982.

Mr David Curry, the Conservative MEP and a member of the agriculture committee, said that in budget debates all members of the European Parliament were heroes, but on farm prices they were mice.

Boosting incomes: The European Commission today announced plans to boost farmers' income in Denmark, Ireland, France, Italy and Greece in the hope that EEC agricultural ministers will then be able to accept the 7.8 per cent price increase it has proposed for this year (Peter Norman writes from Brussels).

The Commission will tell the ministers when they meet in Brussels next Monday that it plans to use last weekend's 2.53 per cent revaluation of the European currency unit—in which all EEC farm prices are fixed—to push through devaluations of the exchange rates at which the unit prices are translated into the currencies of member states.

These devaluations of the so-called "green" rates would lift the guaranteed farm prices paid in Italy by 9.08 per cent, in Ireland by 3.92 per cent, in Greece by 2.88 per cent, in France by 2.53 per cent and in Denmark by 2.53 per cent. This would go some way in answering farmers' complaints that the proposed EEC price rise would not compensate them.

British protest: British farmers protested yesterday against the impact of the latest EEC currency changes (Our Agricultural Correspondent writes). The National Farmers' Union said that the realignment of national exchange rates with the European currency unit could weaken the competitive position of British agriculture.

The changes will lead to a cut of about 2 per cent in the value of the positive monetary compensatory amount which protects British farmers against cheap imports.

Mr Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union, said in London that the new rates would give some countries the chance to raise farm prices by devaluing their green currencies. "This option will not be open to the United Kingdom even though net farm incomes here have fallen by much more than the EEC average."

Britain pessimistic about EEC fisheries accord

By Hugh Clayton

British ministers see virtually no hope of reaching agreement at today's Brussels EEC meeting about fish policy. Mr Peter Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, said in London yesterday: "I think it will be a very difficult meeting. I do not see that there is any sign of understanding of our requirements. If there is not, there will not be an agreement."

Officials in London emphasized that success today would depend on a change of attitude by France on access to British waters and by the European Commission on support prices. The Government saw no sign of either.

Mr Walker spent more than two hours in the morning with M Daniel Hoeffel, the French Minister of Fisheries. The French team made it clear that Paris was not prepared to reduce its claim for access to British waters.

But the two ministers, who met at RAF Northolt, near London, agreed that the Commission's latest plan to raise support prices by 12 per cent was inadequate. Mr Walker will insist today that Britain cannot accept less than 20 per cent in a complicated deal that would unlock access to Canadian waters for West German trawlers.

Mr David Aitchison, the chief executive of the Scottish Fishermen's Federation, said: "We are prepared to go along with the stand the Government made in December. This present difficulty all goes back to French intransigence then. I think our minister has got it under control. Our federation is satisfied with him."

Mr Nigel Atkins, the director-general of the National Federation of Fishermens' Organizations, which represents England and Wales, said: "The minister made it perfectly clear that there was no intention of departing from his resolute stance with the Community. We endorse that."

President Siad Barre's political position is more precarious than at any time in 11 years of power

Somalia's refugee problem aggravated by food and fuel shortages

This is the first of two articles on the problems of Somalia by Arthur Jones, diplomatic correspondent of the American newspaper The National Catholic Reporter, who has recently returned from Somalia.

Somalia's worsening refugee problem is aggravated by food and fuel shortages, wholesale food theft from some camps and problems of aid coordination stemming from a shaky start two years ago by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

No one knows how many refugees are already in camps. The Somali Government's National Refugee Commission estimated 1.3m in December, 1980. The UNHCR predicts 1.3m by June, 1981, and possibly 1.6m by the end of the year if the rains fail.

There are fears that hundreds of thousands more are still to come. Government sources claim there are perhaps 700,000 semi-refugees wandering around inside Somalia with the remnants of their herds. And according to one official's estimate, there could be up to a million more prospective refugees still to come in from Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya.

Somalia with its population of only 3,500,000 is unequipped to absorb them.

President Muhammad Siad Barre is said to have sunk to the most politically precarious level of his 11 years in power. Many Somalis now believe that his 1977 Ogaden war débâcle and the apparent crumbling of his pan-Somali dream should have resulted in his resignation. But he continues to hold on, keeping a military and tribal balance of support.

His agreement to allow the United States to use the former Soviet base at Berbera has failed to bring the strengthening of relations with Washington.

While Western relief workers have privately accused the Barre Government of inflating refugee figures or crying wolf over food and fuel shortages, none denies the gravity of the present refugee situation.

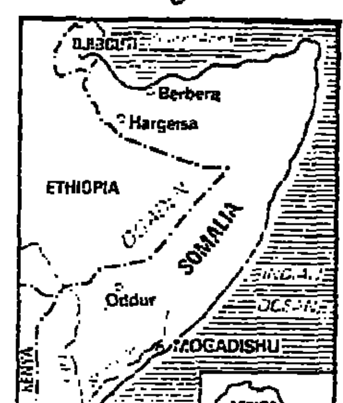
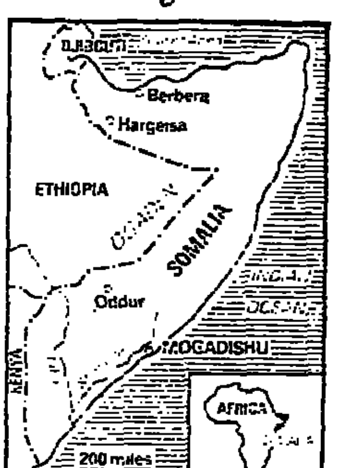
Everyone is now waiting to see whether the seasonal rains, which have lately begun, persist in the coming weeks. For the past two years the rains have begun poorly and tapered to almost nothing.

The Juba and Shebelle rivers, which had gone dry in some places, are now in flood and the movement of relief supplies to the camps is being hampered on flooded roads.

Many of the refugees arrive in Somalia in a very bad condition, and the wet conditions in camps raise the new threat of cholera.

At Hoddur, a Somali UNHCR team recently reported between two and six deaths a day, from tuberculosis and other diseases, in a camp with perhaps 10,000 refugees. Again, no one was certain about the number there. The camp commander claimed 15,000 refugees, the refugee commissioner estimated 7,500 but allowed food for 10,000.

The commissioner, Said Mohammed Indhayre, in an effort to stop commodity thefts elsewhere in the region, has dismissed three camp commanders. While the Somali Government thus begins to take tough measures against "midnight redistribution", as voluntary agency staff call it, UNHCR is strengthening its own monitoring system. The League of Red Cross Societies and the United States Agency for International Development both have staff members making spot checks on delivery lorries.

The refugees' plight has been worsened by fuel uncertainties, and poor systems of food delivery have been much criticized in reports by the American State Department inspector general, and by a United Nations-funded private consultancy, Interfect of Dallas. Less publicized but well-circulated memoranda produced by the voluntary agencies have also been critical.

UNHCR officials in Mogadishu insist that the coordination is slowly coming under control after a long period of poor response to the increasing refugee numbers. With practically all supplies to the more than 30 camps having to come from Mogadishu port, fuel for the lorries has been critical. But poor planning has meant that even when UNHCR and refugee commission vehicles had fuel allocations, they did not have their own pump. That meant relief trucks waiting in line with all other government vehicles for up to seven hours simply to fill up with diesel.

UNHCR officials are particularly sensitive to criticism after last month's public attack in Nairobi by Oxfam and Save the Children Fund on "bureaucratic botching" of relief efforts in the Karamoja region of Uganda. In Mogadishu, voluntary agency staff are generally waiting to see whether the UNHCR can bring commodity distribution under control.

Somalia is trying to absorb its second wave of refugees in seven years. During the 1974-75 drought, arrangements were begun to resettle some of the 250,000 refugees. But the Somali Government has repeatedly stated it expects those new refugees to return home eventually. Given that many of the approximately 1 million refugees have fled the Ogaden since the fighting started in 1977, observers believe that irrespective of government wishes, long-term refugee settlement has to be considered.

Not counting money and services brought in by voluntary agencies, the Somali refugee effort, even without development or resettlement costs, is expected to exceed $200m (£89m) this year. Any new surge of refugees could make even that figure woefully inadequate.

Nor is this influx of food and services necessarily a stabilizing influence. Somalia itself is one of the world's poorest nations, in such unhappy company as Mali, Ethiopia and Bangladesh. And the indigenous Somalis, who until now have uncomplainingly welcomed a million Somali-speaking refugees, have started to complain. For in a country where the average inhabitant is underfed, Somalis see the refugees obtaining guaranteed daily food and medical services—privileges which they do not share.

Next: Economic decline

Prison governors to strike in Italy

From Peter Nichols
Rome, March 26

The governors of Italy's prisons are to go on strike on Saturday. Apart from a symbolic protest in 1977, it is the first time the prison governors have taken such action.

They are calling for better pay but, more important, they are challenging the Government's attitude to prison policy. They assured the public that there would be no mass escapes on Saturday. The 306 governors have plans for further stoppages including demonstrations outside the Ministry of Justice.

The governors have some strong cards up their sleeves. A prolonged strike could well mean the suspension of wages to the prison warders and also to convicts who work. They need not do a lot to bring about a sharp rise in tension inside the overcrowded prisons.

The prison system, and in particular the maximum security blocks, are now one of the main targets of the left-wing terrorists. Earlier this month two men were murderd by fellow-prisoners in Novara prison. The governors point out that in the space of a few weeks two of their number have been dismissed, one for being too hard and the other for too much democratic sensitivity.

One of the principal demands of the governors is for decentralization of the prison system. They say that at present it is controlled from Rome by the Ministry of Justice which is staffed by members of the judiciary, not by persons familiar with the problems of the prisons. They hope to see a delegation of authority to regional experts whose efforts would be supervised by a corps of inspectors working for the central government.

The warders are also demanding a totally different treatment by the government, including better wages and clearer status.

Vatican talks: The Pope has agreed to meet representatives of the Vatican lay workers' association on April 6 to discuss their demands for better wages and shorter hours, the workers said (AP reports from Rome).

The employees had threatened to hold a "silent, orderly" protest march through the Vatican gardens in early April if their demands were not met. They said today that they would probably now cancel the march.

Deterrent has preserved peace, minister says

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Defending Britain's continuing role as a nuclear weapons power, Sir Ian Gilmour, the Lord Privy Seal, said yesterday that the policy of deterrence combined with arms control had proved successful in preserving the peace between East and West.

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) had failed to make its case, he said.

"Because our policy is working, I do not believe that nuclear war is likely today, despite the understandable public anxiety." Sir Ian said, adding: "We are not on the brink".

Speaking at the University of London Institute of Education—the first time that a minister in the present Government had appeared on a platform with CND members—Sir Ian said that nuclear weapons provided the best protection Britain had that such weapons would never be used or threatened against us.

Addressing the annual conference of the Council for Education in World Citizenship, he said that the dual policy of deterrence and arms control had been pursued consistently over many years by all the governments of both parties in Britain and by all our allies.

The fact that it had kept the peace was a big achievement particularly where the divisions in Europe were so deep and the potential points of friction so many.

Attacking what he termed the "myths" of the CND case, Sir Ian said it was nonsense to suppose that those who were against unilateral nuclear disarmament were somehow for nuclear war. Both the Government and CND were at one in their abhorrence of nuclear war. What divided them was not the end but the means to achieve it.

Strong arm of the law. Police clear squatters from the Kreuzberg district of West Berlin after bank and shop windows were smashed.

North Korea may send instructors to Zimbabwe

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, March 26

British military instructors engaged in integrating former Zanla and Zipra guerrillas into the new Zimbabwean National Army could find themselves working alongside military instructors from North Korea.

A high-level North Korean military delegation made a secret visit to Zimbabwe a month ago, during which, it is understood, an offer was made to help with the training of the country's new Army. The Government is still considering the offer.

At present there are 158 British officers and NCO's in Zimbabwe who are running the integration programme.

The possibility that the North Koreans may establish a military presence in the country has raised fears in diplomatic circles that they could be planning to take over from the British when the British military aid programme comes to an end.

Meanwhile, it was officially announced today that Zimbabwe has attracted the massive total of £889.58m in foreign aid since the country became independent a year ago. Of this £636.73m has been raised as a result of this week's aid donors' conference, which is due to end here tomorrow.

Of the total assistance so far committed just over half is in the form of grants, and the balance is in loans.

Announcing the results of the international community's response to Zimbabwe's request for assistance to help it recover from the effects of seven years of war and 15 years of sanctions, Mr Tom Mswaka, the Permanent Secretary at the Department of Planning, said he was "more than satisfied" with the results

He pointed out that the £890m so far committed was the "base line" as far as pledges of assistance were concerned, and that further assistance could be forthcoming

Zimbabwe convened this week's conference to raise £804m towards the cost of reconstruction, rural development and man-power training projects over the next three years.

The largest single contributor to Zimbabwe's development programme will be the World Bank which has earmarked a total of £205m into a variety of projects.

Britain is the biggest bilateral donor providing development assistance worth £123m. This figure does not take into account items such as debt resheduling and the cost of the military training programme.

The second largest donor is the United States with an aid programme worth £119m.

Clear majority for Chun party in South Korea

From Jacqueline Reditt
Seoul, March 26

South Korea's general election has resulted in a clear victory for President Chun's Democratic Justice Party (DJP).

All but two of its 92 candidates in the constituencies were elected. The main opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) won 57 seats and the Korea National Party (KNP) — most of whose members supported the previous regime of the assassinated President Park Chung Hee — came third with 18 elected candidates.

Eleven independents won parliamentary seats and the rest of the seats were divided among five minor parties. These include the Democratic Socialist Party which won two seats and will be represented in Parliament for the first time since 1961 when President Park seized power in a right-wing military coup.

Under a proportional representation system, on top of the seats won at the polls, a third of the 276 seats in the new Parliament will be allocated to the three biggest parties — 61 to the DJP, 24 to the DKP and seven to the KNP.

This gives the DJP a clear overall majority with a total of 151 seats, or 54.7 per cent, compared with the DKP's total of 81 seats, or 29.3 per cent.

Ten women stood in the election but only one, Mrs Kim Jong Rye of the DJP, was successful.

Foreign report is on page 17

35-hour week resisted by Mr Fraser

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, March 26

Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister is so opposed to the introduction of a 35-hour working week that he has offered special assistance to companies resisting it.

In recent weeks, pressure from the unions for a reduction from the present 40-hour week has increased despite firm resistance from Mr Fraser and Mr Andrew Peacock, the Industrial Relations Minister.

Mr Fraser has indicated that the Government will be prepared to assist companies with government contracts and taxation benefits where necessary in the fight against the unions

Icy Reagan blasts worrying the Russians

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, March 26

The Soviet Union today replied to Western criticisms at the European security review conference here, now in its seventh month, with Mr Leonid Ilyichov protesting that his country was not to blame for delays in drafting a concluding document.

He emphasized the soviet wish to go on working indefinitely to achieve "balanced results".

The Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister spoke of a wish, as he saw it, of all European peoples and their Governments, to hold a disarmament conference but then complained of the "icy United States Administration".

He maintained it was too early yet to judge the results of efforts to salvage something from the Madrid meeting.

When tackled about Moscow accepting a draft final document which the four neutral countries, headed by Austria, are now seeking to promote as a compromise between the deadlocked positions of Western countries and the socialist block, Mr Ilyichov replied his country was not prepared "to buy a pig in a poke".

The neautral countries' outline document seeks to combine the Soviet demand that the Madrid meeting does not end without agreeing to a European disarmament conference with some advance in the field of human rights. The West argues that these are indispensible to achieve a proper balance with the obligations originally assumed by all 35 nations which signed the 1975 Helsinki Final Act.

With the Madrid meeting running badly behind schedule, the European Community nations called in a joint approach last week on the Russians either to agree to a balanced concluding document, and stop their delaying tactics, or merely "agree to disagree" and decide by April 10 on the date and place of the next review meeting and then go home.

Mr Ilyichov today said it was for the West to take adequate steps to maintain the principles of balance and reciprocity enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act after the proposal last month by President Brezhnev to extend the area of application of confidence-building measures to cover all the European territory of the Soviet Union.

Prince sets up party to fight Vietnamese

Peking, March 26.—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Kampuchean head of state, confirmed today that he has set up his own political party to fight against the Vietnamese in Kampuchea.

He also announced that he was preparing to meet a special envoy of President Suharto of Indonesia in Pyongyang, North Korea next week.

The envoy, Mr Anwar Sari, will arrive in Pyongyang with the task of "encouraging (the prince) in the name of the member-countries of the Association of South-east Asian nations (Asean)" in his attempt to group together the armed anti-Vietnamese resistance forces

Prince Sihanouk made these statements in a telephone call from the North Korean capital where he is living in exile, to Agence France-Presse in Peking.

The prince's party is called the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Kampuchea, he said. It was seeking a military alliance with the armed forces of the Khmer Rouge and the armed forces of Mr Son Sann, the former Prime Minister.

The Khmer Rouge are the main armed resistance movement fighting against Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and Mr Son Sann, who served as head of government under Prince Sihanouk, heads the biggest anti-communist resistance group.

New wave of unrest among Albanians in Yugoslavia

From Dessa Trevisan
Belgrade, March 26

A new wave of Albanian student unrest broke out in Yugoslavia's autonomous region of Kosovo where last night several thousand students occupied university hostels and barricaded themselves against the police.

They have begun a strike over a series of grievances which are yet to be disclosed. This comes two weeks after a students march in the streets of Pristina, the region's capital, in protest against living and other economic conditions. The authorities later said that hostile groups had tried to take advantage of the grievances.

The disclosure that new and obviously more serious trouble was brewing was made today by Mr Drasa Markovic, the president of the Yugoslav Federal Parliament.

Rumours of trouble have persisted since a fire destroyed a Serbian Orthodox refectory in Pec, the historic town in the region and a symbol of Serbian Christianity. An investigation ... Serbian Christianity. It has been suggested that it was a case of arson directed against Serbs.

Unconfirmed reports persist of similar unrest in Prizren, another historic town in Kosovo, where Albanian students are said to have demolished a high school.

The authorities are said to have started negotiations with the students in Pristina but again there is no official disclosure of what provoked the new wave of protests.

Nevertheless it is clear that the unrest of Albanian students in the region is alarming the authorities especially as in other Yugoslav university centres Albanian students have been holding protest meetings.

Four executed for coup plot in Mauritania

Nouakchott, March 26.—Four military officers convicted of taking part in an abortive coup in Mauritania last week were executed by firing squad today.

Journalists watched the execution of the officers. They were condemned last Tuesday and President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla declined to exercise his right of clemency.

Two lieutenant-colonels, Ahmed Salem Ould Sidi and Abdelkader Ould Bah, were accused of being the coup leaders. The other two executed were lieutenants.

Morocco has denied Mauritanian accusations of involvement in the coup attempt.

Dozens fall ill after dining at summit meeting buffet

Maastricht, March 26.—Dozens of foreign journalists and officials have fallen violently ill after dining at a free buffet at the close of the European summit here on Tuesday.

The crippling effects of Holland's hospitality were not fully realized until this morning, when it became clear that at least 100 of the guests were suffering from king-size headaches, stomach cramps and diarrhoea.

Local officials had done everything possible to make the event memorable. It certainly will be remembered but not in the manner intended.

Samples of the food were sent to scientists when the first signs of food poisoning were reported, and results of their laboratory tests will be known tomorrow.

Many special correspondents sent to cover the summit felt the symptoms after returning home. One German reporter was admitted to hospital

Dutch guests were not spared the calamity. Police had joined in the feasting, along with the province's entire information department staff, 15 local officials, Foreign Ministry press officers and the Dutch spokesman in Brussels.

Today they were all regretting it.—Agence France-Presse.

nterim Zia constitution ends independence of judiciary

m Hasan Akhtar
mabad, March 26

lew restrictions on superior rt powers by the Pakistani horities are regarded in al circles as almost liquiing the judiciary's indeidence.

he changes, introduced by sident Zia ul-Haq's Cabinet an interim constitution, have eady cost eight senior istani judges their positions refusing to take an oath office under the new constion. Politicians and lawyers the judges' refusal as ing great significance.

akistan has been ruled by rial law *fiats* since July, 7. President Zia recently uffled his Cabinet, appointa number of civilians. But le he has hinted at giving Government a broader er base and more civilian participation, he firmly rejects general elections and transfer of power now as national suicide.

The interim constitution is apparently designed to overcome constitutional, legal and political obstacles that could prevent him implementing executive, legal and political reforms in line with his drive for Islamization, and to prevent the threat to integrity and ideology.

Some of the important clauses seek to debar all political parties considered to be working against the ideology and interests of Pakistan, and there will be restrictions on the jurisdiction of the superior courts in issuing writs against detentions and fundamental rights as enshrined in the 1973 constitution.

All martial law ordinances will be consolidated to deal with the situation arising from the imposition of martial law in July, 1977.

Part of the 1973 constitution will be retained but the rest kept in abeyance. Instead of the elected Parliament there will be a *Majlis-e-shoora* and vice-presidents will be appointed.

The preamble to the constitution refers to the imposition of martial law after the anti-Bhutto agitation in 1977 and explains that the enactment of a provisional constitution had become necessary because doubts had arisen about the powers and jurisdiction of the superior courts in dealing with recent government orders and actions.

The preamble, however, reaffirms the President's eventual object of reintroducing democracy.

A purge of what are considered to be undesirable, anti-martial law and anti-Islam elements and political parties is sought under the new constitution. This is by all indications aimed against the Pakistan People's Party of the late Mr Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, the Socialist Party and all other parties with a secular approach to politics.

Once again in Pakistan's 33-year history the constitutional issues are in the melting pot.

The first post-independence constitution evolved in 1956 by a constituent assembly was scrapped two years later by Pakistan's first chief martial law administrator, General Ayub Khan, chief of the Army Staff, who offered his own constitution in 1962.

That, too, was abrogated by his successor, General Yahya Khan, in 1969. He sought to introduce his own interim constitution but the Bangladesh war intervened and he was succeeded by Mr Bhutto, who provided an interim constitution.

Later, in 1973, an all-party agreement was reached in the National Assembly which framed the constitution for the country providing a federal bicameral system of parliamentary government.

The most crucial issue in the constitution making has been the latent fear among the smaller federating units of the political and economic dominance of the major unit and it is obvious that if a new constitution were to be framed by a representative parliament it would come up against these very issues with once again mutual confidence being eroded.

Aborigines demand more than offered

From Douglas Aiton
Melbourne, March 26

Nearly 200 years after the arrival of Europeans in Australia, the Government is ready to negotiate with the Aborigines a formal agreement covering land rights and other outstanding issues.

The Government has agreed to "acknowledge" that Australia was occupied first by Aborigines. But Aborigines are still demanding to be recognized as the original owners of the land.

Senator Peter Baume, the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, said yesterday that the Government was willing to pursue the concept of a *makarrata*, an Aboriginal word meaning the resumption of normal relationships after a period of disagreement. State governments have also agreed to discuss the proposal with the National Aboriginal Council.

The council has consulted Aboriginal communities at length about a *makarrata*, and is trying to win a set amount of federal funding based on the size of the Aboriginal population compared with the total Australian population; seats in Parliament reserved for Aborigines; positive discrimination in favour of Aborigines seeking Government employment, and teaching of Aboriginal culture in schools.

It is also seeking the freehold title of all land now occupied by Aborigines, protection of sacred sites and compensation for losses of land.

The Government, however, has ruled out the first three of these proposals.

PARLIAMENT, March 26, 1981

Mr Pincher's account of Lord Trend's conclusions is wrong—Mrs Thatcher

House of Commons

The Prime Minister, after consultations with the Leader of the Opposition, has asked the Security Commission "to review the security procedures and practices currently following in the public service and to consider what, if any, changes are required".

Mrs Margaret Thatcher made the announcement in a long statement about the security implications of the book *Their Trade is Treachery* by Mr Chapman Pincher published today which purported, she said, to give a detailed account of the investigations into the penetration of the Security Service and other parts of the public service which were undertaken following the defection of Burgess and Maclean.

The events into which those investigations were inquiring (she continued) began well over 40 years ago. Many of those named or implicated in this book as having been the subject of investigation have died. Others have long since retired. None of them is still in the public service.

The extent of penetration was thoroughly investigated after the defection of Burgess and Maclean, as indeed the author of this book makes clear. The book contains no information of security significance which is new to the security authorities. And some of the material is inaccurate or distorted.

All the cases and individuals referred to have been the subject of long and thorough investigation.

The *investigations into the possibilities* of past penetration have inevitably extended widely. They have covered not only those suspected of being guilty: but also all those who could conceivably fit the often inconclusive leads available.

The fact that somebody has been the subject of investigation does not necessarily or even generally *mean that he has been positively* suspected. Many people have had to be investigated simply in order to eliminate them from the enquiry.

The results of the investigations into Philby and Blunt are now well known. There were good reasons for suspecting a few others, but as it was not possible to secure evidence on which charges could be *founded, they were required to* resign or were moved to work where they had no access to classified information. Many others were eliminated from suspicion.

Apart from the main allegation, which I will come to, I do not propose to comment on the other allegations and insinuations in this book.

Nor can I say which allegations are unsubstantiated or untrue—as some certainly are—since by doing so I should be implicitly indicating those which were suspected of having a degree of substance.

I must, however, comment upon the grave allegation which constitutes the main theme of the book, that the late Sir Roger Hollis, Director General of the Security Service from 1956 to 1965 was an agent of the Russian Intelligence Service.

The case for investigating Sir Roger Hollis was based on certain leads which suggested, but did not prove, that there had been a Russian Intelligence Service agent at a relatively senior level in British *counter-intelligence in the last* years of the war.

None of these leads identified Sir Roger Hollis, or pointed specifically or solely in his direction; each of them could also be taken as pointing to Philby or Blunt. But he was among those that fitted some of them, and he was therefore investigated.

The investigation took place after *Sir Roger Hollis's retirement from* the Security Service. It did not conclusively prove his innocence; indeed it is very often impossible to prove innocence: that is why in our law the burden of proof is placed upon those who seek to establish guilt and not on those who defend innocence.

But no evidence was found that incriminated him, and the conclusion reached at the end of the investigation was that he had not been an agent of the Russian Intelligence Service.

This view was challenged, however, by a very few of those concerned, and in July, 1974, Lord Trend, the former Secretary of the Cabinet, was asked to review in detail the investigations that had taken place into the case of Sir Roger Hollis, and to say whether they had been done in a proper and thorough manner, and whether in his view the conclusions reached were justified. Lord Trend examined the files and records and he discussed the case with many of those concerned, including two *people who considered that the* investigation should be reopened.

Mr Pincher's account of Lord Trend's conclusions is wrong. The book asserts that Lord Trend "concluded that there was a strong prima facie case that MI5 had been deeply penetrated over many years by someone who was not Blunt", and the book went on that he "named Hollis as the likeliest suspect".

Lord Trend said neither of those things, and nothing resembling them. He reviewed the investigations of the case, and found that they had been carried out exhaustively and objectively. He was satisfied that nothing had been covered up.

He agreed that none of the relevant leads identified Sir Roger Hollis as an agent of *the Russian* Intelligence Service, and that each of them could be explained by reference to Philby or Blunt.

Lord Trend did not refer, as the book says he did, to "the possibility that Hollis might have recruited unidentified Soviet agents into MI5". *Again, he said no such* thing.

Lord Trend, with whom I have discussed the matter, agreed with those who, although it was impossible to prove the negative, concluded that Sir Roger Hollis had not been an agent of the Russian Intelligence Service.

I turn next to the arrangements for guarding against penetration now *and in the future.*

All departments and agencies of Government, especially those concerned with foreign and defence policy and with national security, are targets for penetration by hostile intelligence services.

The Security Service, with its responsibilities for countering espionage and subversion, is a particularly attractive target.

Recent security successes (like the expulsion of members of the Russian Intelligence Service from this country in 1971) would hardly have been achieved, if the Security Service was penetrated.

The Security Service exercises constant vigilance not only against the risk of current penetration but also against the possibility of hiterto undetected past penetraion which might have *continuing implications.*

But, however great our confidence in the integrity and dedication of those now serving in the Security Service, we need to make sure that the arrangements for guarding against penetration are as *good as they possibly* can be, both in this area and throughout the public service.

Existing security procedures were introduced during the years following the Second World War. Philby and Burgess, Maclean, and Blunt, were all recruited by the Russian Intelligence Service before the Second World War, and came into the public service either before or during the war, well before existing *security procedures* were introduced.

It was in 1948 that the then Prime Minister announced the Government's intention to bar Communists and Fascists and their associates from employment in the public service in connexion with work the nature of which was vital to the security of the state.

This led to the introduction of what came to be *known* as the "purge procedure".

In 1952, the positive vetting procedure was instituted, with the object of establishing the integrity of civil servants employed on exceptionally secret work.

In 1956, it was publicly declared that character defects, as distinct from Communist or Fascist sympathies or associations, might affect a civil servant's posting or promotion.

In 1961, security procedures and practices in the public service were reviewed by an independent committee under the chairmanship of the late Lord Radcliffe.

The committee's report, published in 1962, contained an *account of those procedures*, and made various recommendations for modifying them which the Government accepted. These procedures, as modified in 1952, are still in operation today.

These arrangements have over the years substantially reduced the vulnerability of the public service to the threat of penetration, and have served the interests of national security well.

But it is 20 years since they were last subject to independent review. In that time the techniques of penetration and the nature of the risks may have changed. We need to make sure that our protective security procedures have developed to take account of those changes.

I have therefore decided, after consultation with the Leader of the Opposition, to ask *the Security* Commission:

"To review the security procedures and practices currently followed in the public service and to consider that, if any, changes are required".

These terms of reference will enable the Security Commission to review, and to make recommendations as appropriate, on the *arrangements and procedures* used in all parts of the public service for the purposes of safeguarding information and activities involving national security against penetration by hostile intelligence services, and of vetting for appointments which give access to highly classified information, those *with allegiances* which they put above loyalty to their country and those who may for whatever reason be vulnerable to attempts to undermine their loyalty and extort information by pressure or blackmail.

There are difficult balances to be struck here between the need to protect national security, the nature and cost of the measures *required* to do so effectively, the need for efficiency and economy in the public service, and the individual rights of members of the public service to personal freedom and privacy.

The Security Commission will be able to consider how the balances ought to be struck in the circumstances of the present time as they conduct their review and propose their recommendations.

It will be my intention to make their findings known to the House in due course, to the extent that is consistent with national security to do so.

In conclusion I should like to emphasize once again that the statement arises out of a book which deals with investigations of matters and events which occurred many years ago.

My concern is with the present and with the future. That is why I am asking the Security Commission to undertake the review which I have described.

Reference to Security Commission supported

Questioning the Prime Minister on her statement, **Mr Michael Foot**, Leader of the Opposition (Ebbw Vale, Lab), said: Although it is not always the custom for statements to be made to the House on these matters, she is right to have done so in this instance. The House and the country will be grateful.

She has underlined in her statement, in different parts of it, that much of the material is "unsubstantiated, some of it untrue, some of it inaccurate and some of it distorted".

That factor has to be taken into account as well, because, of course, individual people can be grossly misjudged and defamed by these methods. People should take account of these questions when they write about the dead, as well as writing about the living.

Some of the reports which people have written in some newspapers have presented material which, in her words, is "inaccurate or distorted", as if it was almost proved and unchallengeable.

That leads also to grave injustice. We have to take these matters into account, as well as the important security matters raised.

When she put to me the proposal for having an investigation and the terms of reference suggested, I thought that it was the right course for the Government and the House to take and I support it.

I shall call the attention of the House and the Prime Minister to the statement by the previous Leader of the Labour Party (Mr Callaghan) when it was debated in the House on November 21. He made a statement then and a recommendation to the Government about the appointment of an inquiry. He did that, following the changes introduced by the Home Secretary in the previous Government (Mr Merlyn Rees) who had made changes in security *arrangements following the revelations* made before.

What the Home Secretary proposed was that there should be an inquiry. He went on to say that we could discuss how it was done, what its terms of reference were, and who would conduct it, and that it would report back whether any changes were needed in the relations between ministers and heads of the services, and whether Parliament could be more involved, not in the decisions, but in the rules and whether they were applied and observed. I hope that she will take account of all these matters raised by him previously.

I agree that what the House should be concerned about primarily is the present or the future more than the past. The recommendation she has made is the right one for the House to adopt. I hope it will be adopted.

Mrs Thatcher: I am grateful to Mr Foot for what he said and for the spirit in which he said it. I especially agree with some of his comments in his early remarks.

I remember the occasion when the former Conservative Prime Minister made some comments in the debate on Blunt.

I have now made a reference to the Security Commission. During that debate I announced certain changes of accountability between the Director General and Ministers. It is best to rest there for the time being.

Sir Harold Wilson (Huyton, Lab): With her agreement, I was able to refresh my own memory about what I was told about Sir Roger Hollis, his pre-Civil Service connexions, at university and elsewhere.

There were reasons for anxiety. There were two other persons, Philby or Blunt or both, where there would have been sufficient cause for anxiety.

The Prime Minister referred to the *Trend inquiry which I set up.* She will confirm that he spent nearly a year on that inquiry and felt that what successive Governments had done in the matter had been thoroughly and objectively investigated and there was nothing to substantiate any accusation of cover-up. He agreed with the conclusion of those who felt that Sir Roger Hollis had not been a spy, although they felt that they would not be able to prove it 100 per cent.

Will she confirm that while he was operating through seven premierships, I was the first to set up a Cabinet inquiry? I am glad that she is setting up the particular inquiry she is setting up now.

Mrs Thatcher: The Trend inquiry was an exhaustive inquiry in that *it examined all documents and* interviewed people as well. There is no doubt about the conclusion to which he came, as Sir Harold Wilson said.

Since him, all Prime Ministers and Home Secretaries have been told of the results of the inquiry.

Sir Derek Walker-Smith (East Hertfordshire, C): There will be a warm welcome among thinking people both for the reference to *the Security Commission* under the distinguished and objective chairmanship of Lord Diplock, and also for Mrs Thatcher's characteristically full and frank statement, which was at least equal in that respect, and probably superior, to any statement on security matters within the recollection of this House.

Will she continue to have regard to the importance of not prejudicing the work of the security services and, in particular, recognizing that the Prime Minister of the country is under no duty to canvass on the floor of the House each and every allegation or insinuation made by private persons against people, whether alive or dead, oral or in print, for gain or otherwise?

Mrs Thatcher: I entirely agree *with everything Sir Derek Walker-Smith has said.* It would be appalling if we had defamation by allegation in this House. We should be very careful not to do it.

It is unusual to have a statement in such detail on these security matters. Having said that, there is nothing that I can usefully add, because in an open society we must have security services and they must necessarily operate partially in secret and we must protect them in doing that.

Mr Patrick Duffy (Sheffield, Attercliffe, Lab): This House has heard assurances and denials on national security before, but scandals and rumblings of scandals have endured.

The House nevertheless understands her contention that in any assessment of the integrity of a security officer, it is impossible to prove the negative.

Yet is she satisfied that none of the achievements of those years when Philby and Blunt were operating or their influence was still persisting—the Portland naval spy ring, Blake, Blunt, Vassell and Philby—were mere cover-up for even greater scandals affecting national security?

Will she impress upon the Security Commission the importance in future recruitment of recruiting a different type of officer, with a different background, a different social background — a different background well aware of the social conditions of this country and not merely one part of it.

This House may stumble upon a more patriotic officer, more dependable and a more reliable officer.

Mrs Thatcher: I do not think, with respect, his words do full justice to our security services in whom I have the greatest confidence.

Events referred to in the book published today were events of 20 and 40 years ago by a group recruited just before or during the war. What I am concerned with now is the future.

The security services recruit from all social backgrounds. They are concerned to get people most suitable and appropriate for the difficult work they have to do.

Mr Julian Amery (Brighton, Pavilion, C): In this perennial clandestine war there are bound to *be casualties on both sides but the* number of defectors to our side has been considerably greater than the other way.

Would the Prime Minister take this opportunity to pay tribute to the remarkable success of our intelligence and counter-intelligence organizations which cannot be publicized?

Mrs Thatcher: The defections the other way have far exceeded any defection from this country to Soviet Russia and they give us a great deal of information.

The successes of the security services, even the known ones, have been very considerable indeed. Lonsdale, Houghton and Gee, Vassell and Blake were all successes and so were the expulsions of over 100 spies from the Soviet Embassy in the early 1970s.

Mr Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley, L): The review she has announced, welcome though it is, is unlikely to provide full reassurance to the public unless it is known that the commission is examining carefully every possibility of making the security services more responsible to ministers.

In that connexion will she bear in mind that the Security Commission at present contains no person who has ever been elected to public office? Will she consider the possibility of adding to the commission for its review one or more suitable persons who have been members of this House?

Mrs Thatcher: No. The Security Commission has been set up and in existence for some time. I did announce changes in the Blunt debate which made the Director-general of the security services more responsible to ministers. I think it is best we leave this to work for a time.

Mr Raymond Whitney (Wycombe, C): We would as a nation play *into the hands of our adversaries* who have succeeded on occasions in the past in subverting elements in our security service, if we allow our natural concern about those successes, generations or decades ago, to change the present morale or operating efficiency of our services today and in the future.

Mrs Thatcher: I agree. The security services are a vital part of the defence of our country. It is important we enable them to continue to do their work properly.

Mr Leo Abse (Pontypool, Lab): There is clear need to strengthen still further the rigours of the security service selection board which was introduced in 1977, so that the motivation of candidates is probed in depth.

Given the increasing dangers of admitting those *whose private* heterosexual infidelities bear witness to their incapacity for loyalty, or those whose disturbed homosexuality, following a long line of spies from Barlow to Casement to Purchase and Blunt, means they are compulsively disloyal, surely it is time that we sophisticated our procedures and brought in psychoanalysts and psychiatrists to be attached to the boards so that we do not use out-of-date, old-fashioned, rule-of-thumb methods of selection?

If the Prime Minister is looking to the future surely it is time that we made certain that our selection procedures were worthy of the twentieth century and not the nineteenth.

Mrs Thatcher: That is exactly what the terms of reference will *enable the commission to* do, among other things.

Mr Kenneth Warren (Hastings, C): Will she give assurances that she is well aware of the disinformation practices of the KGB which seek to undermine the credibility of loyal citizens and thus draw far away from secret agents still in position, which I feel might mistakenly and unfortunately be inherent in some of this book's statement.

Mrs Thatcher: Yes, I am well aware of the disinformation practices of the KGB. That is one of the difficulties that the security services have to contend with. Beyond what I said, I do not wish to comment further on the allegations on this book.

UK interest rates below average

Interest rates in Britain had come down five points in the last nine months and were now below the average for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and below the figures for the United States and Germany, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said at question time.

He was answering **Mr Stanley Newens** (Harlow, Lab) who said: Present levels of interest rate still constitute a major deterrent to investment and are one of the causes of over-valuation of sterling which is a serious and formidable obstacle to all exporters.

Interest rates ought to have come down another 2 per cent and until such steps are taken no real recovery will be possible. When is the Chancellor going to take action?

Sir Geoffrey Howe (East Surrey, C): He ought to acknowledge the significance of the substantial reduction already achieved. There is no reliable and certain relationship between interest rates and exchange rates.

Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury affairs (Tower Hamlets, Stepney and Poplar, Lab): The latest company report shows that Lucas lost £23m in the second half of this year. This follows a long tale of collapses and near collapses by many great British exporting firms.

Interest rates, and particularly the relationship between interest rates and exchange rates, is of crucial importance.

When is the Chancellor going to take action to bring down the over-high exchange rate of the pound?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: The experience of successive governments has been that *it is certainly unwise* to conclude that there is any direct or simple link between interest rates and exchange rates.

The important thing is that there is a good case in its own right for securing a reduction in interest rates which is compatible with responsible monetary policies.

He should not fall into the common trap of assuming that all the difficulties facing companies are unique to this country or are the responsibility of Government policies (Labour interruptions).

Companies in the motor industry throughout the world are making substantial losses because of what is happening to that industry.

Sir Geoffrey Howe said later: The prospects are that inflation will continue to come down. That will enable interest rates in due course to come down.

MP wants package tour VAT charge

The Government stood by i duty increase on petrol and d as an essential part of the strategy for reducing the public sector borrowing requirement, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer said.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall, North, Lab): There has been almost unanimous opposition and c receipt throughout the country towards his Budget.

No KGB agent ... Chancellor of the Exchequer c have inflicted greater harm u than the Chancellor in his Budget.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: I suppose must admire his ingenuity (Conservative cries of "Why?") because there is not much left to admire. He cannot to speak on behalf of the British people.

Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire, Lab): This Budget has friends outside the Cabinet very few even inside the Cabinet.

As the 20 per cent increase in of petrol will mean increases in the rate of inflation and the in public expenditure will mean increases in unemployment about time, even at this late that he tried ditching his disastrous policies which have led cause a record increase of one million unemployed in the 12 months.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: He is wh mistaken if he believes that increase in unemployment over last 12 months could have b attributable to the policies of Government. (Labour laughter

He might, for example, note that during the same pe unemployment in the OECD c tries has risen by three mil It is a general feature and it no good to try to proceed the basis he has asserted.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C): When lo ing at ways of raising alter tive taxation revenue other t through the petrol tax, will note the answer to me yeste that the Government could ra £150m in taxation revenue by p ting VAT on the overseas pack tour holidays?

This would have the sim taneous advantage of helping home industry. Would he consi this seriously?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: There are number of other aspects to t particular proposal but any s gestion he makes will be c sidered.

Unacceptable EEC proposals would mean massive cut in farm incomes

Proposals by the EEC Commission for a general overall increase in farm prices of 7.8 per cent with a massive drop in real farm incomes were utterly and completely unacceptable, Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food said in opening a debate on the common agricultural policy.

Mr Walker (Worcester, C) moved a motion noting European Community documents and recognizing the contribution United Kingdom agriculture made to the national economy and the need to obtain adequate returns for United Kingdom producers.

The motion supported the Government's intention to seek an agreement designed to reduce production of structural surpluses where those existed, to contain the cost of the common agricultural policy and to take account of the interests of consumers and food processors.

He said he had no objection to an Opposition amendment which stressed the need to hold down prices on those products in structural surplus and to submit proposals on common agricultural *policy which would be designed* to reduce the costs of the common agricultural policy which would take account of the interests of food processors and consumers.

There should be no doubt, he went on, that recently farm prices had been held down severely. There had been considerable financial restraint for British agriculture. During the last year there was a reduction of 10 per cent which meant in real terms a reduction of 24 per cent. That was reflected in substantial increases in bank advances.

He objected to various suggestions that Britain's *farming community* had been overpaid when its contribution had been remarkable. Whereas during the last year the increase in non-food items in the retail price index had increased by 14 per cent, food prices had increased by only 9 per cent with wages increasing by 19 per cent.

What the Commission is proposing (he said) *is that there* should be an overall price increase in money terms, not in real terms, in Britain's farm incomes for the coming year of 1.4 per cent.

That would mean a massive further reduction in farm incomes in this country, with all of the adverse effects on British farm production and upon all the industries *connected with production.*

I wish to make it clear that in the type of price increases advocated by the Commission there is no way that I would agree to any revaluation of the green pound.

On the general attitude to the price review, the Government would look upon each item on its merits and endeavour to see, as the Opposition amendment stated, that there should be some sensible measure of restraint in endeavouring to tackle those areas where there were surpluses.

It was *important* to continue with the school milk subsidy and he hoped the *arrangements* about to be completed with the Commission would enable the administration of that scheme to be simple and result in a substantial increase in the milk consumed in the schools.

The Government considered that the doorstep delivery service of milk had an important priority, for social and employment reasons *and for the dairy industry.* But they must face the fact and the reality that the one limitation upon the continuance of that doorstep delivery service would be if the costs of the service escalated to such degrees that the market would no longer stand the price involved.

That was why it was important to see that the income of the producers was in the coming years built up more.

The Commission had rejected the variable beef premium scheme. It was essential that that scheme was reinstated.

Green pound should be revalued

Mr Roy Mason, chief Opposition spokesman on agriculture (Barnsley, Lab), moving the Opposition amendment, said throughout the Common Market in recent times food prices had risen less than the average inflation rates, a fact not generally appreciated by critics of the EEC. It was essential that should remain so and that the CAP portion of the Common Market budget should be kept *under restraint.*

The conflicting objectives of the demand by farmers for a considerable increase in prices and the need to restrict Community spending on agriculture had to be resolved but whether this package or the final settlement would resolve it was highly dubious.

One of the most striking points about the proposals was that they suggested price increases for products in *structural surplus*. It was folly to encourage still further production of those products for which the Community markets were saturated and the only outlet was dumping on the volatile world markets.

Any co-responsibility measure must have as its main objective to cut the budgetary cost of the CAP and help correct the imbalances between *supply* and demand.

Positive MCAs, especially at a level of 14 to 18 per cent, were taxing British food imports, causing the food price *index* to be about 3 per cent higher than necessary for most families and swelling the Community budget.

The problems of the farming industry caused by the present economic climate and the Government's policy should not be solved at the cost to the long-term interests of consumers or the whole community.

If the price rises were agreed and no doubt they would be higher than 7.8 per cent, and there was no revaluation, then United Kingdom consumers would bear the full force of the increase. If there was revaluation, it would be reflected in food prices at home.

The green pound should be revalued to reduce prices to the consumer and hence to boost consumption at home. In that way farmers would be helped too. On reform of the CAP, the Commission's package was wholly unacceptable.

As a result of the Government's economic policies, British farmers suffered a massive drop in real incomes last year of over 20 per *cent, despite production rising* to its highest level.

Mr Peter Mills (West Devon, C) said he would like to see nothing less than a 10 or 11 per cent average price increase and no revaluation of the green pound. The beef premium and butter subsidy should continue *and school* milk aid increased. There was a need for a look into agricultural credit.

Mr Douglas Jay (Wandsworth, Battersea, North, Lab) said it was typical of the restrictionist mentality of Brussels that, faced with the so-called surpluses, the Commission proposed not lower prices, but a co-responsibility levy. That levy lessened the incentive to produce, but it did nothing, as would lower prices, to encourage higher consumption.

Mr Colin Shepherd (Hereford, C) *said consumers were naturally* reluctant to *spend more* on food. However, failure to come to terms with the proper needs of the producers would have far worse long-term results than from a short-*term increase in the retail price* index.

Mr Geraint Howells (Cardigan, L) said there was a serious recession in agriculture. Bank borrowings had increased by 30 per cent, most *of them needed by farmers to keep* themselves in business.

Mr Robert Hicks (Bodmin, C) said he hoped the Minister of Agriculture would be in no doubt about the feeling of Government backbench supporters that there must be no revaluation of the green pound, irrespective of what the Treasury view *might* be on this issue.

Mr Thomas Torney (Bradford, South, Lab) said it was an indictment of the EEC and the CAP in particular that the only way to save the countryside and British *farming* was to push up the price of the nation's food. Reforms of the CAP were *impossible* and pie in the sky, simply because the French would never agree to them. The only way was to get out of the Common Market.

Mr Edward Taylor (Southend, East, C) said the problems of British agriculture could be coped with by the British Government and it would be impossible to solve the long-term problems of agriculture and the consumer unless that was done on a national basis. Perhaps there would be cooperation with other member states, but the CAP had got to go.

Mr Anthony Marlow (Northampton, North, C) *said the CAP* was a high price system. Britain was a net importer of foodstuffs so it did not just get high prices for its farmers but was also paying high prices to continental farmers.

Mr Gavin Strang, an Opposition spokesman on agriculture (Edinburgh, East, Lab) said that the cost of the CAP was rising inexorably. The milk sector alone represented 30 per cent of the total, not the agriculture, expenditure. The problem of British agriculture should be tackled by a package of national measures.

The failure of the Government to take advantage of the £125m available from the Community for a subsidised milk scheme in United Kingdom schools was little short of a national scandal.

Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (North Angus and Mearns, C) said that while it was easy talk in terms of food mountains in Europe, there were 16 days of beef and 17 of butter and he would rather have a reserve outside the door than an empty belly within.

The Opposition amendment and the motion as amended were agreed to.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 9.30: Private members' motions on industrial fuel costs; effect of Government policies on Manchester; and on main line rail electrification.

MEPs vote for bigger rise in farm prices

European Parliament
Strasbourg

Parliament voted for an average increase of 12 per cent in EEC farm prices for the new farm year beginning on April 1. Voting was 193 in favour and 71 against, with 15 abstentions.

The 12 per cent proposal was recommended by the Agriculture Committee in its report on the EEC Commission's farm price proposals. The Commission had proposed an average increase in prices of 7.8 per cent; the European Farmers union wanted 15.3 per cent.

The Agriculture Committee report, which was debated for most of yesterday, was approved after MEPs had dealt with over 200 amendments.

The committee's report said the price level proposed by the Commission appeared altogether insufficient to meet the legitimate demands of producers who in recent years had seen their incomes falling while the common price increases decreed by the Council of Ministers had not compensated for the constant fall in their purchasing power.

The report added that, on the other hand, to propose too high a price increase would permit greater output of products already in surplus and burst the limits of the budget.

The report was approved by 1.. votes to 53, with 28 abstentions.

During explanations of vote, Mrs Barbara Castle, (Greater Manchester North, Soc) leader of the United Kingdom Labour group *said she was against the report*. There must be another way to support farmers' incomes.

She wondered what consumer price increases would flow from the 12 per cent increase.

Mrs Winifred Ewing (Highlands and Islands, DEP) said she would abstain in the voting. Scottish farmers needed 15.2 per cent increase. Their income had fallen .. per cent.

Mr David Curry (Essex, North East, ED) said the worst had happened. People had grabbed the prices and run, leaving the reform elements in the package behind.

Parliament also approved a report by the Procedure Committee on a general revision of Parliament's rules of procedure which was discussed on Tuesday. It contains a change confirming Parliament's right to express an opinion on Commission regulations before they are enacted.

'Treachery cannot be covered up'

House of Lords

After **Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone**, the Lord Chancellor, had repeated the Prime Minister's statement in the House of Lords.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, for the Opposition said: A great deal of public concern and anxiety has arisen after publication of a certain book which as been publicized throughout the world, and more widely through the media than any book in recent times.

To learn from this statement that much of the main causes of public anxiety seem to be ill-founded is indeed a deeply disturbing state of affairs. (Cheers).

The law does not enable the dead to sue for libel. I have always thought there ought to be a right at least to get a declaration by the relatives to enable any defamation to be nailed. That cannot be done, so those who write about the reputation of the dead can do so with more or less immunity.

Here we have a case where the matters alleged against Sir Roger Hollis have apparently been investigated on several occasions, and recently by Lord Trend, the former Secretary of the Cabinet.

It is really almost shaming to hear it said that the book asserts that Lord Trend concluded there was a strong prima facie case that MI5 had been deeply penetrated for many years by someone who was not Blunt and he named Hollis as the likely suspect, when the statement says after inquiry and no doubt discussion with Lord Trend, that he said neither of these things. Nothing resembling them. It is shaming. (Cheers.)

He was satisfied that nothing had been covered up. He agreed that none of the relevant leads identified Sir Roger Hollis as an agent of the Russian intelligence service. Each could be explained by reference to Philby or Blunt. He did not refer, as the book says he did, to the possibility that Sir Roger might have recruited unidentified Soviet agents into MI5. Again, he said no such thing.

There cannot be a positive acquittal because Sir Roger is dead. The House will read this statement with care and I have little doubt it will give some comfort to the family and relatives of this man and who must have suffered agony in recent days.

It is clearly essential that we should ensure that our safeguards against Soviet or any other penetration of our security and intelligence services should be as effective as possible.

There are difficult balances to be struck here between the need to protect national security, the nature and cost of the measures required to do so effectively, the need for efficiency and economy in th. pulic service, and the individual rights of members of the public service to personal freedom and privacy.

Lord Gladwyn (L): The statement, on the face of it, appears to discredit completely the insinuations regarding existing security made in his book by Mr Chapman Pincher, which is satisfactory. We would like to share Lord Elwyn-Jones indignation at what has happened, and to express our deepest sympathy for the family and relations of the late Sir Roger.

I undertand that the Government has no reason whatever to doubt the loyalty of Sir Roger, but if the faintest doubt should still persist on that score, it would be prudent to re-vet positively those members of the service recruited by him.

It is excellent that the Government has decided to instruct the Security Commission to hold another review.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone: I did agree with the Prime Minister that I should stick pretty closely to the statement in repeating it to the House. I had a feeling both peers were speaking in a sense for the whole House when they gave vent to the sentiments they have expressed, and I do not think I can usefully add to them.

Lord Home of the Hirsel (C) the former Prime Minister: The doubts sown by Mr Chapman Pincher on the loyalty of the head of the security service are, as the Prime Minister said in her statement, very grave and disquieting.

They really are the more so now we have learnt from the statement *that there were serious errors of* fac. in his judgment of Sir Roger. I join in hoping this statement will give some comfort to the relations of Sir Roger.

In her response to the book, the Prime Minister struck the right balance between past, present and future.

There never can be any cover-up of treachery: it is quite clear there has been no such thing in this case. Perhaps it is reassuring that the highest officers in the services are not free from investigation. There is a constant watch kept on these matters which concern the security of the country.

On the other hand, an unrestrained witch hunt by those who are careless of the facts can play *straight into the hands of our* potential enemies. (Cheers.)

Mrs Thatcher is right in asking the Security Commission to have a look at the organization of these matters. It is important that this has been agreed between the Prime Minister and the Opposition leader, (Mr Foot) because this is the way we should handle such grave matters.

Lord Paget of Northampton (Lab): The practice of exploiting libels on the dead has become too common. (Cheers.) Could not the criminal law on libel at least be examined to *see if any amendments* are necessary in order to make criminal prosecution against those who libel the dead?

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone: That is a question which has been ventilated from time to time. We all feel indignation against those who traduce those who can no longer answer for themselves.

It raises wide issues which had better not be explored too closely on this occasion, especially as I am *not* normally a spokesman for the Home Office which is responsible for the criminal law.

Lord Beswick (Lab): In the investigations, will Mr Pincher be asked about the sources of information on which he based statements in the book? He claims he got his information from members of the security services.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone: The Security Commission if they wish to interview any persons will be able to do so.

Later **Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone**: Our greatest protection is a robust determination to defend our own values and our own service from false attacks wherever they are made and however they may be motivated.

We have to balance the needs of a free society against the needs to protect its values. One does not cast out Satan by invoking Beelzebub.

The Supreme Court Bill passed report stage; the Interpretation of Legislation Bill passed committee stage.

House adjourned, 9.46 pm.

Appeal to civil servants over strike

If the Government could not get in all the money it required it would put up state borrowing in the short term and that could have damaging consequences for the rest of industry, **Mrs Margaret Thatcher**, the Prime Minister, said.

Mr Brian Mawhinney (Peterborough, C), referring to an article in *The Times*, said that Civil Service union leaders had been "crowing" that because of their action *against* the rest of the country they had tripled state borrowing.

Can she assure us (he said) that if it is necessary to recoup that extra state *borrowing*, it will be done at the expense of the Civil Service cash *limit* and not at the expense of the rest of the people? (Conservative cheers.)

Mrs Thatcher: *I hope the Civil* Service who after all like most of us here rely on a prosperous industry, will think *of* that before they continue the strike.

Next week's business

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday: Debate on unemployment in the Midlands.

Tuesday: Remaining stages of the Forestry Bill and the Criminal Attempts Bill.

Wednesday: Remaining stages of the British Telecommunications Bill.

Thursday: Remaining stages of the Energy Conservation Bill. Motion on EEC document on research and development in biomolecular engineering. Opposed Private Bill: Greater Manchester Bill.

Friday: Private Members' motions on industry and the school curriculum and on water authorities.

The main business in the House of Lords will be:

Monday: Wildlife and Countryside Bill, third reading.

Tuesday: Fisheries Bill, second reading. Debate more effective system of mental after-care.

Wednesday: Debate on consultative document on trade union immunities.

Thursday: Supreme Court Bill and Water Bill, third readings. Laboratory Animals Protection Bill, committee.

Academic rather than Treasury concept

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, denied during question time exchanges with Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, that the expression "natural rate of unemployment" was a Treasury concept. She said it was an academic concept and she had never agreed with it.

The exchanges began when **Mr Foot** (Ebbw Vale, Lab) asked: Will she explain to the House and country what was meant by this so-called *natural* rate of unemployment that some spokesmen of her Treasury department have been presenting to a Common committee?

Is it not wrong that such an idea should be introduced—that there is a natural rate of unemployment of about 5 per cent? We know the Government has put up unemployment by one million, but that is not a reason for accepting a permanent pool of unemployment on this kind of level.

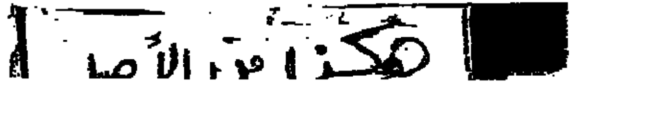
Mrs Thatcher (Barnet, Finchley, C): The concept of a natural rate of unemployment is not a Treasury concept. It was an academic concept invented some time ago. I have never agreed with it. I have never thought it sound. The Treasury were asked to make certain assumptions. They gave the figures they were required to give. It did not mean they agreed with the concept.

Mr Foot: Will she instruct the Treasury not to present this kind of nonsense to the country? It can give rise to wide misconceptions. I ask her to issue those instructions today.

Mrs Thatcher: The request came from the Treasury select committee. Surely he is not asking me *to ask the Treasury* to issue instructions to the Treasury select committee as to what they can and cannot ask?

Mr Foot: Will she tell us who invented the phrase "the natural rate of unemployment"?

Mrs Thatcher: It was a phrase invented by academics. I cannot tell him which one, but if he looks back *to the academic* economic literature, for a change, he will surely find it.



Thatcher

THE ARTS

Extravagant ham hits the target

Stir Crazy (AA)
Columbia

No Nukes (A)
Screen on the Green; Odeons. Kensington and Hammersmith; Studio. Oxford Street

Sphinx (AA)
Warner West End

There is less and less accounting for public reaction to films. *Stir Crazy* is on the face of it a farcical comedy no better than most and worse than many. So why should it suddenly boom as a craze with American audiences, staying in *Variety's New York Top Grossing Films* chart for 13 weeks, and taking upwards of twenty-one million dollars—more even than the phenomenal Clint Eastwood vehicle *Every Which Way You Can*?

The script doggedly parodies every regular character and incident of the prison film genre: the venal warden, sadistic screws and bad cons; the Big Bad Bill who gets to be Sweet William and the predatory homosexual homicide. Sidney Poitier has never been exactly a lightweight actor; as a director of comedy he wields a distinctly heavy hand. The secret of the film, then, must presumably lie in the chemistry of teaming Gene Wilder and Richard Pryor—already tested when they appeared together in *Silver Streak*. The chemistry is rather odd, at that, since Pryor is so evidently much more resourceful than Wilder.

Wilder succumbs to the inconsistencies of his part, hams it all up extravagantly, and somehow salvages a fits-where-it-touches characterization of a creature of blindly idiotic optimism and good will, always ready to separate a pair of fighting killers, and treating the prison guards as if they were gentlemen. Pryor is much more certain of his character—which has very little to do with the scabrous, aggressive figure of *Richard Pryor Live in Concert*. Under the pressures of prison life, Pryor's black man reverts to a racial wariness built up over generations. With his rich variety of tics and face-pullings and baby whimpers, Pryor is proof that a good comic is also a good actor.

No Nukes is a very touching document. It is a record of a series of great concert-rallies held in the autumn of 1979—exactly a decade after the open-air performances commemorated in *Woodstock*. Woodstock veterans like Crosby, Stills and Nash are still around, somewhat more subdued and sober, and definitely older. Maybe it is the result of the rather more formal arrangements of the concerts in Madison Square Gardens and Battery Park that their young audience, too, seems less uninhibited and carefree than the flower-children who lounged so lovingly and decoratively in the Elysium of Woodstock.

Pop musicians are, of course, the new moralists, leaders and examples of the young; and the concerts recorded in *No Nukes* were presented as occasions for Concern. The events were organized by MUSE, the Musicians' Union for Safe Energy, activated by such performers as Jackson Browne, Graham Nash, Bonnie Raitt and John Hall. The stars donated their services, and the large proceeds of the concerts (and of this film) go to the organizations across America which are fighting against nuclear pollution.

The romanticism of the undertaking is touching, again. Something of the wacky flower-child idealism still survives in this campaign whose concern seems, from their statements, to be less for *safe* energy, than for *no* energy. Better, they declare with poetic vagueness, to use the energy of the sun: to use the energy they are generating from rock-and-roll. It is a sympathetic but hardly convincing political cry.


Gene Wilder and Richard Pryor discover they are suspects in a bank robbery

There is more conviction in the little film-within-the-film documentary which was screened during an intermission in the concert. Rather economically it explores, in flash interviews, both concern and unconcern about the dreadful prospects revealed by the Three Mile Island accident. Even more sinister now is an army documentary made in 1952 to reassure United States soldiers who were about to be exposed in the range of nuclear detonation.

An army padre grows lyrical about the wondrous lights and heavenward ascent of the atomic mushroom; and the rookies listen doubtfully. Three decades on, we are shown a veteran from this period, dying of leukaemia and feeling, somehow, that the army has betrayed him.

The principal audience for the film (as well, presumably, as for the original concerts) is likely to be less concerned with the message than the music. The Woodstock era stars inevitably fade beside the much younger, more vigorous and in a sense more professional talents of the newest rock-and-roll superstar, Bruce Springsteen. The release of the film in London is nicely timed as a consolation to the sell-out audiences who have been disappointed by the postponement of Springsteen's British tour this month (on account of bronchitis, clearly a serious handicap to his very vocal act.

Lesley-Ann Down, an artless actress, has inherited the long-discarded mantle of Pearl White and The Perils of Pauline. In *Sphinx* she plays a scholarly Egyptologist (you can tell because she has a notebook, takes snaps of camels in front of the Great Pyramid and reads ancient heiroglyphics as if they were Bird's-Eye packets) who arrives for her first visit to Cairo and in no time is caught up in the murderous underworld of the black market in antiquities.

In the course of the next hundred minutes, she witnesses assorted murders, is threatened, shot at, imprisoned, indecently assaulted, taken by surprise in her hotel room, incarcerated in a burial chamber (where she ingeniously uses the mummified parts of her fellow-inmates as torches), attacked by bats and all but entombed in another funeral vault. Between times she involves herself affectionately with two obvious bad lots, steals a lorry for one of the silliest automobile chasses in unhappy memory, and utters a few half-thoughts on women's lib.

As the plot and dialogue grow progressively sillier, amazement mounts that so much talent can be expended on a script that is the pulpiest of pulp (the original novel, by Robin Cook, who wrote *Coma*, is said to be much better, but the film is small incentive to explore in that direction). Franklin Schaffner, in films like *The War Lord* or *Patton*, has in the past appeared to be a director of forceful narrative ability. The art work, recreating ancient and modern Egypt in the Budapest studios, is exemplary. The photography (Ernest Day) is often ravishing, with some dazzling travelogue scenes of Egypt, including a staggering aerial view of the Sphinx. The supporting players include Sir John Gielgud, who plays charmingly and conscientiously as a mischievous old antique dealer who gets murdered in reel two. The only major miscalculation, aside from the script, is the music, which is slushy enough and loud enough to sink four *Lawrences of Arabia*.

Hollywood has always, I suppose, made this kind of film, like, in its pitiful kind, to some beautiful, well-made, golden child with the brain of a cretin. As proof that it could be done better, it is worth recalling that a decade ago a fine Egyptian film, Shadi Abdelsalam's *The Night of Counting the Years*, treated very much the same story of people living off the treasures of their forefathers' tombs with skill, subtlety and poetry.

David Robinson

A singer of many colours

Renato Bruson sings Macbeth for the first time in London tonight in a new production by Elijah Moshinsky for Covent Garden. Over the past few weeks he has probably had to discard most of the ideas generated the last time he appeared in Verdi's opera. That was in Berlin. The director was Luca Ronconi, who has just staged Stockhausen's *Donnerstag aus Licht* at La Scala, as William Mann reported last week. Ronconi dressed his cast in red, left the stage completely bare and used light only to illumine the faces of his singers.

However, Bruson is used to changing his colours. He is a neat, compact man, with the serious attentiveness and courtesy of a lawyer of good standing. The on-stage appearance has little to do with the off-stage, apart from the identifying mark of the beard which he declines to shave whatever the role. Macbeth and he are well acquainted. He first sang the part, improbably enough, in Pretoria in 1967. He was appearing in *Andrea Chenier* in Brussels when a talent scout invited him to South Africa. So he became the sole Italian voice in a cast consisting entirely of Afrikaners performing in a none-too-well-known opera to an audience used to *Traviata* and *Bohème*.

Since then he has taken the role some seventy times: Naples, Padua, Bologna, Parma, Munich and then finally Berlin. And on the way his Macbeth has altered quite a lot.

"I learnt gradually that there are very considerable differences between the Macbeth created by Verdi and Piave and that of Shakespeare. When you first start to study a role it is reasonable enough to go back to original sources, but they can be misleading. Verdi's Macbeth is far less *cattivo* (evil) than in Shakespeare: after all a man who has to sing 'Pietà, rispetto, amore', that noble aria at the end of the opera, cannot be wholly bad. For those moments at least he is totally *simpatico*. Verdi's Macbeth for me is almost a passive creature: he is scared by the witches and their prophecies; he is courageous only when spurred on by Lady Macbeth; he is rarely if ever dominant. The wickedness belongs to Lady Macbeth."


Renato Bruson: "Verdi's Macbeth for me is almost a passive creature. . . ."

Bruson's next encounter with Shakespeare comes in the spring of next year when he tackles *Falstaff* for the first time. This will be in the production which Giulini is scheduled to conduct in Los Angeles and which will subsequently be seen at Covent Garden and then Florence. Deutsche Grammophon will record it. The names of a number of producers have been linked with the project, among them Franco Zeffirelli, Trevor Nunn and Los Angeles's own Gordon Davidson. But as matters stand it will be in the hands of Ronald Eyre, whose production of Berlioz's *Beatrice and Benedict* at Buxton last summer, which was both stylish and restrained, suggested that he might be a very good choice. While *Macbeth* has been in rehearsal Bruson and Eyre have taken the opportunity to talk.

"Among Verdi's baritone roles Rigoletto is the most difficult. I'm appearing in a new production of that, probably by Otto Schenk, in Vienna with Alfredo Kraus, Ileana Cotrubas and Maestro Muti conducting. [Multi, who works regularly with Bruson, is also in charge of the Covent Garden *Macbeth*.] But Falstaff is the most interesting.

"There are quite a lot of misconceptions about Falstaff. He is not a clown nor a *pagliaccio*. Nor is he a red-faced buffoon with hair sticking out all over the place. He might be hard up, but he remains a gentleman. I haven't seen the opera very often on stage, but I can't say that I much cared for La Scala's version last Christmas.

"At what age should you first sing the part? I don't think that matters too much. When it was suggested to me I wondered whether I was too young and decided I wasn't. I know that Giuseppe Taddei, the most *human* Falstaff I've come across, is still singing it at 64. But don't forget he was also playing it when he was 40. The cheering thing about Falstaff is that there is no *legato* required. If you are going to perform Iago then the voice must be in perfect condition; with Falstaff you can speak a little."

Apart from Verdi—a *Ballo in maschera* with Ricciarelli and Domingo is awaiting release from Deutsche Grammophon—Renato Bruson's favourite composer is Donizetti. A few years ago he recorded an album of Donizetti arias on the Cime label, including a number of unfamiliar ones, which is perhaps why the disc has not yet been issued in Britain.

"My love for Donizetti was inspired by my singing teacher, a lady who was probably more interested in lieder than in opera. She taught me *bel canto* and there is no greater master of *bel canto* than Donizetti. I'm probably the first baritone this century to sing in 15 different operas by him and that number will go up to 17 by the end of the year when I've added *Fausta* in Rome and *Il Duca d'Alba* in Florence next winter."

And beyond Donizetti? "Well, there is one obvious part which every baritone yearns to sing: Don Giovanni. While I've been in London I've been talking with Colin Davis about this. We could be performing it together before too long."

John Higgins

Bartók centenary concert

BBC SO/ Rozhdestvensky
Festival Hall/Radio 3

William Mann

Wednesday was the hundredth *anniversary* of Bartók's birth. Celebrations have already begun in Britain, and are likely to continue throughout the year. The BBC is paying homage to Bartók, in his centennial week, with 14 hours of radio and television, no problem for me in one day, I am sure, but supposedly very generous for a composer born only 100 years ago, and a programme designed for a multitude of listeners.

The BBC had obtained the ace spot in London for the birthday itself, the Festival Hall evening concert, traditionally theirs on a Wednesday. An important programme was to be conducted by Gennadi Rozhdestvensky, with the imaginative choral *Cantata profana*, and the score of the little known ballet, *The Wooden Prince*, as well as some Bartók songs scored by Zoltan Kodály.

On Tuesday came the blow. The BBC Symphony Orchestra, due to embark on May 10 for a tour of the Far East, China, Korea and Japan, had to be inoculated against relevant diseases, six to eight weeks before arrival in those parts. Many of them went sick as a result, two or three days ago, and so two of the concert's items had to be changed. The Bartók songs would be given with their original piano accompaniment, not with orchestral transcription by Bartók's great friend Kodály. The *Cantata profana*, much looked-forward-to, had to be replaced by the Divertimento for Strings, a trifle, however pleasing, from the interim before Bartók's final emigration to the United States.

We still had *The Wooden Prince*, a gleaming, voluptuous score in which Richard Strauss still peeps unobserved over the shoulder of the younger master who thought to have grown away from that influence. The BBC players certainly did not sound like invalids, coaxed into dynamism and euphonious beguilement as they were by Rozhdestvensky; this was a scrupulously prepared interpretation.

Bartók's opus 15 songs were eloquently if not subtly sung by Sylvia Sass, nobly supported by Roger Vignoles as her pianist. The BBC strings gave an agreeable account of the Divertimento, its melodies phrased and nuanced decently, short of the desirable elegance and intensity. At the interval this concert felt like an apology for a major musical event. The performance of *The Wooden Prince* ("The prince carved out of wood" is a more enlightening translation) did much to raise spirits.

Yet one could not but wonder why, if the full orchestra was healthy enough to play that sizable piece, it was too ill to accompany the *Cantata profana*, for which chorus and soloists were already prepared and standing by. Then I wondered why injections for the orchestral tour had been arranged for the critical days just before this important concert, not 10 days earlier so that any physical reactions would be abated by now. Could it be that interdepartmental liaison in the BBC had not matched touring requirements with those of the concert syllabus at home? Did a calculated risk turn out to be ill calculated?

It is too late now for such *speculations*. Bartók Day has come and gone, and the great tribute of homage proved rather disappointing. I cannot help feeling, as a Bartók enthusiast (do not miss the late-night programmes all this week on BBC 2), that the disappointment could have been avoided.

Last night's television

Man Alive
BBC 2

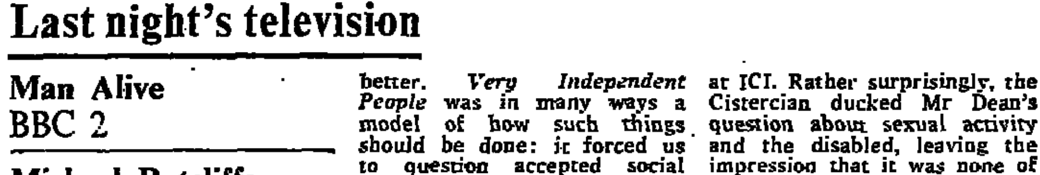
Michael Ratcliffe

That the company of disabled people can make inspiring television has been proved more than once, most recently in *Arena's* film about the Graeae Theatre Group, *Getting Away from Sidney*. Man Alive decided to make a programme about the will of the disabled to some kind of independence and normality, concentrating on the experience of Alison French, 17, and Steve Burton, 29, both spastics with serious problems of speech and co-ordination, and Billy Walsh, a Barnardo boy of 19 with spinal atrophy so severe that he has to be turned once an hour through the night lest he damage himself sleeping, but whose speech is mercifully, indeed mischievously, articulate and complete. "What happens if you get drunk?" Michael Dean asked him. "What happens if *you* get drunk?" came the swift and only possible reply. "You get a stinking headache the next day". So . . . We are no different from you, they each insisted: only our bodies are less able than yours.

Not all the questions we wanted to ask were made clear by the *unseen* Dean, but it is hard to see how his handling of the three subjects, or the *shaping* of the material into an intelligent and moving *whole* (producer Ann Paul, editor Tim Slessor), could have been better. *Very Independent People* was in many ways a model of how such things should be done: it forced us to question accepted social definitions of eloquence and normality, whilst making it unsentimentally clear that "independence" for the disabled can never be other than relative and costly.

What did not emerge clearly was exactly who pays for the college at Cheltenham, now attended by the exuberant and greatly loved Alison; or for the marvellous centre at Camden, run by a former Cistercian with a small silver disc in one ear, where Billy is dictating his memoirs; or for the system of Community Service Volunteers, without whose constant attention the joyous and nicely sardonic Steve would not have been able to work for the past seven years as company lawyer in charge of the legal library at ICI. Rather surprisingly, the Cistercian ducked Mr Dean's question about sexual activity and the disabled, leaving the impression that it was none of his, or our, business, but, that as far as he was concerned, anything went. Correct, I suppose, on both counts.

Further questions insisted themselves—what happens, for instance, when the disabled and their otherwise unemployed young CSVs start competing for the same jobs? How exceptional are these three? But they were a measure of the programme's thoroughness rather than any negligence. Independence was *triumphantly* asserted as a state of mind; the screen held throughout by the *determination* and indestructibility of Alison, Billy and Steve, each coping with the additional *hazard* of television camera and crew, and very compelling they were.



King Lear
Northcott, Exeter

Ned Chaillet

Sniffling schoolgirls could testify that Richard Mayes tapped some of the tragic force of Lear *in a performance that is as yet* patchy, more bewildered than powerful. In the earlier scenes *events rush headlong past him* and he barely suggests the "dragon and his wrath" that should set the tone for Stewart Trotter's production. His strength comes later, in his gently-stated but full-hearted display of grief at the foolishness which cut him off from Cordelia.

A splendid backdrop of a fiery dragon surrounded by suspended celestial globes, designed by Tim Reed, would suggest that Mr Trotter originally intended to wake the dragon in *Lear* in the first half, but that fails to happen. Instead the bleak sand-coloured backdrop of the *second half* creates a surer arena and Mr Mayes found his strength when meeting the blind Gloucester and in a fairyland reconciliation with Cordelia, accented by fairly music.

Other things may have been intended in Mr Trotter's first *production* as director of Exeter's Northcott Theatre, but his imagination in casting was uneven in effect. As the Fool, he cast an actor whose skills run almost counter to the classical demands of the text. Phil Daniels, who most often portrays a rebellious modern youth speaking the language of the streets, imparts those same qualities to the Fool, at a loss to the music and bitter comedy of his lines.

Mr Daniels has a presence, but he plays himself and not a character of his imagination. His style would integrate with the style of Patti Love, who dredges up mostly the hysteria of cruel Regan, and a production filled by such performers might have a consistency that Mr Trotter's *King Lear* lacks. Against such resolute presentation of self, there is the additional contrast of the classical authority of Meg Davies as *Cordelia*. Other performers are used for their beauty and are placed as images in Mr Trotter's pictures.

There is a coherence, or there would be no force in the conclusion. The only inadvertent laughs can be traced to the elaborate falseness of some costumes. Given a few more performances, the varying styles of the actors may well come closer together and the first half may begin to match the visual imagination of the design. There is imagination and that more than anything *else* bodes well for the future of the Northcott's new regime.

British premiere

Martinu's opera *The Greek Passion*, based on Kazantzakis's novel *Christ Recrucified*, will receive its British premiere by Welsh National Opera in Cardiff on April 29.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

Opera

Ariadne auf Naxos
Nottingham

Paul Griffiths

There really seems little point in a company presenting *Ariadne auf Naxos* unless they can match Strauss's extravagant vocal demands and also field an orchestra with the confidence to wrest glory from vulgarity. The English National Opera is not in that happy situation, and its new production of the work, introduced on Wednesday, is correspondingly less than wonderful.

One plus point is that the producer, Jeremy James Taylor, has had the wisdom to leave well alone. He follows fashion in updating the opera to the period of its composition, or thereabouts, and that gives Deidre Clancy the opportunity to dress Ariadne and the Nymphs as if they had stepped out of Mucha posters. Otherwise Mr Taylor's intervention is limited to the provision of a staircase, decorative but totally purposeless in that it goes up only in order to come down again.

Evidently the fear was that the main act of the opera would be too static without some large apparatus on which the cast might gently ripple and pose, though it is odd that the staircase should suddenly become covered with dust-sheets when it had been all gleaming white, wrought-iron work in the prologue. One half expects that the Composer's "Opera Seria" will be disturbed not only by the clown show but also by the visitations of chimney sweeps.

The prologue is less perplexing and benefits too from the ENO's great strength in character singers. Neil Howlett is fussy yet dignified as the Music Master, and his balletic opposite number is made by Stuart Kale to mince, but also to sing clearly and attractively. The Composer, looking rather like Shelley just come in from the wind, is sung by Sally Burgess as a youth ardently in love with himself, responding much more with sorrow than anger to the obstacles put in his way. It is pity that Miss Burgess's tenderness hardens when the voice is pressed.

After the interval the stage belongs largely to Marilyn Hill Smith as Zerbinetta and to her four cronies; she gives a nicely flighty performance and she gets the notes, even if her tone is sometimes thin. Hilary Western, singing Ariadne at short notice, is naturally cautious, though I would have thought her voice was not suited to the role in any event being very appealingly soft and pure. As such it combines rather strangely with the heavyweight tenor of Kenneth Woollam as Bacchus, heroically decisive even in his frequent flatness. It is, however, Mr Woollam who gives the evening its keynote when he enters vested as one of the more decadent Roman emperors, in full gold armour with dressing-gown, for the cheap glitter and the lassitude are all there in the score as conducted by James Lockhart.

Orpheus in the Underworld
Sadler's Wells

Anthony Masters

Some years ago, in a notably desperate publicity drive, Sadler's Wells Opera (as it then was) coined the phrase "Offenbach's swinging musicals". The Singers' Company have put it into practice and no mistake.

A Yorkshire Orpheus in a Bermuda shirt goes down (not down under) in the company of an Australian lady journalist to find Eurydice singing an Ella Fitzgerald number in Pluto's cabaret, so this is not an evening for purists. That is not so bad; what matters is the ghastly vulgarity and feebleness of Peter Knapp's ideas for production and libretto, piling up puns and schoolboy jokes and even stopping at one point for a stand-up spot of groanworthy gags that mimics *Accidental Death of an Anarchist* at its most self-indulgent.

I suppose it is an achievement of sorts to make the worst of John Copley seem a miracle of refinement. The tragedy is that these are good singers and could have made up an exquisite production if such a low view had not been taken of the audience's taste.

Cabaret included, Ann Mackay's Eurydice is beautifully and surely sung, with style in plenty. Introduced on his every entrance by a raucously rescored can-can, Martin McEvoy's Pluto still phrased his "rustic" number with true affection, and Rebecca Caine's Diana (predictably addressed as Lady Di) is pretty, witty and musical.

A pocket production of *Orpheus*, strongly sung, would give pleasure in arts centres from Mull to St Ives, and perhaps one day this company will do it. But they need to transpose their professed aim to "reach audiences who would not usually go to the opera" up into a different key. For this show, I suggest a circular to rugby clubs.

Cricket

Antigua's transformed ground may demand Miller's skills

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Antigua, March 26

The fourth Test match starts here tomorrow with England seemingly, at any rate, standing as little chance of winning as they can ever have done. It is possible to think of few reasons for optimism other than the game's "glorious uncertainty" which contrives such improbable victories as Pakistan's over England at the Oval in 1954 or New Zealand's over West Indies at Dunedin in 1980.

If England were now to win Antigua's first Test match, it would be almost as surprising a result as either of these. The pitch, however, prepared as it has been for many years by prisoners from the nearby jail, is unlikely to be fast, which is good news for England and there is little enough grass on it, unlike the one in Barbados, for the ball to be turning by the last two days. This time, I imagine, the captain winning the toss will wish to bat, and not, as in Barbado, to field. The possibility of a turning ball could swing the last English place in Miller's favour.

The RecreationG round in St St John's becomes the fifty-second ground on which Test cricket will have been played. The fifty-first was Multan, where Pakistan entertained West Indies over the New Year; the fiftieth was Napier, in New Zealand's North Island. What was a little island field, with one sturdy old stand, when England were last in Antigua, has been transformed. In return for the welcome given to his World Series cricketers, Kerry Packer helped towards developing the ground. Although the outfield is as parched and uneven as ever, the pitch has that sheen on it which bowlers to hate to see. There are now seven stands of a kind, one bearing the name of Andy Roberts and another of "Vivi" Richards, two of the island's favourite sons.

England are waiting until tomorrow before settling on their side, which is likely to include Downton instead of Bairstow as wicketkeeper and Athey at number three. West Indies will almost certainly play the same team that won the two earlier Test matches with such devastating ease. In the view of their captain, Clive Lloyd, West Indies, though formidably difficult to beat, are not as well balanced as some of the other Test sides he has played in. Nor, I think, do they have quite the same strength in batting as they did at times in the sixties and seventies.

In both Port of Spain last month, when they took seven wickets on the second day for only 221 runs, and in Bridgetown a fortnight ago, when they reduced West Indies to 65 for four on the first morning, England's bowlers had their moments. On each occasion it was the form of Lloyd himself, which is better than it has been for a long time, that got them out of trouble. Even so, the West Indian batting is not invulnerable. England's best grounds for hope lie in the length of the West Indian tail and the fact that Greenidge, though still very dangerous, is not quite the player he was or Mattis quite the player he will be.

What is much more depressing from England's point of view is the prospect of being pummelled again by Holding, Roberts, Croft and Garner. It makes for painful batting and, because of the monotony of it, for tedious watching. No longer can England's batsmen look forward with much enthusiasm to playing in a Test match. When it comes to putting on all the protective gear available the fun goes out of it. Even when, as occasionally happens, the West Indian fast bowlers are held up, their over-rate is such that it would be necessary for a side to score at over four runs an over to make 300 runs in a day.

The best thing for cricket in general—even, in the long run, for West Indian cricket—would, I believe, be for the four fast bowlers syndrome to be sent sky high by a strong batting side in consistently good form on consistently good pitches, playing as Gooch and Gower did for two glorious hours in England's second innings in Barbados. If it ever happens I hope I am there to see it—

WEST INDIES (from): *C. H. Lloyd, C. G. Greenidge, D. L. Haynes, I. V. A. Richards, S. F. A. Bacchus, E. Mattis, H. A. Gomes, †D. A. Murray, A. M. E. Roberts, J. Garner, M. E. Holding, C. E. H. Croft, M. D. Marshall.



Downton : Expected to return as wicketkeeper.

Badminton

Jolly masters his temperament and earns a place in the last eight

By Richard Streeton

Kevin Jolly, who three years ago was sent home from the European Championships for bad behaviour on court, reached the last eight of the All-England championships for the first time at Wembley yesterday.

Jolly, seeded eight, was among the seven surviving seeds, who all reached the quarter finals with wins in straight games. He had to come from 8—1 down in the first game before he beat Kinji Zeniya, the Japanese No. 2, 15—12, 15—6.

Today he plays Liem Swie King, of Indonesia, the top seed. "With nothing expected from me I shall go out relaxed and enjoy myself," Jolly said.

Jolly said afterwards that the examples of Borg and Nastase in tennis had helped him to overcome his temperament problems. "From what I have read Borg had his troubles as a youngster; I decided that like him I wanted to win. With an entertainer like Nastase you don't win so often," he said.

Gary Scott, a Lancashire county player, was the only other Englishman in the third round. Scott, a 23-year-old student, has not made who won two national junior titles the progress expected of someone but on this occasion he shared some good rallies with the Dane, Morten Frost Hansen, who won 15—5, 15—3.

The last 16 in the women's singles were marked by the presence of five English girls, with Jane Webster, at 24, the senior citizen. It spoke volumes for English Uber Cup prospects in the mid 1980s. Fittingly, Miss Webster was the first to complete her task. She dropped only two points against a Russian, Svetlana Beliasova, and now plays the South Korean, Sun-An Hwang.

Karen Bridge, of Surrey, who is 21 today, had to work a little harder to get past Kimiko Jinnai of Japan, and now comes up against the title holder, Lene Köppen (Denmark). The performances of Mary Leeves, the 18-year-old triple national junior champion, Helen Troke, a 16-year-old Hampshire schoolgirl, and Sally Leadbeater, the 19-year-old Guernsey girl who has already played for England, were more exciting.

Miss Leeves went down 11—1, 11—6, to Miss Köppen who never believes on these occasions in letting a youngster off lightly. Miss Leeves won several points on merit and, having beaten Tatty Sumirah (Indonesia) in her earlier singles, can feel well satisfied with her week.

Miss Troke, who had to come through two rounds earlier, lost to the wily Japanese, Yoshiko Yonekura, 11—6, 4—11, 11—8, and has been added to England's Uber Cup team against Denmark next week as a reserve singles player.

Miss Leadbeater was beaten 11—6, 7—11, 11—6 by the world champion, Wiharjo Verawaty, the tall, statuesque Indonesian, who has seldom justified her reputation in Europe. It was evenly fought to the end and the English girl had no reason to be disappointed.

MEN'S SINGLES: Third round: L. King (Indonesia) beat S. Modi (India), 15—10, 15—7; K. Jolly beat K. Zeniya (Japan), 15—12, 15—6; M. Frost Hansen (Denmark) beat G. Scott, 15—5, 15—3; Hadiyanto (Indonesia) beat G. [illegible] (Denmark), 15—[illegible], 15—[illegible]; P. Padukone (India) beat Sugiarto (Indonesia), 15—6, 15—10; L. Pongoh (Indonesia) beat C. [illegible] (Thailand), 15—[illegible], 15—7; D. Sartica (Indonesia) beat K. Larsen (Denmark), 9—15, 15—[illegible], 15—7; R. Hartono (Indonesia) beat M. Sidek (Malaysia), 15—6, 15—11.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Third round: J. Webster beat S. Beliasova (USSR), 11—[illegible], 11—[illegible]; I. Lie (Indonesia) beat A. Ghia (India), 11—1, 11—[illegible]; Y. Kim (Korea) beat P. Nielsen (Denmark), 11—[illegible], 11—[illegible]; K. Bridge beat K. Jinnai (Japan), 11—8, 11—5; L. Koppen (Denmark) beat M. Leeves, 11—1, 11—6; W. Verawaty (Indonesia) beat S. Leadbeater, 11—6, 7—11, 11—8; Y. Yonekura (Japan) beat H. Troke, 11—[illegible], 4—11, 11—6; S. Hwang (Korea) beat S. [illegible] (Japan), 11—1, 11—2.

Hint of light at the end of a long tunnel

By Richard Streeton

A glimmer of hope for the settlement of Gillian Gilks's dispute with the Badminton Association of England has become discernible this week. Paula Kilvington, Mrs Gilks's doubles partner and the less-publicized player involved in the row, has made her peace with the authorities. Inevitably it has led to speculation that talks between Mrs Gilks and the association might solve their disagreement sooner than expected.

Miss Kilvington recently wrote to the BAE and said she was unconditionally available for England selection again. She fell out with the selectors a year ago after an argument concerning whom she should partner in an international event in Bradford. Miss Kilvington, aged 23, is ranked equal fifth in England.

The BAE will want Mrs Gilks to halt her pending legal action against them. This alleges that her non-selection for international events has been tantamount to restraint of trade. It is not surprising that both sides are trying to keep their discussions private at the moment.

The moves towards attempted rapprochement come with England on the verge of reaching the final stages of the current Uber Cup, the women's world team competition. England meet Denmark next week tonight to decide who represents Europe in the zone finals in Japan in May.

On present form, England would probably not select either Mrs Gilks or Miss Kilvington for singles but a good case could be made for including them as a doubles pair. Mrs Gilks and Miss Kilvington have met England's world champions, Nora Perry and Jane Webster, four times this season and won each time.

Tennis

McEnroe is on the way to a Borg showdown

Milan, March 26.—John McEnroe, of the United States, the second seed, served powerfully to beat Heinz Gunthardt, of Switzerland, 6—2, 6—3 today to advance to the quarter final round of the WCT Cuore Cup.

McEnroe, aged 22, will play India's Vijay Amritraj in the quarter final of the $200,000 tournament here. The American is headed for a possible meeting in the final on Sunday with top-seeded Bjorn Borg, of Sweden.

Amritraj, seeded fifth, defeated Tim Gullikson 6—3, 6—7, 6—3.

Butch Walts of the United States, used powerful services and fine backhand passing shots to beat the No 8 seed Thomas Smid, of Czechoslovakia in straight sets. Walts defeated Smid 7—6, 6—2 in one hour and 24 minutes and moved into the quarter-final round.

There was a perfect balance of power in the first set of the Walts-Smid match. Both players lost their service once and there was little to choose between them as the score reached 6—6. In the tie-break, Smid gained a 6—5 lead but Walts returned a Smid smash to level at 6—6. Walts then served an ace and won the set on a passing shot. Gaining confidence in the second set, the American player broke Smid's service in the fifth and seventh game to take the set and the match.

Amritraj played consistent tennis from the baseline to score his first victory against Gullikson. After winning the first set and gaining a 5—3 lead in the second, Amritraj seemed to lose concentration and Gullikson fought back to 5—5 and then 6—6. Gullikson won the tie-breaker 8—6 but Amritraj played better in the third set and won 6—3.

Bjorn Borg, the top seed, suffering from an erratic service and seeming to lack concentration, had to struggle for two hours and 12 minutes to defeat Bill Scanlon of the United States in a thrilling second-round match. Borg moved into the quarter-finals with the 6—1, 5—7, 6—3 victory.

Scanlon went ahead 3—1 lead before failing to make a second service break. Borg, who had won the first set with ease, missed with several passing shots. Scanlon played mainly from the baseline and engaged his opponent in tiring long exchanges. When he moved to the net, however, he often volleyed successfully. Scanlon seemed to be heading for a quick defeat when he lost his service three times in the first set and was unable to return his opponent's powerful shots.

In the second set, however, the 24-year-old American improved the quality and strength of his shots. He survived three match points in the ninth game and made a decisive break on Borg's service in the eleventh to win the set 7—5.

SECOND ROUND: V. Amritraj (India) beat T. Gullikson (US), 6—3, 6—7, 6—3; B. Walts (US) beat T. Smid (Czechoslovakia), 7—6, 6—2; B. Borg (Sweden) beat W. Scanlon (US), 6—1, 5—7, 6—3; S. Smith (US) beat C. Kirmayr (Brazil), 6—2, 7—6; J. McEnroe (US) beat H. Gunthardt (Switzerland), 6—2, 6—3.

STUGGART: West German indoor championships: Second round: P. Torre (France) beat N. Saviano (US) 6—7, 6—2, 7—6; W. Fibak (Poland) beat E. Edwards (South Africa) 6—4, 6—2; P. Dupre (US) beat K. Eberhard (WG) 6—3, 6—4; S. Glickstein (Israel) beat U. Pinner (WG) 7—6, 6—2.

Boxing

Gardner puts up a gloveless fight for £30,000

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

John L. Gardner, Britain's European heavyweight champion, could make £30,000 without putting on a pair of gloves if his manager, Mickey Duff, is right about claiming damages because of the cancellation of the "big fight" between his man and Mohammed Ali. At least it is better than a punch on the nose. The promotion company who had signed up the two men have gone out of business but not before depositing the money.

Mr Duff, who left London for United States to lay his hands on the "bakshesh", also hopes to persuade Don King to put on a world title bout between Gardner and Larry Holmes, the champion. Or, if Holmes cannot spare the time, a bout between the Hackney man and Mike Dokes, the world No 3.

Arrangements for Maurice Hope's defence of his world light-middleweight title will be finalized while Mr Duff is in the United States. Hope will meet Wilfredo Benitez, the No 1 challenger for Sugar Ray Leonard's welterweight belt, in Las Vegas in May or June.

Meanwhile, back at the Wembley ranch, Clinton McKenzie, of Croydon, will defend his light-welterweight title against Sylvester Mittee, of Bethnal Green, on Tuesday. It is going to be some scrap between these two chums, who sparred with each other as amateurs and represented Britain in the 1976 Montreal Olympics, and even came to Britain in the same year, 1966. "If you remember, my banana boat passed yours on the way," Mittee quipped at a reception in London yesterday.

Peter Mathebula, who tomorrow defends his WBA flyweight championship in Soweto, outside Johannesburg, says he feels "real good" about meeting the Argentine challenger, Santos Laciar. No wonder. The Azanian People's Organization have dropped their boycott plans.

Mathebula has said that he wants *Nkosi Sikolele Africa*, the beautiful and moving black anthem to be sung. He said he was in favour of the South African anthem as well, "but I don't know the words—it's a white-man's song".

Meade cuts up rough for Mintus

Neville Meade, the Welsh heavyweight champion earned the right to meet the winner of the Gordon Ferris/Billy Aird British championship fight next week when he convincingly beat Wakefield's Terry Mintus at Ebbw Vale last night.

After Meade had been cut over his right eye in the second round he pressed forward relentlessly, forcing the referee Jim Brimell to stop the contest after 2 minutes 55 seconds of the round to save Mintus from further punishment.

MUNSTER (West Germany) International amateur tournament, quarter-final round: Bantamweight: W. Esperon (US) beat J. Chasin (Israel), pts; P. Csuti (Hungary) beat S. Akpabio (Nigeria), pts; A. Radev (Bulgaria) beat H. Aydin (Turkey), pts. Featherweight: P. Suckrov (WG) beat J. Watkins (US), third round; G. Kalecubula (Uganda) beat R. Holzmann (WG), pts.

Rugby Union

Gosforth must spread their Wings to reach semi-final

By Steve Elliott

The departure of Sale, honourably defeated by the holders, Leicester, in the John Player Cup quarter-final round, means that Northern rugby's only hope of representation in the semi-final round of the competition now rests with Gosforth, whose postponed tie against Nottingham is to be played at Beeston tomorrow.

Gosforth will under-estimate Nottingham only at their peril, as Nottingham's victory before Christmas at the Great North Road ground, over a Gosforth side admittedly weakened by divisional calls, confirms; since then, however, Northumberland, chiefly disguised as Gosforth, have won the county championship, and the club has sometimes suggested a return to the heady form that brought them victories in the finals of the national knock out competition in 1976 and 1977.

The postponement has brought problems in the enforced absence of their No 8, John Butler, who must attend a family wedding; Paul Simpson will play in his place. The report, emanating from a practical joker and reaching the pages of the national press, that Brian Patrick was also to be married that day, were, to adapt words famous in a different context, "... greatly exaggerated!".

Patrick will take his customary place at full back but that predatory flanker, Bob Anderson, and the former captain and wing, Steve Gustard, will be absentees. Anderson is unable to rearrange a skiing holiday and his place goes to Simon Smith while Gustard, unavailable for his club's last two matches because of a fall on his office stairs, is still recovering from the damaged ankle.

This, at least, means a vacancy on the wing for Neil McDowell. A player of rich promise, McDowell had been playing at centre until the re-emergence of Alan McMillan, who was so near to an England cap two years ago. McMillan has struck up a promising partnership with the talented Richard Breakey.

Despite the absence of Gustard, Gosforth possess far more potential outside the scrum than during their knockout triumphs. An exciting back division is primed by Malcolm Young, playing as well as ever, and the front row of White, Cunningham and Bell is one of the best in England.

The only query over Gosforth concerns their tactical thinking, based on the awesome poundage of their fine pack. Roberts or Bainbridge will crash away at the opposition in a lengthy softening-up process. Unfortunately, when this approach is seen to be successful and the need to make the ball available is apparent to the most limited student of the game, the dreary old formula still too often operates.

Gosforth will have noted Nottingham's fine record and their impressive penchant for counter-attack, based on the speed and power of their high class wings, *Holdstock and Pitts, and the* excellence of their back row, Adamson, Salmon and Cook. If they play as well as they are capable of playing, Gosforth should be entertaining Moseley the following Saturday in the semi-final; if not, the match might well be a dour lottery, decided unsatisfactorily

Smith Bedford's key player

By Peter Marson

Forty-five schools battled for a place in the sixth round of the festival competition in the National Schools seven-a-side tournament at Motspur Park and KCS Old Boys yesterday. After heavy rain on Wednesday evening, all participants faced waterlogged pitches which soon became ploughed fields, making it well nigh impossible for players to indulge in anything but the basic techniques, and that was difficult enough.

Bedford Modern showed ingenuity in solving one common problem, that of a soaking wet, filthy kit, by trotting off between rounds to the launderette. When St Mary's and St Joseph's failed to turn up in time for their meeting with Ampleforth, John Willcox, coach extraordinary, arranged the match later at a deserted Roehampton where his side ran in 36 points. Ampleforth made good progress elsewhere, against Wycliffe, Epsom and Marlborough, to win Group N.

Durham, who leave for a four-match tour of the United States on Wednesday next, looked promising, but fell heavily against Truro. In this match, a boy questioned the referee:

"Did that ball go 10 metres?."
"I played advantage."
"Why?"
"Well, you show me where the 10-metre line is!"

Of the four groups decided here on Wednesday, Bedford looked impressive as they demolished their opponents in Group B, scoring 138 pts to nil. It is a pity that they seem destined to compete with Monmouth, another side to have excelled, for a place in the first semi-final. Bedford field a crucial player in their stand-off half, Smith, the England 18 group international.

Bryanston, the holders, were doing well in their group until in their last match, they met Blundells who moved on to the group title by virtue of their 10—10 draw and a superior aggregate score.

Queen's Taunton, last year's runners-up, were beaten 9—8 in their first match against Rutlish but showed resilience by going on to win Group G. In the lower half of the draw the path to the final looks to be exceedingly difficult. Truro might be good enough to win through, but first they have to get past Ampleforth.

GROUP WINNERS: A: Monmouth. B: Bedford. C: Barnard Castle. D: Brighton. E: Culford. F: Wellington. G: Queen's, Taunton. H: Felsted. I: Wimbledon. J: Whitehaven. K: Blundells. L: Truro. M: Bedford Modern. N: Ampleforth. O: St Edward's, Oxford.

Osborne retires

The New Zealand rugby international, *Bill Osborne*, has *announced his retirement*. Osborne, a centre capped 13 times, said he had been troubled b yan elbow injury since the All Blacks tour of North America and Wales last year which will need an operation.

Osborne, aged 25, made his first appearance for New Zealand against Scotland in 1975.—Reuter.

Mottram the only British certainty for Bournemouth

Christopher (Buster) Mottram, Britain's top player, will be the only home player to gain entry into the British Hard Court Championships at Bournemouth next month.

The entry already received for this Grand Prix event, sponsored by Three-Fives and to be staged at the West Hants Club from April 20 to 26, is so strong that players outside the top 100 in the world on the computer ranking list will either have to qualify or rely on "wild card" admission into the 32-man draw.

Among the most notable players on view will be the popular Australians Peter McNamara and Paul McNamee who won the men's doubles at Wimbledon last summer and have since confirmed their status as the best partnership in the world.

Clerc, Argentina's no 2, Taroczy, the Hungarian champion, and Tomas Smid, the Czechoslovakian Davis Cup star, who between them last year won 10 Grand Prix events have also entered. So, also have the recently beaten Italian Davis Cup team with the exception of Adriano Panatta. They will, no doubt, be out for revenge against Mottram, who did so much to set up Britain's unexpected victory.

Chris Lewis and Onny Parun, who form the backbone of New Zealand's Davis Cup team, Britain's next opponents, will also be playing, as will last year's winner, Angel Gimenez, of Spain.

Following the leaders is a tough game

From *Dennis Lehane*
New York, March 26

Martina Navratilova, the only player among the eight finalists in this year's Avon finals to have appeared before, opened with a win over Pam Shriver in Madison Square Garden here yesterday before expressing some regret at the absence of the world's leading women players from the event.

Miss Navratilova has dropped from one to three in the world rankings, behind Christine Lloyd and Tracy Austin, both previous winners of this event but both of whom are absent. "I want to try and get back to number one", Miss Navratilova said, "but it is tough to get there if you don't have a chance to play who's ahead of you. I prefer they would play".

Her win over Miss Shriver came in three sets, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3. But on court the cheers for her tall opponent were always greater than those for Miss Navratilova. A brilliant tennis player, she does not appear sufficiently outgoing to attract the affection of the crowds as well as respect for her ability.

In the remaining matches Andrea Jaeger beat Bettina Bunge 6—4, 6—2, and the leading West German player, *Sylvia Hanika*, beat Barbara Potter 6—0, 6—2. The first match of the final, when Leslie Allen beat the world's fourth ranked player, Hana Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia) 7—5, 6—1, suggests that Miss Allen may become the main attraction of this particular tournament.

Golf

King and man of Kent meet and it is awe at first sight

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

It was a pleasure to be at Sunningdale yesterday for two more rounds of the foursomes. The rain of the first two days was replaced by sunshine and the golf was never short of interest with engaging characters in the field.

The upshot of the 12 matches played is that one amateur-professional pair, Mark Dixon and Michael King, face another, Hedley Muscroft and his son Duncan, in one semi-final and an all-amateur partnership, Gordon Brand and Alan Lyddon, *play an all-assistant partnership*, Charles Ray and Brian Mudge, in the other.

King and Dixon were given sturdy opposition for much of their second match by two young Kent amateurs, Keith Elvin and Mark Lawrence, before the aura surrounding this particular King began to have its effect. Elvin said that the Ryder Cup player's presence on the first tee had made him nervous for the first time. King is the most amiable and carefree of golfers, professional and amateur, and this also may have an unnerving effect when your own muscles begin to tighten with tension.

The amateurs gave as good as they got for much of the match, but their opponents' escape from an improbable position at the 12th seemed to drain their spirits. King had buried his approach shot into the heather and the Kent pair were on in two, with a handicap stroke in hand.

A deft little pitch by Dixon and a long putt by King saw them home in four, whereas their opponents used up three putts and therefore only halved a hole they must have thought was theirs. Thereafter King and Dixon looked assured winners.

The Muscrofts survived at the expense of Brian Evans and his 16-year-old Runcorn protégée Stephanie Lowie. Evans did wonders with wooden clubs off the fairway against Hedley Muscroft's eight and nine irons, but it could not last.

Brand, a Walker Cup man, and Lyddon were taken to the last green by two West Country assistants, Robert Wyer and Ian Read, but they probably derived sweeter satisfaction from the *morning win over Clifford Potts* and Martin Wild.

There was a long delay at the third, which Potts, a professional, claimed on the ground of Brand having brushed the line on the green with his putter. The referee's ruling that the R and A's writ ran here, and not the professionals', was disputed at length, though Potts had the grace later to apologize.

FIFTH ROUND: R. Wyer and I. Read 3 and 2 R. Hunter and Miss A. Middleton; A. Lyddon and G. Brand 3 and 1 C. Potts and M. J. Wilde; K. R. MacDonald and R. C. Cameron 2 and 1 H. J. Evans and J. B. Jones; C. Ray and B. Mudge one hole R. Foreman and M. Foreman; K Elvin and M I. Lawrece 3 and 2 G. Hunt and R. Brown; M. King and M. H. Dixon two holes A. G. Sherborne and M. J. Bessell; H. W. Muscroft and D G Muscroft 6 and 4 D. Gannicleffi and R. Lawrence; B. Evans and Miss S. Lowe at 19th P. Stow and M. Stupple.

QUARTER-FINAL ROUND: Lyddon and Brand one hole Wyer and Read: Ray and Mudge 3 and 1 MacDonald and Cameron: King and Dixon 3 and 1 Elvin and Lawrence: Muscroft and Muscroft 4 and 3 Evans and Miss Lowe.

Britons share lead in Zambian Open

Lusaka, March 26.—Howard Clark and Gordon Brand, both Britons, swept into a three-stroke lead with seven-under-par 66s in the first round of the Zambia Open championship today. Behind Clark and Brand were their compatriots Tony Jacklin and Bernard Gallacher, Stewart Ginn of Australia and Teddy Webber of Zimbabwe.

Brand, winner of the Ivory Coast Open three weeks ago and leading money winner on the African circuit this year, had nine birdies whereas Clark finished with five birdies and an eagle. Jacklin, still feeling the effects of a stomach upset obtained six birdies but spoilt his round by dropping strokes at two short holes.

Gallacher had five birdies as did Ginn in his halves of 35 and [illegible]

LUSAKA: Zambian Open championship: First round leaders (British unless stated): 66: H. Clark, G. Brand. 69: A. Jacklin, B. Gallacher, Webber (Zimbabwe), S. Ginn (Australia). 70: S. Lyle, J. Morgan, Brown, D. Jones (Ireland), B. Barnes. 71: M. Miller, R. Craig, E. Darcy (Ireland), C. Mason. 72: C. Pollard, P. Hoad, A. O'Connor (Ireland), Hall, M. Thomas, M. Steadman, Thorp, E. Murray, J. Fowler. 73: Cowen, P. Elson, N. Hunt, J. Canizares (Spain), W. Longmuir, M. Calero (Spain), D. Gammon (Zimbabwe). 74: G. Cullen, S. Cipa, T. Powell, B. Waites, J. Bennett, D. Durnian, Inglis, C. O'Connor Jr (Ireland), Price, T. Horton, R. Drummond, I. Woosnam, A. Charnley, M. Gregson, B. Marchbank, W. McColl, J. Garner, S. Torrence, P. Tupling.

SCHOOLS CHAMPIONSHIP (Sponsored by Aer Lingus): Qualifying round (at Stratford-upon-Avon): 1, Warwick School 217; 2, Solihull School 247; 3, Cheltenham College 2[illegible] (at Beau Desert, Cannock): 1, Newcastle-under-Lyme High School 217; [illegible] Atherstone School 253; 3, Ecclesbourne School 257.

Rowing

New order needs new proving ground

By Jim Railton

Cambridge University looked more settled yesterday in their new order. This brings their president, Palmer, to lead the bow side in the seven seat and Cowie is promoted from bow to five, with Baart in the bow seat. The new order was arrived at after two changes in the course of two outings on Wednesday.

Phillips looks better, judging by the amount of water he was sending down yesterday, contributing more effectively to the Cambridge *engine room. The new line-up* could herald the first rays of confidence. Whether the present impression given is cosmetic will depend on how Cambridge react to some lively pacing partners.

Cambridge are not very happy with Oxford's first stroke off the start in Boat Races, which they adopted from the professional, Ted Phelps, and have used for years. The fact that this year's umpire, Ronnie Howard, states he accepts differences in starting techniques by the university crews may have led Cambridge to apply some logic.

Yesterday during practice starts off the stake boat their starting technique occasionally resembled that used by Oxford. Maybe it is a case of "if you cannot beat them, join them". But then most Boat Aaces usually involve over 600 racing strokes and I have never seen the Boat Race won by the firststroke. Hopefully that great debate has now found a watery grave.

Oxford's main offering of the day was early in the evening when they took Trinity College, Dublin, in tow. The sporting Irishmen, up for tomorrow's Head of the River race, went through that gruelling exercise of having to catch up Oxford during the short rest periods between s[illegible] half-minute rows. Oxford were aggressive and lively off the start and concluded the day solo, to the Irishmen's relief.

Over the next five weeks there will be six races between Oxford and Cambridge on two continents at venues 14,000 miles apart. On April 4 (1.0) there is the Boat Race, preceded by Isis against Goldie. *This Sunday, at Henley* the Oxford and Cambridge first and second women's eights have their race and the Oxford men's lightweights meet their Cambridge counterparts.

Today's outings: Cambridge 1 and 3; Oxford 10 and 4 from Putney.

Rackets

Klepper makes amends for Charterhouse

By Roy McKelvie

Charterhouse and Harrow played one of those matches that swerved one way, then the other and back again in the schools rackets doubles championships at Queen's Club yesterday. It was a Second Pairs match and Thompson and Klepper, an American, of Charterhouse, beat Paul and Warren, of Harrow, by 15—13, 2—15, 15—10, 15—2, 14—16, 7—15, 15—6.

Charterhouse had a match point at 14—12 in the fifth game and the *well-built Klepper, with a wild* swing, put a volley resoundingly on to the board. This completely unsettled him and he missed every shot that came his way for the rest of that game

But Klepper made up for this lapse by laying the foundations for victory in the seventh game.

SECOND PAIRS: First round: Marlborough (J. Bonson and P. Kidd) beat Radley (M. Pollock and E. Hopkins), 15—5, 15—[illegible], 15—6, 15—3; Charterhouse (R. Thompson and S. Klepper) beat Harrow (H. J. Paul and J. Warren), 15—13, 2—15, 15—10, 15—2, 14—16, 7—15, 15—6.

COLTS CHAMPIONSHIP: First round: Wellington (W. Fairbairns and D. Mallinson) beat Haileybury (A. Thornton and S. Miller), 15—4, 15—3, 15—5; Harrow (J. Ford and S. Greig) beat Winchester (P. Maxwell and R. Felton-Hart), 12—15, 15—6, 17—16, 15—10; Eton (A. Gibbins and M. Brooks) beat Clifton (A. Moffat and M. Adams), 15—1, 15—7, 15—3; Radley (G. Windsor-Lewis and C. Snow) beat Rugby (J. Barnes and I. Hunter), 18—13, 15—10, [illegible]—15, 15—3, 15—7.

PROFESSIONALS CUP: Clifton (D. Mayes and J. Fenellev) beat Haileybury (I. West and T. Symonds), 6—15, 15—12, 17—14, 5—15, 15—10, 15—5; Tonbridge (W. J. Fratherstow and A. M. M. Wilmot) beat Rugby (N. Simpson and D. Tildesley) 15—5, 15—9, 15—10, 15—4.

Motor racing

International trophy first of the season

By John Blunsden

The days of non-championship Formula One races in Britain are over, but the longest established of these events, the International Trophy at Silverstone, will be run again on Sunday as Britain's first international motor race of the year.

On an impressive list of 35 entries are several drivers who seem certain to qualify sooner or later for a regular Grand Prix driver. Two possible winners of the 47-lap race, which is sponsored by Marlboro, already have Formula One experience: they are Geoff Lees and the young New Zealander, Mike Thackwell, who will be driving works-entered Ralt cars designed by Jack Brabham's former partner, Ron Tauranac, and powered by the powerful 2-litre V6 Honda engine.

Other strong challengers will be the drivers who finished first and second in last year's British Formula three championship, Stefan Johansson, of Sweden, and the Ulsterman, Kenny Acheson. They will be driving the two Hart-powered Toleman cars, with which *Brian Henton and Derek Warwick* emerged as winner and runner-up respectively in the 1980 European Formula two championship, and are now members of the Toleman Grand Prix team. The Formula One driver, Arturo Merzario, has decided to step down a class to run two Formula two cars for other drivers and a third for himself.

Bumpy roads of Rio will present extra hazards

By John Blunsden

From the improvised street circuit at Long Beach, California, where the Saudia-Leyland team scored their third successive 1-2 finish in a World Championship Grand Prix last Sunday week, the battleground has moved to the purpose-built race track at Jacarepagua, 20 miles from Rio de Janeiro.

It has only been used once before for the Brazilian Grand Prix (in 1978, when Carlos Reutemann was the victor driving for Ferrari), so for many of the 33 drivers, unfamiliarity will be an added burden when official practice begins this morning for what, on paper, should prove to be one of the more gruelling of the year's Garnd Prix on Sunday.

An expected combination of extreme heat and very high humidity is bound to make life uncomfortable in the cockpit, the problem being compounded by the bumpy surface of some sections of the track. Measuring just over 3.1 miles to the lap, its configuration is somewhat reminiscent of that of Jarama, Spain, but without the hills. The Rio track is also unusual because it is used anti-clockwise, so that there are seven left-handed corners but only four to the right.

Several of the corners are long, of constant radius and taken at medium speed, which is an almost guaranteed formula for inducing understeer in the modern Grand Prix car. The problem is likely to be compounded this year following the removal of skirts and the addition of large front wings to help compensate for the reduction *in downforce*.

On some cars, the large wings tend to impede airflow to the side-mounted radiator, so there may be some overheating problems with engines as well as drivers over the next three days. As larger wings usually mean more power-consuming drag on this relatively fast circuit (the race lap record set three years ago was over 109 mph) the turbo-charged *Ferraris and Renaults* and the 12-cylinder Talbot Ligiers and Alfa Romeos should be able to make significantly better use of their distinct power advantage than at Long Beach.

Of all the Cosworth Ford-powered runners, the Lotus 88 with its twin chassis remains the most interesting and controversial entry. Although the Lotus team cleared an important hurdle when *their appeal against banishment* from the Long Beach race was upheld last week by the American motor sporting authority ACCUS rival teams seem intent on not letting matters rest there. Further protests can be expected.

Meanwhile, the car's appearance in Brazil should be instructive because the track would seem to be tailor-made to expose such advantages as the type 88 may possess over its more conventional rivals. Elio de Angelis's progress will be watched with interest.

Jean-Pierre Jabouille is hopeful of being sufficiently fit to take his first race with the Talbot Ligier team (Jean-Pierre Jarier deputized for him at Long Beach) and another driver change brings in Ricardo Londono, a Columbian, as the replacement for Marc Surer in the Ensign team (although Surer may be able to take over the team's second car). Londono's lack of Grand Prix experience has been balanced by a large injection of sponsorship money, but more than this will be needed if the car is to qualify for a place on the starting grid on Sunday. The Grand Prix will take place over 63 laps, a distance of 197 miles.

Reutemann fastest.—Reutemann, driving a Williams, had the best time in unofficial practice for Sunday's race. The Argentine had a best lap time of 1min, 37.486sec, AP report. The Frenchman Alain Prost, of the Renault team, recorded the second best time of 1:38.421.



Reutemann : a previous Grand Prix winner at Jacarepagua.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)
Andermatt	60	330	Fair	Heavy	Closed	Fair
Fresh snow above 2,000m						
Anzere	40	170	Bad	Heavy	Poor	Thaw
Rain most of today						
Avoriaz	135	225	Fair	Wet	Fair	Cloud
Conditions improving						
Crans-Montana	35	100	Poor	Varied	Good	Fine
Bare patches on all slopes						
Flaine	96	545	Fair	Heavy	Fair	Fine
Slush on lower slopes						
Isola 2000	120	235	Good	Heavy	Worn	Cloud
Slushy snow on lower slopes						
Kitzbühel	20	145	Poor	Heavy	Closed	Rain
Slush on all slopes						
Les Arcs	100	210	Fair	Heavy	Fair	Cloud
Worn patches on lower slopes						
La Plagne	100	265	Poor	Heavy	Poor	Thaw
Wet skiing all round						
St Anton	*30*	*350*	Varied	Heavy	*Poor*	Rain
Complete washout						

In the above reports supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
SWITZERLAND					
Adelboden	10	120	Spr'g	—	9
Arosa	110	160	Spr'g	—	5
Braunwald	100	150	Spr'g	—	5
Champery	—	120	Wet	—	10
Chateau d'Oex	—	120	Wet	—	7
Davos	50	240	Spr'g	—	2
Disentis	50	200	Spr'g	—	4
Engelberg	30	300	Spr'g	—	7
Flims	40	190	Pwdr	—	6
Galaan	20	100	Wet	—	3
Kandersteg	50	160	Spr'g	—	7
Lenk	20	100	Wet	—	5
Lenzerheide	60	150	Hard	—	9
Les Diablerets	30	110	Wet	—	4
Leysin	40	80	Wet	—	4
Murren	[illegible]0	170	Wet	—	8
Pontresina	20	60	Pwdr	—	-1
Saas-Fee	20	70	Pwdr	—	7
St Cergue	30	60	Wet	—	7
St Moritz	20	60	Spr'g	—	0
Savognin	20	80	Spr'g	—	5
Villars	30	190	Wet	—	6
Zermatt	55	90	Pwdr	—	7
FRANCE					
Alpe d'Huez	120	380	—	—	—
Chamonix	45	300	—	—	—
Courchevel	66	305	—	—	—
La Clusaz	60	260	—	—	—
Les Deux Alpes	70	230	—	—	—
Les Menuires	50	380	—	—	—
Megeve	30	170	—	—	—
Méribel	80	300	—	—	—
Montgenèvre	20	35	—	—	—
St Gervais	80	100	—	—	—
Superdévoluy	40	60	—	—	—
Val d'Isère	120	190	—	—	—
GERMANY					
Berchtesgaden	—	70	Wet	—	[illegible]
Garmisch	—	40	Wet	—	[illegible]
Hindelang	51	70	Old sn	—	[illegible]
Kleinwalsertal	70	230	Wet	—	[illegible]
Oberammergau	—	30	Wet	—	[illegible]
Oberstaufen	20	60	Wet	—	[illegible]
Oberstdorf	30	120	Wet	—	[illegible]

SCOTLAND: Cairngorms: Main runs: A few complete but narrow. All others broken. Wet snow. Lower slopes: Little snow. Vertical runs: 1,000ft. Access roads: Clear. Snow level: 2,500ft. Glenshee: Main runs: No complete runs. Snow cover patchy. Lower slopes: Limited nursery areas. Vertical runs: 600ft. Access roads: Clear. Snow level: 2,500ft. Glencoe: [illegible] Main runs: A few complete but narrow. All others broken. Wet snow. Lower slopes: Limited nursery areas. Wet snow. Vertical runs: 600ft. Access roads: Clear. Snow level: 2,000ft.

Football

Spanish lesson adds to education of Mr Greenwood's England

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Ron Greenwood took "education" as his thought for the week. He talked about building on knowledge that came from playing international football. He has a persuasive way and England have usually benefited, but confusion reigned on Wednesday.

His introduction of some younger players against Spain was bungled by poor organisation on the field, which, regrettably, must be blamed on the captain, Keegan, failure in midfield and a disappointing level of elementary skill. Keegan has been unstinting for England, often as the only truly "world class" player, but here he seemed to inhibit Francis and Mariner, and, frankly, cause duplication and confusion.

Not without high regard for their past services, Neal, Brooking and Keegan could be omitted from the more important match against Romania next month and one hopes Mr Greenwood will have the courage to persist with Osman, Butcher and, especially, Hoddle, the new young element. Mills was an admirable captain and midfield player against Switzerland and should be ready to resume against Romania.

To place the 2—1 defeat in perspective: it was the first by a foreign side since the chastening occasion in 1977 when the Dutch won 2—0 and the first at Wembley in Mr Greenwood's 36-match term of office. Against that, England still lapse on the big occasion and now, disturbingly, another "friendly" game has brought back memories of the depressing conclusions drawn after the visit of the Dutch.

Four years ago Don Revie admitted: "We cannot apply anything like the Dutch showed us in a short space of time. Skill, balance, accuracy and good shooting are not acquired overnight."

While it would be unchivalrous to view England's performance against Spain with a similar degree of pessimism, the low level of skill will remain a serious restriction, even if they qualify for the next World Cup, as they should. Mr Greenwood has aimed to harness the strengths of the League game with improved perception. This week, England had insufficient depth in both characteristics and were left in no man's land.

The midfield took a disproportionate share of criticism. Admittedly, when Wilkins was brought on his interceptions and careful passing showed what had been missed, but Robson again impressed and Hoddle, if only for his splendid goal, did enough to keep his place. Yet the overall effect was poor, with the Spaniards overwhelming England's midfield whenever they wished, leaving the home defence vulnerable. As Mr Greenwood had told everyone that inadequate marking led to a weak first-half against Spain last Summer, to repeat the fault said little for "education". Spain last summer, to repeat the

As much of the game took place within 32 yards of the Spanish goal, it was equally appropriate to ask why Francis, Mariner and Keegan failed to break down an ordinary, if determined, defence. An abiding recollection is of a centre dropping invitingly to Mariner and Keegan rushing across the flight path, only to get in the way of his colleague.

The signs are that Mr Greenwood will bring back Watson and Thompson. He said yesterday: "We needed more experienced players to balance the zest of youth, because Spain found us out with some beautiful angled passes and devastating running." While England seem unable to persuade players to perform to their best club form, the Welsh, under Mike England's leadership, are inspired to do better than their everyday performances. Their 1—0 win in Turkey was not one of their outstanding achievements in the World Cup qualifying competition, but left them leading group three by four points over the Soviet Union, whom they play in Wrexham in May. Their position is highly promising.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Wales	4	4	0	0	10	0	8
Soviet Union	2	2	0	0	7	1	4
Czechoslovakia	2	1	0	1	2	1	2
Iceland	4	1	0	3	4	12	2
Turkey	4	0	0	4	1	10	0



Keegan: Caused confusion for England.

To play: April 15: Turkey v Czechoslovakia. May 27: Czechoslovakia v Iceland. May 30: Wales v USSR. September 2: Iceland v Turkey: Czechoslovakia v Wales. September 23: USSR v Turkey; Iceland v Czechoslovakia. October 7: Turkey v USSR. October 14 (provisional): Wales v Iceland. October 28: USSR v Czechoslovakia. November 28: USSR v Wales. November 30: Czechoslovakia v USSR.

The Republic of Ireland's disappointment at losing 1—0 in Belgium was increased by having what they claimed was a legitimate goal disallowed and by the sight of the Dutch at last moving up the group table with a 1—0 victory over the French, Muhren, of Ipswich Town, being the scorer. The hopes of the Irish are fast fading and they still have difficult games ahead in group two.

The Republic's manager, Eoin Hand, complained that bad refereeing this week and in the game against France last year had been damaging. He said: "I am sure that some people in authority do not want us to qualify for Spain. They would prefer the more glamorous countries to go there, to make sure the tournament is a success. I called the referee disgraceful and a cheat to his face, and I will not withdraw my remarks."

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Belgium	5	4	1	0	8	3	9
Republic of Ireland	6	3	1	2	12	7	7
France	3	2	0	1	9	1	4
Netherlands	4	2	0	2	5	3	4
Cyprus	6	0	0	6	4	24	0

To play: April 29: France v Belgium; Cyprus v Netherlands. September 9: Netherlands v Republic of Ireland; Belgium v France. October 14: Netherlands v Belgium; Republic of Ireland v France. November 18: France v Netherlands. December 5: France v Cyprus.

Group 6

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Scotland	4	2	2	0	3	1	6
Portugal	3	2	1	0	4	0	5
Northern Ireland	4	1	2	1	4	2	4
Israel	5	0	3	2	1	5	3
Sweden	4	0	2	2	1	5	2

To play: April 29: Scotland v Israel; Northern Ireland v Portugal. June 3: Sweden v Northern Ireland. June 17 or 24: Sweden v Portugal. September 9: Scotland v Sweden. October 14: Portugal v Sweden; Northern Ireland v Scotland. October 28: Israel v Portugal. November 18: Nordthern Ireland v Israel; Portugal v Scotland.

Scots roam like lost sheep in the gloaming

By Stuart Jones

Scotland's World Cup light all but went out on Wednesday night. One flick from Hamilton's head and Northern Ireland had taken the lead with only 20 wet, windy and weakening minutes left. For the previous 70 the Scots had been fumbling for the switch and only when the evening was at its darkest did they found it.

It should be no surprise that the spark was lit by Wark, Ipswich Town's prolific midfield goal scorer. Yet he was asked to perform almost as a withdrawn right winger and Burns, alongside him, also seemed out of place, although he refused to be hurried by the bustling traffic. When he did change with Miller and revert to his more usual role at the back after the interval, he lost Hamilton in a moment of disorientation as McIlroy's free kick curled in.

With Gemmill struggling to find his feet, let alone his form, and with Robertson wandering from left to right in search of possession, little was fed to the hungry Archibald and Andy Gray. Archibald at least struck a post and had another effort headed off the line during Scotland's pale purple patch in the first half.

Doubts, too, must surround their central defence, where the clumsy Miller was booked for a wild tackle on McIlroy and McLeish looked anything but secure in the air. If these sound harsh words, it must be remembered that among Northern Ireland's enthusiastic number were Nelson, a reserve, albeit with Arsenal, and McLelland, whose weekly duties are conducted with Mansfield Town, of the third division.

The Irish deserved a point if only because Scotland did not deserve two. Inspired by their leader, McIlroy, they could point to another Hamilton header that bounced off an upright and a strong claim for a penalty when Miller again felled McIlroy early on. Stars they may not have, but their simple directness and industry were not to be denied.

April 29 takes on a special significance. Scotland, clear group leaders, meet Israel at Hampden Park and only an emphatic home victory will suffice. The following day Northern Ireland take on Portugal, who lie second, in Belfast and they also must win the first of their three home games. If they do, British hopes of qualifying for Spain will seem brighter than anything in Glasgow's dusk on Wednesday.

American aid: Northern Ireland are looking to Tulsa Roughnecks to help finance their World Cup campaign. The American club have agreed verbally to pay for David McCreery's flights home after his transfer to them from Queen's Park Rangers. "I'm pleased that Davie has had it written into his contract that he must be made available to us", Billy Bingham, Ireland's manager, said.

Today's fixtures

FOURTH DIVISION: Doncaster Rovers v Scunthorpe United (7.30); Southend United v Crewe Alexandra (7.30).

BADMINTON: John Player All-England Championship (at Wembley).

GOLF: Sunningdale Foursomes.

SNOOKER: Embassy World Professional Championship—qualifying sections (at Bristol and Stockport). English Amateur Championship—South (at Balham), North (at Blackpool).

RUGBY UNION: National Schools Sevens tournament (at Rosslyn Park).

HOCKEY: Women's tournament: Inter-services (at RAF Brize Norton).

Racing

Cauthen gives flat favourites a bumpy ride

By Michael Seely

The flat got off to its usual bewildering start at Doncaster yesterday. Not a single favourite was successful. Bonol, a 5-4 on chance to win the Doncaster Mile was comprehensively beaten by Cracaval and is not a certain starter for tomorrow's Lincoln Handicap. Barry Hill, Cracaval's trainer and his jockey Steve Stakes with Hollywood Party and the French Gate Maiden Stakes with Prince Diamond. The local stewards emphasized that the rules concerning rough riding will be rigidly enforced this season by suspending Ernie Johnson for six days for careless riding after finishing third on Braughing to Cracaval.

The Doncaster Mile was a hectic affair. Lester Piggott made the early running on Son Fils. Three furlongs from home Mark Birch on Bonol was tracking the leader on the stand rails, obviously convinced that the ground was faster on that strip. But no sooner had the favourite started to push his way through when Braughing swerved badly to the right causing Son Fils to be snatched up, in the process slightly interfering with Bonol. In the last furlong, Cracaval produced the better turn of finishing speed to win by two lengths with Braughing three lengths away third. After the stewards inquiry Braughing was disqualified and David Galaxy Affair was promoted to third.

The stewards now have a recommended scale of penalties for riding offences. They have divided jockeys into three categories, senior riders, intermediate ones and apprentices. The penalties range from a two-day suspension for an apprentice found guilty of his first offence for careless riding. At the top end of the scale, they recommend that senior jockeys found guilty of dangerous riding are automatically sent onto the disciplinary committee of the Jockey Club.

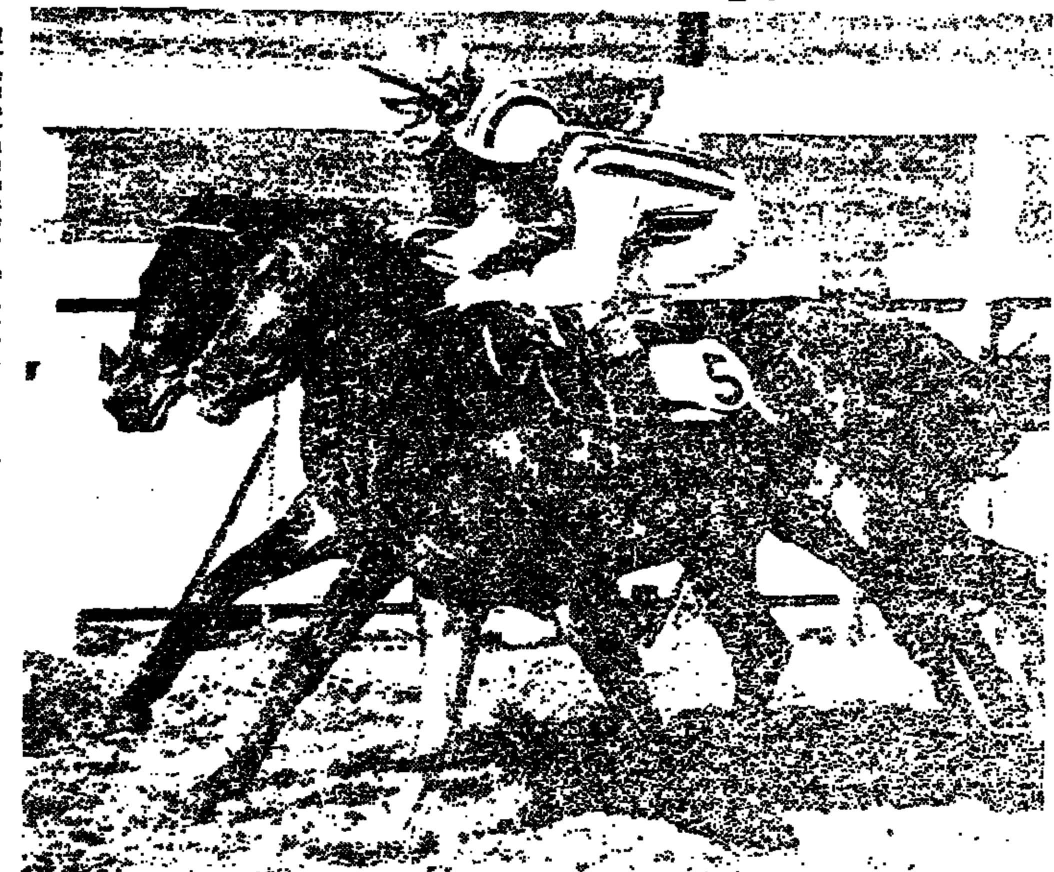
Johnson's sentence was the one recommended for a jockey found guilty of that particular offence. The authorities have a difficult job. But the penalty seemed a trifle severe as after Braughing swerved, Johnson put down the whip he had been using in his right hand and rode the horse out with hands and heels.

Hill was surprised by all his three victories. "I didn't have a penny on them. All they have done is two bits of fast work. The rest of the time they have spent cantering round a 100 acre field." However there is no doubt that Cracaval is a useful horse on his day as he showed when beating Ile de Bourbon in the September Stakes at Kempton two years ago and again when third to Master Willie in the Benson and Hedges Gold Cup at York last August. "Cracaval could be to pclass this season," said the trainer, "he is now going for the John Porter Stakes at Newbury."

The victory of Hollywood Party also came as a shock to Hill. "The colt was getting a bit above himself at home. So I thought that a trip in a horse box up the M1 and the race might do him good." Be that as it may, Hollywood Party is clearly useful and can do nothing but improve. He is one of the first crop of the American bred stallion, Be My Guest who was one of Vincent O'Brien's money spinners in his record-breaking year in 1977.

Hill's third winner, Prince Diamond, won the Maiden Stakes pulling up by five lengths from Saulingdale with Santellas a length away third. The result of this race proved what had seemed likely walking the course earlier in the afternoon, namely that the going was bad in the middle of the track: that it was better under the stands rail and even faster on the far side of the course. The first and second were two of only four horses to race on that side and Santellas who was drawn 22 came home on the stands rail. So if conditions remain the same it would be madness to have a bet on tomorrow's Lincoln until the draw is known.

The result of the other feature race, the Yorkshire Bottle Handicap proved that fitness is at a premium at this stage of the season. Heavy Weapon the winner who was ridden yesterday by Willie Carson was successful at Cagnes-sur-Mer ten days ago to William Hastings-Bass. Heavy Weapon is owned in partnership by Colonel Charles Hill-Wood and Mr Robert Mackinnon. The remaining two races the Northern and Intake handicaps were won by El Kabir and Shangarry. Pat Eddery rode El Kabir to victory for Jack Hardy.



Steven Cauthen brings home Hollywood Party, his and the flat's first winner.

STATE OF GOING (official): Doncaster: Soft. Devon: Abandoned, waterlogged. Tomorrow: Newbury: Soft. Bangor: Abandoned, waterlogged. Hexham: Abandoned, waterlogged.

Wednesday's football, rugby and hockey results

World Cup

Group Two

Belgium (0) 1 Eire (0) 0
Ceulemans 40,000

Netherlands (0) 1 France (0) 0
Muhren 60,000

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Belgium	5	4	1	0	8	3	9
Eire	6	3	1	2	12	7	7
France	3	2	0	1	9	1	4
Netherlands	4	2	0	2	5	3	4
Cyprus	6	0	0	6	4	24	0

Group Three

Turkey (0) 0 Wales (0) 1
35,000 Harris

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Wales	4	4	0	0	10	0	8
USSR	2	2	0	0	7	1	4
Czechoslovakia	2	1	0	1	2	1	2
Iceland	4	1	0	3	4	12	2
Turkey	4	0	0	4	1	10	0

Group Six

Scotland (0) 1 N. Ireland (0) 1
Wark Hamilton 70,000

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Scotland	4	2	2	0	3	1	6
Portugal	3	2	1	0	4	0	5
N. Ireland	4	1	2	1	4	2	4
Israel	5	0	3	2	1	5	3
Sweden	4	0	2	2	1	5	2

International match

England (1) 1 Spain (2) 2
Hoddle Satrustegui
71,840 Zamora

B International

Spain (2) 3 England (0) 2
Alonso, Rubio (pen), Santillana — Slatham, Martin 18,000

Third Division

Blackpool (0) 0 Charlton (1) 2
4,230 Smith, Robinson

INTERNATIONAL MATCH: Romania 2, Poland 0.

WELSH CUP: Semi-final, first leg: Hereford United 2, Newport County 1.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Boston United 2, Northwich Victoria 3; Yeovil Town 4, Wealdstone 0. Cup: semi-final, first leg: Kettering Town 5, Barrow 1 (Kettering win 7-1 on aggregate).

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Wellingborough 3, Minehead 0.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Oswestry 0, Goole 1.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Edgware v Basildon—postponed.

Rugby Union

MOBBS MEMORIAL MATCH: East Midlands 15, Barbarians 20.

CLUB MATCHES: Abertillery 16, South Wales Police 0; Bristol 7, Pontypool 8; Coventry 9, Bedford 9; Pontypridd 13, Llanelli 22.

SCHOOLS INTERNATIONAL: 16 group: England 10, Wales 13.

COUNTY MATCH: Essex 53, Cambridge 0; Kent U-21 8, Buckinghamshire U-21 3.

OTHER MATCHES: British Police 27, British Colleges 25; Combined London Old Boys 19, Surrey County Clubs 7; Middlesex County Clubs 38, Hertfordshire County Clubs 9; Warlingham 18, Oregon (US) 0.

Hockey

WOMEN'S INTER-SERVICES TOURNAMENT: WRNS 3, WRAC 0.

Our man in the big race is semi-centenarian with Achilles heel and ever-lowering threshold of pain

A marathon is no fun run when life is a sprint

For most hopefuls lining up in Greenwich Park on Sunday for the London marathon, time has proved the biggest enemy. Unless unemployed, well off or professionals, their main headache over the past three to four months has been how to fit in the training.

Runs of 40 minutes each three time a week were good enough for *The Sunday Times* Fun Run but that was just kids' play. The marathon, sponsored by Gillette, demands a colossal amount of preparation, slicing a large section out of every day—even those days when not out on the road. A high workload requires rested bodies to be of benefit.

Excluding the 400 to 500 qualified road runners up front, it would surprise me if more than a handful of those to their rear had achieved the training totals planned back in the autumn. Life has just got in the way. Most will have squeezed in training stints of up to half the marathon distance (13 miles) and quite a few will have touched 15 miles. But beyond that? What sort of person can afford three hours on the treadmill *and* the long recovery before the long soak in the bath?

For the pros, the rich and the jobless it is no problem, but for Sunday's pioneers this ever-widening encroachment on time will have been the major obstacle.

My own pet grouse with Christopher Brasher is that he is starting the race 12 hours too early. After 28 years working late shifts round Fleet Street I begin peaking at 8 or 9 pm and the thought of that 9 am start on Sunday is giving me the horrors.

Leslie Watson, who keeps unusual hours herself, assures me that the crowd, occasion and excitement of the day will soon get the adrenalin flowing, as it does with her, but I still fear it will prove my Achilles heel. That or blisters. It is useful to have two excuses in the cupboard.

To make matters more difficult, most of my training, certainly the tougher, faster stuff, is done at night through Dulwich, work permitting. Between 8.30 and 10 pm on my three free nights a week, the mile-long triangle around the Picture Gallery or the near two-kilometre quadrilateral of roads enclosing the College is the regular beat. Ten to 12 miles at steady seven-minute miles is the norm. Using the same familiar measured circuit you may fool others but not yourself.

Rarely do I train in the daylight. If I do, the tempo is moderate, to be fair to the ticker. At 50, you can read your body.

For those used to running for a train at 7.50 am or sprinting between Tube platforms at that hour, the marathon will not upset the body clockwork unduly, but for us night birds early exertion is unnatural. Specially a marathon, of all things.

Until August the idea of a marathon, or indeed of any race on metalled roads, had never crossed my mind, though running as a training habit had remained since retiring from track and cross-country in 1953 at the ripe old age of 22. Even a cinder track was then considered hard and in any case I did not have the years to spare to prepare for a marathon career.

Then in August the women came along, 190-odd finishing the Avon Cosmetics Marathon at Guildhall in a Calcutta heat; one was a woman of 61 from New York. The following month came the London-Brighton run, double a marathon in length, and in the thick of the traffic. How they suffered, but what a great fraternity.

Work and living stresses, however, meant it was December 1 before my first hour-long run could be logged. The stride was cut right down to the road runner's pitter-patter. The build-up was gradual from then on, though the sweat flowed liberally. Fifteen training days that month, and 17 in January, with New Balance 620s added to the faithful Karhus.

Ten miles were being run repeatedly at this stage in 71 minutes or better (just outside three hours for the full distance). On January 12 the Rubicon was crossed—21 kilometres (halfway) in 1hr 28min. It looked good but disaster struck in February. Two weeks' skiing in Switzerland with the roads frozen like skating rinks wrecked the programme. Only seven runs that month.

Four weeks to go and I was almost on the point of chucking it in. The pace at work was faster, too, after the takeover. The 52-54 pulse was a thing of the past.

Was it wise to carry one? Why kill yourself? Ten runs in 23 days was the answer, all of them hard, with a two-hour stint in the ultimate achieved on March 21. It was difficult to come up the kitchen steps afterwards.

Michael Coleman

The author is a staff journalist on The Times.



Taking its toll: Coleman's race against the clock.

Rugby League

Pleas of innocence ignored

By Keith Macklin

Five of the six players who were sent off during the recent Huddersfield v Wigan second division game elected to make personal appearances yesterday before the disciplinary committee in Leeds. Four of them must have wondered if their journey had really been necessary, since they were suspended for three matches, each despite impassioned pleas of innocence. The odd man out, whose cause was vindicated by a finding of not guilty, was Jimmie Johnson, the Huddersfield front row forward whose sending off was deemed to be a case of mistaken identity.

The players suspended for three games were Alan Hodkinson, Les Bolton and Nicky Kiss of Wigan and Glen Knight and Steve Lyons of Huddersfield. Lyons was the one who did not make a personal appearance.

After the disciplinary committee meeting, the secretary general of the Rugby League, David Oxley took the unusual step of making a statement clarifying the purposes of the committee. In the light of angry public comment following the showing of the match on ITV in the north, Mr Oxley said that the disciplinary committee was concerned only with players dismissed from the field for specific offences.

As a result of yesterday's hearings Warrington will be without the services of their front row forward, Neil Courtney for tomorrow's Challenge cup semi-final round with Widnes at Wigan. Courtney received a four-match suspension following his sending off in the quarter final round game against Wakefield Trinity. Other suspensions were John Holmes (Leeds) five matches, S. Kirkby (Barrow) four, K. Mason (Dewsbury) two, and Alan Agar (Wakefield Trinity), Dave Nicholson (Swinton), and Paul Woods (Hull) one match each.

Paul Rose, the Hull Kingston Rovers international forward, has had an unfortunate end to what for him has been a thoroughly disappointing season. Having suffered injury, and a long suspension, Rose had just fought his way back into the Rover's semi-final team against St. Helens when another injury ruled him out for the rest of the season.

For the record

Pentathlon

SAN ANTONIO (Texas): US invitation event, men: 4,000m: 1, A. Watson (Australia) 1,351.48 pts; 4, S. Sowerby (GB) 1,317.25; 10, R. Phelps (GB) 1,256.50. Final standings: 1, R. Nieman (US) 5,556.88; 10, R. Phelps 5,315.50. Final team standings: 1, United States A 16,327.17; 4, Britain 15,548.01. Women: 2,00m: 1, J. Hansen (US) 1,369.40; 2, T. Purton (GB) 1,255.85; 4, W. Norman (GB) 1,202.05; 5, J. Savage (GB) 1,134.65; 7, K. Taylor (GB) 1,051.95. Final standings: 1, K. Taylor 5,084.95; 3, T. Purton 4,928.85; 5, W. Norman 4,853.05. Final team standings: 1, Britain 14,916.85.

Ice hockey

ORTISEI: World championships: Switzerland 4, Yugoslavia 4; Romania 5, Japan 1.

Squash rackets

EDINBURGH: World Cup quarter-final round: J. Barrington (GB) beat B. Brownlee (NZ) 9—1, 7—9, 9—5, 9—6. Women: S. Cogswell (GB) beat E. Brown (GB) 9—7, 9—0, 9—1.

Eton fives

NATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS CHAMPIONSHIPS: Quarter-final round: Berkhamsted I beat Shrewsbury IV 3—0; Shrewsbury I beat Wolverhampton III 3—0; Wolverhampton I beat Highgate 3—0; Repton I beat King Edward's, Birmingham I 3—1.

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS COMPETITION: Semi-final round: Aysgarth beat Sunningdale 12—5, 12—9; Ludgrove beat St Peter's 15—11, 13—13, 12—9. Final: Sunningdale beat Ludgrove 12—6, 12—7.

Hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Quebec Nordiques 4, Calgary Flames 2; Edmonton Oilers 7, Hartford Whalers 3; Pittsburgh Penguins 5, Toronto Maple Leafs 2; Buffalo Sabres 4, New York Rangers 2; Los Angeles Kings 4, Chicago Black Hawks 2; Colorado Rockies 4, Vancouver Canucks 4.

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Washington Bullets 105, New York Knicks 84; Philadelphia 76ers 114, Detroit Pistons 75; Boston Celtics 111, New Jersey Nets 105, Houston Rockets 117, San Antonio Spurs 111; Kansas City Kings 110, Phoenix Suns 101; Dallas Mavericks 126, Denver Nuggets 115; Golden State Warriors 120, San Diego Clippers 114; Portland Trail Blazers 112, Seattle Supersonics 105.

Snooker

STOCKPORT: World professional championship qualifying round: D. Greaves (Blackpool) beat M. Parkin (Sheffield) 9—5. Frames: 69—55, 48—45, 79—35, 46—75, 91—56, 19—84, 34—82, 41—67, 67—45, 67—31, 46—43, 85—27, 22—59, 102—12.

Curling

LONDON (Ontario): World championships, fifth round: Norway 5, Canada 7; West Germany 10, Italy 4; United States 6, Switzerland 5; Sweden 6, Denmark 2; Scotland 15, France 5. Sixth round: Canada 9, Scotland 5; Norway 5, Denmark 3; Switzerland 9, Sweden 6; Italy 8, France 5; West Germany 7, US 5. Standings: 1, Canada, 6 wins; 2, Norway, 5; 3, Switzerland, 4; Scotland, 3, Denmark, Italy, West Germany, 2; France.

Doncaster programme

[Television (ITV): 2.35, 3.5 and 3.35 races]

2.0 BESSACARR STAKES (Selling: 3-y-o: £1,732: 1m)

101 000000- Baldingstone Boy, A. Balding, 9-0 .... J. Balding 15
102 Bean Boy, M. McCormack, 9-0 .... — 11
103 00301- Hissing Sid, R. Hollinshead, 9-0 .... S. Perks 16
104 0000- Kilcoy Castle, P. Rohan, 9-0 .... A. Foyle 7 17
105 401000- Price of Peace, C. Hill, 9-0 .... P. Eddery 12
107–122 [illegible]

9-4 Ta Morgan, 3-1 Price of Peace, 4-1 Hissing Side, 6-1 Red Treasure, 7-1 Bourleni, 10-1 Fair Sara, 16-1 others.

2.35 BROOKE BOND COFFEE TIME CUP (Amateur riders: £1,690: 1m 50 yd)

204–255 [illegible]
257 0040/00- Spekes Valley (B), S. Kernick, 5-10-0
258 Telegrams Again, M. Ryan, 4-10-5

7-2 John Oliver, 4-1 Polly Soleil, 5-1 Apple Wine, Panawise, 6-1 Cowdenbeath, 10-1 Marguerite Gerard, Timonier, 12-1 Enby Arco, 16-1 others.

3.5 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE HANDICAP (£8,171: 2¼m)

301 123111- Popsi's Joy (D), M. Haynes, 6-10-0
302 122043- Russian George, C. Hunter, 5-9-5
303 110p/00- Hans Brinker, G. Harwood, 6-9-2
304 424400- Donegal Prince, P. Kelleway, 5-8-12
305 103410- Angelo Salvini, M. H. Easterby, 5-8-9
307 302320- Lex, N. Callaghan, 4-8-3
309 112300- Lenygon, G. Fletcher, 6-8-3
310 142330- Migelitto, M. Naughton, 4-7-9
311 00-0300- Irish Rifle, D. Laing, 4-7-9
312 21/1034- Preiko (C), J. FitzGerald, 6-7-8
314 0/44042- Padski, R. Hollinshead, 8-7-7

5-2 Popsi's Joy, 7-2 Donegal Prince, 4-1 Russian George, 6-1 Angelo Salvini, 6-1 Lenygon, 8-1 Lex, 14-1 others.

3.35 CROWN PLUS TWO CHAMPIONSHIP (Apprentices: Handicap Round I: £2,516: 1m)

402 012004- Brianstanway, D. Nicholson, 4-9-11 .... S. Parr 16
404 000000- Leader of the Pack, R. Hollinshead, 5-9-9 .... Paul Eddery 15
405 000002- Carriage Way (D), R. Stubbs, 7-9-8 .... R. Barnes 7 1
407 300000- Swift Kiss (D), R. Williams, 4-9-6 .... R. Cochrane 9
411 020242- Monte Acuto (D), G. Harwood, 7-8-12 .... P. Bloomfield 13
413 433020- Arctic Tribune (D), Miss S. Hall, 7-8-9 .... R. Sidebottom 5
415 400324- Hang-On Elvis (C,D,B), F. Durr, 5-8-9 .... M. Fenwick 7 5
416 204002- Black Mike, P. Haslam, 4-8-9 .... P. Tasker 5 22
416 00-0210- Swift Palm, P. Cundell, 4-8-0 .... N. Howe 20
417 020300- Blue Jane, D. H. Jones, 4-8-8 .... N. Carlisle
[illegible]

4.5 GREY FRIARS SWEEPSTAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,035: 5f)

[entries illegible]

7-2 Prince Abwah, 5-2 Go On Green, 7-2 Crimson Court, 5-1 Prince Hearer, 8-1 Karre, 16-1 others.

4.35 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (£2,548: 5f)

[entries illegible]

Doncaster results

2.0 (2.1) **BROCKLESBY STAKES** (2-y-o: c and g: £1,629: 5f)

HOLLYWOOD PARTY ch c by Be My Guest—Western Goddess (A. Shead) 8-11 S. Cauthen (7-2) 1
Bold Fort .... S. Perks (10-1) 2
Prajal .... O. Gray (12-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 40p; places, 14p, 38p, 66p. Dual F: £11.00. CSF: £3.95. B. Hills at Lambourn. Sh hd, 10l. Six Legs 15-8 fav. Silk Heart (7-1) 4th. 10 ran. 1min 08.13sec.

2.35 (2.38) **NORTHERN HANDICAP** (£3,382: 1¼m)

EL KABIR b c by Green God—Sweet Serenade (J. Hardy) 4-8-11 .... P. Eddery (20-1) 1
Ski's Double .... Paul Eddery (16-1) 2
Grey Mountain .... L. Piggott (11-2) 3

TOTE: Win, £2.34; places, 42p, 19p, 17p, 12p. Dual F: £12.05. CSF: £28.60. J. Hardy at Staunton. 1l, 7l. Path of Peace 7-2 fav. Intinto (10-1) 4th. 17 ran. 2min 45.56sec.

3.05 (3.10) **YORKSHIRE BOTTLE HANDICAP** (3-y-o: £7,830: 5f)

HEAVY WEAPON b c by Bay Express—Autumn Double (Lt-Col C. Hill-Wood) 8-0 bl .... W. Carson (7-1) 1
Voting Day .... G. Baxter (20-1) 2
El Presidente .... W. Newnes (20-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 46p; places, 14p, n1p, 49p, 15p. Dual F: £40.53. CSF: £14.35. W. Hastings-Bass at Newmarket. ¾l, 4l. Barnet Heir 6-1 fav. Camisite (11-1) 4th. 18 ran.

3.35 (3.36) **DONCASTER MILE** (£7,167: 1m)

CRACAVAL ch c by Mount Hagen—Priddy Maid (C. Humphris) 5-9-4 .... S. Cauthen (3-1) 1
Bonol .... M. Birch (4-5 fav) 2
Davidgalaxy Affair .... P. Eddery (33-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 76p; places, 22p, 10p, 25p. Dual forecast: 28p. C.S.F.: 55p. B. Hills at Lambourn. 2l, 3l. Penscynor (100-1) 4th. 9 ran. 1 min 47.7 sec. Braughing finished third but was disqualified after a Stewards inquiry.

4.05 (4.15) **FRENCH GATE SWEEPSTAKES** (3-y-o maidens: £1,035: 7f)

PRINCE DIAMOND b c by Prince Tenderfoot — Snare Filly (A. Shead) 9-0 .... S. Cauthen (11-1) 1
Saulingdale .... E. Hide (20-1) 2
Santellas .... G. Starkey (2-1 fav) 3

TOTE: Win, £3.03; places, 47p, 23p, 14p. Dual forecast: £12.95. C.S.F.: £22.64. B. Hills at Lambourn. 5l, 1l. Herbie Quayle (20-1) 4th. 22 ran. 1 min 35.09 sec.

4.35 (4.44) **INTAKE HANDICAP** (3-y-o: £1,643: 1m)

SHANGARRY br c by Pitskelly—Jean Amour (B. McGucklan) 9-7 .... B. Rouse (5-1) 1
Lord Wimpy .... P. Eddery (7-1) 2
Hiz .... J. Blanks (9-2) 3

TOTE: Win, 61p; places, 19p, 22p, 20p. Dual forecast: £4.86. C.S.F.: £3.86. H. Price at Findon. 5l, nk. Soukab 100-30 fav. Sha'lan (5-1) 4th. 9 ran. 1 min 48.14 sec.

TOTE Double: El Kabir, Heavy Weapon £45.35. Treble: Heavy Weapon, Cracaval, Prince Diamond, £30.50. JACKPOT: Not won. Pool of £625.05 carried forward to Doncaster today. PLACEPOT: £164.85.

Towcester NH

2.15: 1, Royal Pine (5-1); 2, Classified (2-1 fav); 3, Meneblonde (10-1). 16 ran.

2.45: 1, Moonshot (7-2); 2, Sydney Quin (10-1); 3, Izzyfast (16-1). 5-1 fav. 14 ran.

3.15: 1, Glen May (20-1); 2, Breeze Along (10-1); 3, Run Deep (12-1). 11-4 fav. 20 ran.

3.45: 1, Flagstaff (9-2 fav); 2, Medoc (11-2); 3, Joint Venture (8-1). 15 ran. NR: Highland Barolo.

4.15: 1, Chingsun (50-1); 2, Jack Donorr (16-1); 3, Whitgee (3-1). 11-8 fav. 17 ran.

4.45: 1, Co Member (5-1); 2, Love Quay (6-4 fav); 3, Murray Close (6-1). 17 ran. NR: French Polly.

Doncaster selections

By Michael Seely

2.0 Price of Peace. 2.35 Polly Soleil. 3.05 Angelo Salvini. 3.35 Delta Digger. 4.05 Go On Green. 4.35 Friendly Fun.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.35 Marguerite Gerard. 3.05 Donegal Prince. 3.35 Devil May Care. 4.05 Prince Abwah. 4.35 Covergirls Choice.

A cool lady facing UN realities

Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick is the steel tip on President Reagan's new hard-nosed foreign policy. Once one of its foremost philosophers, she now has to articulate and defend that policy as the new United States Ambassador to the United Nations, in the most difficult forum in the world.

The former Professor of Government at Georgetown University had her first bruising encounter with the realities of the United Nations last week. It took four days to reconcile the attitude of the United States with that of the other members of the Security Council on whether to criticize Israel in the resolution deploring the death of two Nigerian members of the UN force in Lebanon.

It was just after that formative experience that I spoke to her in her office across First Avenue from the United Nations building. It had clearly been


Mrs Kirkpatrick: crisp.

a strain, but her cool head and her sharp perception of her role remained intact.

She is a slender, slightly stooped woman of middle age, a well ordered mind reflected in her black, crisp, conservative dress.

The Security Council showdown had, she felt, been educational. "I learnt a lot about how the parties at the United Nations go about trying to develop consensus", she said, "and a lot about the principal obstacles to consensus, the informal alliances and the shifting positions".

Consensus is not a word easily associated with Mrs Kirkpatrick, who brought herself to the attention of Mr Reagan's talent spotters in late 1979 with an article in the conservative magazine *Commentary* amounting to an opinionated assault on President Carter's human rights policy. In a follow-up article in the same magazine this year, she related that criticism specifically to Latin America.

"The human rights policy was ill-conceived and worked badly", she said bluntly in the interview, referring in particular to its effect on changing the governments of Iran and Nicaragua.

"I take a dim view generally of the United States or any other nation trying to destabilize existing governments and build new ones. It almost never works.

"When dealing with foreign societies the likelihood of successfully producing the kinds of governments and policies you desire is extremely low. . . . It's a good example of the arrogance of power to try."

Yet at the United Nations the human rights policy, together with the Carter Administration's support of liberation movements in Africa, had made the United States more popular with the Third World nations—in a majority at the UN—than it had ever been before. When I made that point, Mrs Kirkpatrick reacted sharply.

"I believe", she said, "that the principle purpose of American foreign policy should be the civilized defence of a civilized concept of our interests . . . the Carter Administration gave it up in favour of identification with the interests of other nations.

"Other countries who profited from the Carter conception will regret the change, but I hope the Reagan Administration will have a foreign policy characterized by greater realism . . . I hope we can have good relations with a wide variety of nations."

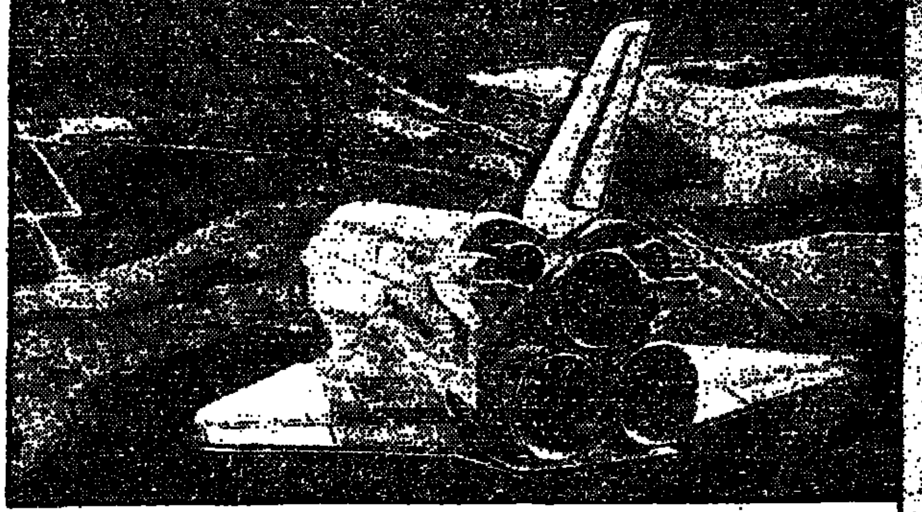
Mrs Kirkpatrick, a member of the Cabinet, enjoys contributing to policy making, but she has found that frequent Cabinet meetings make it hard to spend much time in New York, where her job is. During last week's difficult security Council discussions she had to leave much of the running to deputies, while she had the final say only from a distance.

That kind of logistic difficulty is likely to ease as the administration becomes more used to being in power and fewer Cabinet meetings are held. The larger contradiction of her job, the attempt to win understanding of the new aggressive foreign policy from nations inherently hostile to it, will not grow simpler. "I have always thought the world is very complicated, but the job is harder than anything I had ever conceived of."

The professor's lectures are certain to be well attended. While she cannot expect the bulk of her new students to share her vision of the world, they will be left in no doubt as to its nature.

Michael Leapman

In the article by Ivor Crewe on Monday it was stated "Labour parties do not survive for long . . . without a distinctive social base". This should have read "Major parties . . ."


Above: An artist's impression of the Columbia space shuttle as it lands; right, on the launch pad; far right, the shuttle astronauts Robert Crippen and John Young

The shuttle that could put America ahead in space

The American engineers who built the new, reusable space shuttle will know in 10 days' time if their revolutionary vehicle will restore the American lead over the Soviet Union in space technology. Almost $10,000m has been spent on the first spacecraft which can make repeated journeys into orbit, carrying enormous cargoes of satellites and other equipment for scientific, commercial and military customers and non-astronaut crew.

A decision was made early in 1972 to develop a vehicle, about the size of a DC9 jetliner, which could be launched into orbit like a spaceship and return to land like an aircraft on a runway. After maintenance the craft would be ready for relaunching within two to four weeks and could possibly make up to 100 journeys into space in its lifetime. If it succeeds it will substantially reduce the cost of space operations, depending as they now do on expendable rocket launchers.

The first launch of the Manned Reusable Space Transportation System, to give the shuttle its full name, is more than two years late and the budget far exceeds the original estimate of $5,500m.

The aircraft-like part of the shuttle—the Orbiter, carrying the crew and up to 65,000lb of cargo—is the heart of the complex system. Five immense engines are needed to get it aloft; three form part of the spacecraft itself and the other two, called solid rocket boosters, are strapped underneath. Together they generate a launch thrust of 6,425,000lb; that is 30 times the power needed to get a fully laden Jumbo jet off the ground.

Impressive technical achievements have gone into building the shuttle: a new type of rocket engine working at unprecedented temperatures and pressures; a novel material for thermal insulation which covers the Orbiter in a mosaic of 35,000 individually cut tiles; and a huge special fuel tank made with an intriguing layer of material in the form of a honeycomb which provides stability and strength for little weight.

The craft is 121ft long, has a 79ft wingspan and weighs about 150,000lb without fuel. In addition to a pilot and co-pilot, up to five scientists and technicians can be carried to operate equipment or repair satellites plucked from their orbits by the mechanical arm carried on board.

After its first four test flights the shuttle will land on a dry lakebed in the Californian desert; the prototype has already made successful trial landings there, having been released in mid-air from its piggy-back berth on top of a Jumbo. When it goes into service it will be launched from Cape Canaveral on civil missions, while military flights will be launched from the air force base at Cape Vandenberg in northern California.

Since full unmanned tests have not been possible, the enterprise ranks in terms of valour with that of the first man in space. The launch will be manually controlled but the return will be a largely automated process with the pilots monitoring their cockpit instruments.

As the shuttle has no means of propulsion once it is back in the earth's atmosphere, an advanced navigation and guidance equipment is fitted to bring it safely down on its one available approach. The first mission, to test the basic design, will last two days; subsequent flights will be longer.

Special techniques are needed to ensure that different types of apparatus can be assembled properly in space. One ambitious plan is to carry a small rocket motor in the cargo bay and use it to propel spacecraft into deeper parts of the universe.

The shuttle will also carry a telescope 8ft in diameter which should make detectable the merest suspicion of a light source not seen from the ground. Another scheme is the Spacelab, the manned orbital laboratory now being developed in Europe. It will be carried on a number of shuttle journeys and enable scientists and engineers on board to carry out experiments which it would be impractical or even impossible to undertake on earth. These could include creating new metal alloys, making pure chemical agents and manufacturing new drugs and electronic crystals.

If the National Aeronautics and Space Administration succeeds with the shuttle, the Americans will have overcome one of the major barriers in manned space flight. For the reusable vehicle is not simply an evolutionary step in the development of rockets; it has been called a space truck because it is intended to carry engineers and scientists who will need little training to work in space and for the first time to bring cargoes back to earth.

Once the shuttle is ready for regular service, Nasa expects to sell space on board to industrialists and commercial organizations for the type of experiment mentioned earlier.

The shuttle will orbit at about 150 miles from earth. It can carry four communications satellites, each equipped with its own small rocket, to put it into orbit 20,000 miles over the equator. One launch planned for 1984 would carry four such satellites paid for, respectively, by Indonesia, Canada, a consortium of Arab countries and the US Navy.

Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Geoffrey Smith

What makes a Labour moderate stay on?

The birth of the Social Democrats presents a challenge to both of the main established parties, but especially to the Labour Party. The Social Democrats would never have set up their own party at all if they had not concluded that Labour was in thrall to the left. The challenge is paradoxically all the greater for those on the Labour right and centre who have decided not to break away, even though in many instances their views cannot easily be distinguished from those of the Social Democrats.

They are staying often for reasons of loyalty and sentiment, but also on tactical grounds. They are saying in effect that they believe the Labour Party can still be a serviceable vehicle for people of their persuasion.

For that judgment to be proved correct they will have to win two battles, within the party and in the country at large. Their greatest advantage is that while these are separate battles, they are related. It would not satisfy the right and centre to recapture control of the party if Labour was ousted from its position as one of the principal parties and left with no hope of winning an election. But its chances of electoral success will be considerably higher if the left is seen to be no longer at the steering wheel.

It would be a brave person, however, who was prepared after the past 18 months to put his money on the automatic triumph of logic in the Labour Party. If the right and centre are to win they will have to fight more effectively than they have for many a year. There are some signs that they mean to do so. The establishment of the new Labour Solidarity Campaign is a reaction against the hard left and an expression of disgust at recent shenanigans.

Already the campaign has been joined by more than a hundred MPs, including four members of the Tribune Group. It has also won a large number of supporters outside Parliament from all parts of the country, at all levels in the party, and from right to left. This broad range of support across the spectrum is a measure both of its potential strength and its weakness.

A group such as this, with backing from some of the reasonable left as well as from the right and centre, is well placed to isolate the Militant Tendency and other representatives of the hard left. It is not so open as other bodies are to the charge of dividing the party. Already it is holding meetings at regional Labour Party conferences, and the number of meetings up and down the country is expected to multiply with requests coming in from many quarters.

There will possibly be some major rallies in September, during the run-up to the party conference, which may well be occasions for the mainstream of the party to come together.

But Solidarity is able to give the impression of being such a broad operation only by limiting its objectives. It is concerned essentially with the way in which Labour conducts its affairs, not with the policies for which it stands. It is not for or against Nato, or for or against the EEC. It is concerned rather that these and other questions should be debated within the party in a reasonable fashion, with Labour representing the feelings of the majority of people in this country. It wants members of the party to behave towards each other in a more decent and comradely fashion than has been the custom over the past two years.

At the same time Solidarity is striving for democracy at all levels in the party. It therefore wants to reverse the Wembley conference decision which gave the largest stake in the new electoral college to the trade unions. It wants to maintain the existing arrangement whereby responsibility for the manifesto is shared by the Shadow Cabinet and the NEC. It wants to prevent Labour councillors being dragooned by their local parties.

Now all of these are perfectly sensible purposes. If they had been achieved a little while ago they might have been sufficient to prevent the party sliding into its present confusion. But they will not be enough at this stage both to wrest power back from the left and to demonstrate to the electorate that this has been done.

It is true that a great deal of drama is likely to be attached to the attempt in October to amend the Wembley conference so that MPs should have 50 per cent of the votes in the electoral college, with 25 per cent each going to the trade unions and the constituency parties. But this would be no more than a return to the rather less unsatisfactory outcome that would have been secured at Wembley if the right had not bungled their tactics. It would be presented as the turning of the tide against the left, but if that were believed it would be a massive public relations triumph—and no more.

If that tide is really to be turned it will require a rather more bitter battle than Solidarity seems to contemplate with its pleas for reasonableness all round. The general public will be persuaded that things are different in the Labour camp only if they see the right and centre fighting and winning on a major point of substance.

In the organizational field there are two possibilities. One is to change the balance of power on the NEC. The ideal way would be to reform its structure, but it would be sufficient if a right-wing majority was elected on the existing system. Attempts are once again being made to secure this, but one has heard such hopes for so long that a large bump of scepticism is not unreasonable on this point.

The other possibility would be to proscribe those who join extremist groups from membership of the party. This would arouse very strong feelings within the party, but it would at least show that Labour was once again prepared to take action against the threat of "entryism".

But above all the right need to show that the left no longer have a grip on policy. There are two obvious areas where this battle might be fought. One is on Europe. The difficulty here is that this is the one issue on which the right is not only divided itself but is out of step with opinion in the country. It could at the very least take its stand, though, on the principle that Britain should not be taken out of the Community without another referendum.

Then there is defence, the issue on which Gaitskell was prepared to fight and fight again. In one sense it is more difficult for his successors, in that anxiety about nuclear weapons probably spreads more widely across the political spectrum these days. But the issue itself is just as important. As a minimum, the Blackpool absurdity must be sorted out so that Labour is no longer espousing a defence policy that is incompatible with Nato, even though it wishes to remain in the organization.

But to be convincing, the party needs to go beyond that to accept some of the uncomfortable policies that would demonstrate that Britain would remain a leading member of the alliance under a future Labour government.

If it would go as far on Cruise missiles as Chancellor Schmidt has done in Germany, Labour would receive some strong criticism but it would also win a new measure of respect as a party that once again had the courage to take unpopular decisions.

MOSCOW DIARY

Being young and lucky in Russia

The thaw has come early this year. Gentle winds from the south have pushed temperatures in Moscow up to their March warmest for more than 100 years, and the winter's snow, by now black and compacted, has been melting fast. It makes a terrible mess. As the detritus of six months is revealed, potholes appear in the roads and cars and people are black from splashing through pools of muddy water.

No wonder Lenin organized a grand clearing-up day, which has become a virtual legal obligation. On one Saturday every April Soviet citizens are obliged to arm themselves with spades and brooms to get rid of the dross of winter and plant flowers for the summer.

Perhaps the only people who enjoy the thaw are the children. Still muffled in thick leggings and woolly hats, they can be seen in the courtyards and back alleys damming the streams of melting snow and chipping canals in the ice for muddy water. Watchful grandmothers in headscarves and padded coats admonish them in stern tones, pointing out in a hundred different ways that this or, that is forbidden.

It seems to have little effect. I sometimes believe there are only two categories of people in the Soviet Union who matter: the elderly matriarchs, the generation widowed by the war, who really run the country and whose toughness is more than just proverbial—especially if you try taking on one of them in a queue or getting off a bus—and the children: "The only privileged class", as Soviet officials are fond of saying.

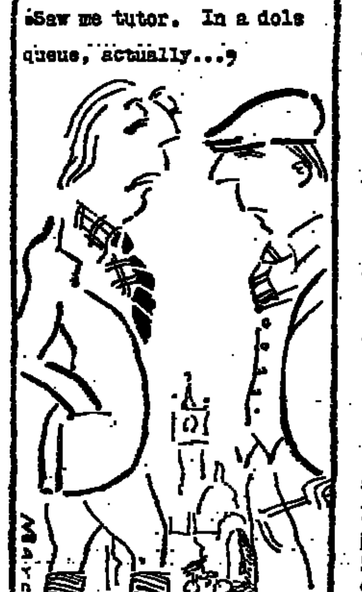
Life for a child in Russia is not bad. Indeed one of the main worries of sociologists and family counsellors is that it is too good: Russian children are terribly spoiled. Partly this is because of natural Slavic sentimentality and fondness for children, partly because most Russian families nowadays have only one child. For the generation brought up in the harsh post-war days of rationing and deprivation, nothing is now too much for their children. "I'm determined to give them what we never had", is a common sentiment.

Spoiling them materially is perhaps a bit harder than in the West, mainly because the quality of Soviet toys is so appalling. They can be guaranteed to break within the first few hours of use, and finding something new and worthwhile in the big Moscow toyshops can be a real challenge.

But parents lavish great attention on their children when they see them, which tends to be for only a few hours a day as most mothers have full-time jobs: grandmothers often play an essential role in bringing them up.

During the day most city children are sent to nursery schools. The system is well developed and caters for those between the ages of three and seven, which is the compulsory starting age for ordinary school. Kindergartens, often attached to factories and collective farms, are generally well equipped and children can stay until 5 pm, with a midday nap. But in spite of all the literature demonstrating the advantages for children of early socializing, many parents would prefer to look after their children at home, not least because of the high incidence of colds and diseases at nursery schools.

Most Russian blocks of flats are built around courtyards and little gardens which seem to be the exclusive preserve of the young, the old and dogs. There are usually some rudimentary swings and seesaws, roundabouts and climbing frames. They are brightly painted and often broken, and



at this time of year awash in mud, but that does not deter the children. There are the inevitable benches nearby, and the spring sun brings out the pensioners who remain like fixtures till the autumn, gossiping till twilight and frowning suspiciously at any newcomer.

Old men are more sporting: their favourite game is dominoes, and in most courtyards you find a small gathering of ancient enthusiasts discussing this or that decisive move.

Older children prefer something more adventurous. In winter they turn up in crowds at enclosed patches of ground, flooded and frozen to form ice hockey rinks where the thrills and skills of the local professionals are re-enacted by their 10-year-old admirers. On Lenin Hills, just in front of Moscow's gothic skyscraper university, boys on sledges hurtle down the frozen paths, shouting warnings to bridal couples posing for photographs and scattering the grandmothers and their small charges.

And up at the vast Permanent Exhibition of Economic Achievements, a bizarre collection of pavilions dedicated to the coal industry, transport, Soviet history, embroidery and craftwork and other manifestations of the Soviet way of life, youngsters can, for a price, take an eight-minute ride in a troika, pulled by three snorting horses steaming in the cold.

But these winter diversions are now over. It is not much fun going to Sokolniki Park, near the centre of Moscow, as I did last weekend, and wading through slush. Expeditions to the countryside are not worthwhile yet—and for the next month or so the best amusements are indoors.

Fortunately Moscow is well supplied. In keeping with the high seriousness of Soviet cultural policy, children's theatre has long been encouraged. Several permanent companies exist in the capital, including a children's musical theatre, putting in suitably edifying performances. The actors are closely involved in teaching and lecturing about drama, and children are often asked to help stage the shows.

The pattern is repeated throughout the country, and some 50 children's theatres have been founded. According to a decree issued more than 60 years ago every theatre is obliged to put on a performance for children once a week, with more during the school holidays. Even the famed Bolshoi does its bit with ballets for children on Saturday and Sunday mornings, preceded by lectures about the company and the art of ballet.

One of the favourites with children is the Moscow Puppet Theatre, founded in 1931 by the formidable Sergei Obraztsov, who is still the director. Though ostensibly for children, it now enjoys a world reputation, attracts many adults and tourists and has made many tours overseas. The puppets, standing about two feet high and controlled by rods from below, are uncannily lifelike. The repertoire includes the usual pantomime stories such as *Puss in Boots* but has been broadened to take in a special Olympic show, romantic tragedies, vaudeville and such sophisticated parodies as *Unusual Concert*, a spoof of a poor variety show that contains not a little political satire. So successful is the Moscow Puppet Theatre that others have sprung up all over the country: some 110 companies performing in 30 different languages.

But Soviet children, like those anywhere, can hardly be counted as regular theatregoers. Much more of their free time is taken up with activities organized by the Pioneers, a rough equivalent of the Boy Scouts though with suitably communist overtones, which almost every child is obliged to join from the age of 10. Pioneer palaces—the largest being aptly named—organize an impressive range of activities and hobbies from stamp collecting to chess, sport to music.

In all, as Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Soviet Prime Minister, boasted during the International Year of the Child, some 90,000 establishments in the Soviet Union offer activities for the young. They include 4,700 Pioneer palaces, 1,197 young technicians' centres, 730 young naturalists' centres and 39 children's railways.

But even all this does not guarantee that everyone will be suitably and constructively occupied. A survey found that 90 per cent of Soviet children named television as their chief pastime, adolescents watching between 90 minutes and four hours every day. Those not glued to the screen are just as likely to be out in the yard, kicking a football around or, as now, getting thoroughly and enjoyably wet in the mud and melting slush. It's not a bad life.

Michael Binyon



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THE GANG BECOMES A PARTY

The birth of a new national political party is so rare an occasion in this country that it tells a good deal about the current state of British politics. It is an event of hope born out of despair. It is an event of hope because there is the promise that the party political scene will more fully reflect public opinion if the Social Democrats are playing a prominent part. This would certainly be preferable to continuing the familiar conflict between the Conservatives and an unreconstructed Labour Party.

The emergence of the Social Democrats is also a hopeful sign because a group of professional politicians have been prepared to put their careers to the hazard. Had they remained in the Labour Party a number of them could reasonably have expected to serve in Cabinet, either again or for the first time. In starting a new party they are taking an enormous risk, even if the prospects now look more favourable than when they took the decision. So in following this course they are demonstrating one of the principle qualities required for effective political action: nerve.

But they would not be taking this chance if they had not despaired of the Labour Party. Throughout its history Labour has been dominated by the unions. This has become more objectionable as union power has grown to the point where it is widely resented by union members as well as by the general public. Even so, union dominance was generally considered to be a price worth paying to prevent the party being controlled by the left. Since the last election, though, Labour has had the worst of both worlds: an objectionable degree of union power which has nonetheless failed to hold the left in check.

This has provided a sufficient justification for the decision of the Social Democrats to break away. There are honourable reasons for Labour right-wingers staying to fight their corner within that party. But after everything that has happened in the past eighteen months there can be no question of the Social Democrats indulging in a futile and idle gesture. They are engaged in a daring enterprise, which may or may not succeed, but which must be taken seriously. Its prospects will depend significantly on the fortunes of politics beyond their control. Above all, what will happen to the Labour Party between now and the election? But there are other determining factors which they can affect. The first is how they will present themselves to the country in policy terms. Most of the policies which they put forward in their twelve-point programme yesterday are ones which we as a newspaper have long supported. They are in favour of Nato and the EEC. They want to continue with the mixed economy and to introduce proportional representation.

Yet sensible as these policies are, there is a paradox in a party offering a new beginning which on closer inspection turns out to be a modern version of Butskellism. Indeed, with the exception of proportional representation there is no major policy being propounded by the Social Democrats now which was not at least attempted by the Callaghan Government. The freshness, therefore, lies not as yet in the policies which are being put forward, but rather in the position from which they are advanced. The Social Democrats are not tied to the unions, they do not carry the handicap of an unrealistic and irresponsible left wing, and they are not associated with any one class. At a time when both Labour and the Conservatives have broken away in different directions from the postwar consensus, there is a place on the political spectrum for a party that is seeking essentially to bring that consensus up to date. But it will need adroit presentation to preserve the impression of freshness at the same time.

It follows that they will remain under pressure to produce bolder and more detailed policies than they have yet revealed. Here they will need to strike a delicate balance. A party whose principal attraction is that it is free from the constricting dogmas of others must be careful not to saddle itself with a new ideology for the sake of something to say. At the same time, it will have to say enough to appear credible. The doubt about the Social Democrats that is most frequently expressed by voters is put in the form of the question: "what do they stand for?" The party does not need to publish a detailed blueprint, but must say sufficient to answer that question satisfactorily.

Another delicate issue for the new party is its leadership. For the moment the Social Democrats are making a virtue of their collective leadership. There is a case for following the example of the German Social Democrats and having one leader in Parliament and another in the country. But the principal argument for the collective leadership of the British Social Democrats at this time is the difficulty of determining which of them would make the best individual leader.

Mr Jenkins is the most experienced. Mrs Williams is the most popular. Mr Rodgers is the most adroit. Dr Owen has the sharpest cutting edge. As he is in the House of Commons, which the other two are not, and as he is already the leader of the party in Parliament, the case for making him the overall leader might seem strong. It is certainly true that without Dr Owen's pugnacious qualities the Social Democrats would not be where they are today. This toughness is essential in the leader of a new party breaking away from old alignments. It is impossible to conduct such an operation without giving offence. Yet Dr Owen's capacity for giving offence goes beyond what is necessary. Despite his rapprochement with Mr Steel on television this week, he is the one among the prominent Social Democrats with whom the Liberals have the worst relations. At this stage it would be wise to leave the overall leadership of the party an open question, especially as the relationship with the Liberals will be critical.

An effective partnership between the two of them is necessary to both for two different reasons. An electoral pact is needed to ensure that they are not competing for the same votes in constituency after constituency. But a deeper alliance is required if the electorate is to be convinced that this new grouping is more credible than any other claimants to the centre-left territory of British politics for the last half century or more. It is because the Liberals by themselves have never looked credible enough that they have never quite made the breakthrough. Mr Steel was right, for this reason, to press again yesterday for more than a mere electoral pact. The closer the arrangement between them the more convincing the two parties will look. If they can agree on policy priorities, and campaign jointly with the promise of forming a coalition if they win enough seats, they will then be presenting the established parties with a formidable challenge that might indeed change the face of British politics. Their dilemma is that the more successful they are in forcing moderation on the other parties the more likely they are to fail.

WHAT ELSE CONVINCED LORD TREND?

Mrs Thatcher's statement in the Commons yesterday set out to answer two main questions arising out of allegations made by Mr Chapman Pincher in his book on the security services. The first was to comment on what she saw as the main allegation that "the late Sir Roger Hollis, Director General of the security service from 1956-65, was an agent of the Russian intelligence service". The second, more general, purpose of her statement was to reassure Parliament and public that—whatever the merits of the allegations about Hollis and many other intelligence officers which are made in Mr Pincher's book—the procedures in the security services are functioning properly and do not need to be revised.

Mrs Thatcher confirmed that there had been a wide ranging investigation into the security services following the defection of Burgess and Maclean. It covered many people all of whom have since either died or retired from public service. The investigation reached not only those suspected of being guilty of treason but those who could conceivably fit the often inconclusive leads. Apart from Philby and Blunt the others, on whom it was not possible to secure sufficient evidence for charges to be brought, were nevertheless suspect enough to be required to resign or to be moved to non-classified work.

Sir Roger Hollis was investigated because certain leads suggested that there had been a Soviet agent at a relatively senior level in MI5 in the last years of the war. Though none of those leads specifically identified Sir Roger or pointed solely in his direction "he was among those who fitted some of them". He was therefore investigated after his retirement. Mrs Thatcher confessed that the investigation did not conclusively prove his innocence since it would have been hard to do so, but added that no evidence incriminated him and the conclusion reached was that he had not been a Soviet agent.

However, this view was challenged by at least two of Sir Roger's colleagues who had participated in the enquiry. They pressed for it to be reopened. When Lord Trend was called in to review all the material, and interviewed Sir Roger's accusers, he concluded that the first enquiry had been carried out satisfactorily and that the leads which purported to identify Sir Roger could be explained by reference to Philby or Blunt. Mrs Thatcher, after discussing the matter with Lord Trend, stated that he agreed with those who, though it was impossible to prove the negative, had nonetheless concluded that Sir Roger had not been a Soviet agent. The Prime Minister did not reveal why Lord Trend's conclusions appeared to bring the matter to an end when the earlier enquiry had not done so, at least in the minds of two people who had taken part in it. Was this because Lord Trend had access to more information than had been available to the original investigators or was it simply because he agreed with the majority verdict? And did his conclusions satisfy the two doubters?

Mrs Thatcher could have amplified this assertion without revealing anything sensitive and her inability to do so is unfortunate. She has now officially revealed that there were serious professional suspicions about Sir Roger which do not seem to have been dispelled but merely disposed of, as it were, by majority verdict. The official view, and Sir Roger's supporters within the security service, may claim that his innocence has been upheld. Others—including presumably his doubters within the service—can only reach a less generous conclusion of "not proven".

On the other matter it was right for Mrs Thatcher to institute a review into security procedures and practices. The recommendations of Lord Radcliffe have now been in force for nearly 20 years. No system, particularly one as sensitive as the security service, should be lulled into any sense of self-satisfaction with its work. Lord Radcliffe's report brought in some necessary reforms after a period of scandals caused by the undisciplined—indeed almost suicidal—recruitment of subversives during the late 30s and the period of the war. Many of our security defects dated from decisions taken at that time, and from the fact that those decisions led to the recruitment and promotion of many traitors. As the Prime Minister said yesterday, there is a different environment now from those scandals of long ago, and the security commission will have to consider how to strike a new balance between the needs of national security, the need for efficiency and economy, and the individual rights of members of the public service.

It must be hoped that Lord Diplock's report will be as competent and revealing as was Lord Radcliffe's; and will contain as clear and lasting recommendations. The inadequacy of his enquiry into the matter of telephone tapping is not a reassuring precedent.

...rse than the disease

...n Mr Colin Haycraft

There is a good Latin tag which ... interest Lord Bowden (letter, ...h 24) and seems to apply ...mmonly well to Thatcher's ...in: *aegrescit medendo* (Virgil, ...*eid*, XII 46). Is this the nearest ...ent equivalent incidentally to ...owing out the baby with the ...water"—which I am surprised ...e in the *Oxford Dictionary of* ...*lish Proverbs* is traced no ...er back than to Bernard Shaw? ...rs, etc.

...N HAYCRAFT,
...ld Duckworth and ...pany Ltd,
Old Piano Factory,
...loucester Crescent, NW1.

...ident Zia's record

... the Secretary of the Anti-...ry Society

... Trevor Fishlock's article on ...ladesh and President Zia ur-Rahman (March 19) was encouragingly optimistic and painted a favourable picture of President Zia as a young, dynamic "man in a hurry". May I add one or two darker touches to the chiaroscuro of this flattering portrait?

The Government of General Zia is at present waging war on the tribal peoples in the Chittagong hill tracts, driving out or killing the original inhabitants, mostly Buddhists or Christians, and replacing them with Muslim Bengalis. The idea is to develop the forest areas by turning them over to agriculture and the growing of cash crops and at the same time to relieve the pressure of population in the settled areas.

No one can object to properly thought out plans for development, but genocide is a different matter. The Chittagong hill tracts had enjoyed special protected status since the Chittagong hill tracts regulation no 1, of 1900, which remained effective after independence in 1946 until it was abrogated in 1964. In fact some of the provisions of the original regulation, mainly those relating to tax collection and local government, are still operative.

This society now possesses ample evidence of the violent methods employed by the Bangladesh forces to impose the Government's will on the tribal peoples whose habitat, way of life and indeed that life itself are threatened with destruction.

Lamentably this is not a unique example: similar situations obtain in the Philippines, Brazil, Paraguay and other parts of the world where indigenous peoples are being destroyed in the name of progress. Strong men in a hurry tend to take decisions and inspire action which can produce irreversibly destructive results.

Yours faithfully,
PETER DAVIES,
The Anti-Slavery Society,
180 Brixton Road, SW9.
March 19.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The discretion to prosecute

From Sir David Napley

Sir, In the statement which I recently issued to the press (*The Times*, March 20) I observed that recent events "go to the very root of the discretion to prosecute". That, however, cannot, I believe, be said for the article by Ronald Butt on the subject (March 25).

Either every crime disclosed, with sufficient evidence amounting to a *prima facie* case, must be the subject of prosecution or the prosecuting authority must be given a discretion whether or not to proceed. For as long as can be remembered a discretion has been vested in the Law Officers, the Director of Public Prosecutions, since the office was created, and chief constables to decide whether any citizen should or should not be prosecuted.

The test applicable is also clear; first, whether there is sufficient evidence to raise a probability that conviction will result, and secondly, whether the public interest requires that a prosecution be launched. One factor in determining the public interest (and I have never suggested it was the only factor) is "whether the indirect punishment and hardship which a potential defendant may suffer is likely to be so disproportionate to the severity of the alleged offence and to any penalty likely to be imposed by a court that it would be unjust to prosecute". That that test is and should be applied has been, within my personal experience, the practice for over 45 years.

In his book, *The Decision to Prosecute*, A. F. Wilcox, formerly Chief Constable of Hertfordshire, lists the reasons for not prosecuting, one of which is: "Where a prosecution would bring disproportionate consequences to the accused who has a good character and reputation."

Parliament has the right, and must always continue to have the right, to question any such decision by calling upon the Attorney General to justify it. What cannot be right, and what I have repeatedly described as irresponsible, and which should never be permitted, is so to frame public questions to the Law Officer as are calculated and intended to frustrate and nullify the effect of any such decision, in advance of any explanation.

The subject has been repeatedly debated in Parliament over many years and on many occasions. Speaking in the House of Commons on February 16, 1959, the Prime Minister, Mr Harold Macmillan, stated (H.C.Debates, vol 600, col 31): "It is an established principle of good government in this country, and a tradition long supported by all political parties, that the decision as to whether any citizen should be prosecuted, or whether any prosecution should be discontinued, should be a matter, where a public as opposed to a private prosecution is concerned, for the prosecuting authorities to decide on the merits of the case without political or other pressure. It would be a most dangerous deviation from this sound principle if a prosecution were to be instituted or abandoned as a result of political pressure or popular clamour". Every word of that statement must be supported by all who seek to defend fairness and justice.

It is not, and cannot be, simply a question of not prosecuting someone "because he is well known", as Ronald Butt suggests. That wholly misrepresents the position. Indeed, in many cases when the balance comes to be weighed, the prosecuting authority decides that while in the ordinary way it might decide against prosecution, it must nevertheless proceed because of the fact that the person concerned *is* well known, and cases are frequently called in by the Director to ensure that the proper balance is struck in that very direction. Often as a result "the well known" suffer greater hardship. It always remains a question of balance.

But, asserts Ronald Butt, in the case under discussion it was not merely obscene but related to the "abuse of children". What then if his assertions were true? The offence of sending obscene material through the post, especially in sealed envelopes, is not regarded by the courts with any degree of seriousness. Whether the decision was right or wrong, two who were prosecuted because of the particular nature of the material were given only conditional discharges by the court. The philosophy of the Post Office legislation is to prevent citizens being affronted, through the medium of the post, with obscenity which they have no desire to see.

The Act does not and was not intended to draw distinctions between different types of obscenity. It is the existing law which has to be considered, not what others consider it ought to be. It may be said with justification that the sending of such literature through the post, or even merely possessing it, if it relates in any way to children should be made a most serious offence. If so, it is for Parliament to legislate; the present statute does not begin to aim at that objective. It is certainly not, as Mr Butt is the first to agree, for a prosecuting authority to usurp the function of Parliament. If it did the medicine might become worse than the disease.

How then, asks Mr Butt, does the DPP justify non-prosecution on the grounds that no financial gain was involved and that the material was not unsolicited? In enforcing the law, regard must be had not only to the letter but also to the spirit. The Post Office Act, as I have already said, is directed against the use of the post for affronting recipients with obscenity they have no desire to see, but certainly, in my view, it does not even within the spirit draw distinction between obscenity which relates to children and that which does not.

The discretion to prosecute which exists in every civilized country, and without which the machinery of justice would grind to a halt, involves difficult, anxious and responsible decisions. In the final analysis trust must be placed in those charged with that responsibility, subject to the parliamentary safeguards I have described.

If Mr Butt's arguments were carried to their logical conclusion there would be no factors which might properly be taken into account and the discretion would have disappeared. It would be a sorry day for justice in this country were that to happen.

Yours truly,
DAVID NAPLEY,
107-115 Long Acre, WC2.
March 26.

Universities' adjustment to leaner times

From the Vice-Chancellor, University of London

Sir, Some people criticize universities for being unable to take decisions, and many have doubted whether the University of London would ever reorganize medical education. All attempts would end, they said, as they had always ended, by every scheme for reorganization being rejected.

They are wrong. So far publicity has concentrated on the "rejection" of this or that report and the protests of varying medical schools against proposals. It is true that the deans, professors, and staff of these schools are fiercely loyal to their hospital, to their students and to the way they think medicine should be taught; and long may that last. But what has really been in train during the last two years is an investigation going each month ever deeper into exceptionally difficult problems.

A scheme has now finally emerged which has won general acceptance among my medical colleagues. The credit should go to them (and to the secretariat who serve them) for the way they have agreed to concentrate resources, and to share those resources between schools. They have recognized that only thus can medical students be taught all the subjects with which they need to be acquainted on registration. What is more, they came up with proposals for the good of Greater London and have concentrated resources in Tooting or in Paddington, where patients are indigenous, though there were easier solutions.

The Senate has now accepted this scheme. Everyone present voted in favour. No one abstained. The Court will now consider this academic decision in the light of the university's finances.

Plans are simply paper until they are implemented, and arrangements between the Middlesex and St Mary's Hospital medical schools and University College need further examination, and so do the arrangements between Queen Mary College, St Bartholomew's and the London Hospital medical colleges. Proposals still have to be made for dental education. What is more, the future of London's most famous postgraduate medical institutions hang in the balance since the application of the Government's policy on overseas student fees has made their prospects at the moment unfathomable.

Of course there will be sore hearts, as there must be in any scheme for reorganization, but I am not writing to defend it. I am writing to declare that universities can come to decisions, however unpopular. I must confess we are somewhat behind schedule in coming to a decision, but we have taken it in time to help the Department of Health and Social Security (whose patience and understanding of our difficulties has been exemplary) to judge where to draw district boundaries in the health service.

I do not doubt that what the London medical schools have achieved the non-medical schools will also achieve. For there, too, substantial changes will have to come—though they will not necessarily follow the medical pattern because the problems are different.

I claim no special virtue for the University of London. Other universities have problems no less acute and every year, since 1974 when their resources began to decline in real terms, universities, with the help of their trade unions, have taught more students with fewer staff—whose earnings have declined, compared with those in similar professions.

Contrary to the sneers of some critics, universities are full of resourceful men and women who can manage their affairs well. They also have a sense of obligation to their fellow citizens.

Yours, etc,
NOEL ANNAN,
University of London,
Senate House,
Malet Street, WC1.
March 26.

Civil Service loyalties

From Mr Roland Phillips

Sir, I am a civil servant, and I did not join the one-day strike. I am glad that I have a job and I think that I am well paid for what I do. I am, however, a member of one of the Civil Service unions and I am depressed and worried at the present damaging activities of those unions, of which I learn only through the press.

The one-day strike was joined by something between 50 and 60 per cent of civil servants, so that even in the perverse terms of the union organizers it cannot be described as a brilliant success. But such a demonstration had to be staged to give them the "mandate" for the ensuing campaign of the potentially far more destructive strikes which is now going on without, I believe, the full knowledge and consent of civil servants. The declared policy of the limited strikes is that they shall do maximum harm to the Government with minimum financial loss to civil servants as a whole, but an important factor in the policy is that the unions would not get the support of their own members in carrying out any wider long-term action.

It is true that there are areas of grievance and resentment but these were in the run-up to the strike fomented and orchestrated by the union organizers with the same skill with which they now fix the selective strikes.

I believe the present campaign is immoral, anti-social, unjustified and counter-productive: it will at any rate increase quite rightly the contempt in which civil servants already appear to be held by the public.

I hope very much that the Government can hold out and that you will not be discouraged by the tedium of it from daily confronting civil servants with what is being done ostensibly in their name.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. PHILLIPS,
3 Celia Road,
Tufnell Park, N19.
March 25.

From Mr Michael Shepherd

Sir, I am a civil servant. I do not currently receive an index-linked pension. I do not consider it a special advantage to contribute a higher proportion of my salary than others towards a future pension entitlement which if you, Sir, had your wish, would, when I eventually retire, have been taken away.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL SHEPHERD,
42 Sunderland Road, SE23.
March 25.

Nationality proposals

From Mr John Matthews

Sir, Recent correspondence on the Nationality Bill has shown how difficult it is even for the informed layman to grasp the full significance of all its implications, and it is not therefore surprising that one key element seems to have been overlooked by your correspondents so far: the retroactive nature of the measure dealing with the right to transmit citizenship.

As has already been pointed out, the Government intends to allow three categories of Briton—those who are British by birth, registration or naturalization—to pass on their citizenship to their children wherever they are born, whilst the fourth category, to be known as Britons "by descent", will not have this right. Their children will qualify automatically for British citizenship only if born in the United Kingdom.

What is not generally realized is that category four will include many born abroad *before* the Bill becomes law, whose British-born parents were in many cases given assurances by the Foreign Office (in perfectly good faith, I hasten to add) to the effect that birth abroad would not disadvantage their children in any way.

A curious side effect of this anomaly in the proposed legislation is that it penalizes legitimacy. For the last two years or so, British-born mothers who have given birth to illegitimate children abroad have, as a concessionary sex equality measure, been able to register them as British. Such children, as Britons by registration, will now be able to pass on their citizenship without constraint, a faculty the Government wishes to deny "category four" Britons—the legitimate children, born abroad, of British parents.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MATTHEWS,
105 Avenue Daniel Boon,
1160 Brussels, Belgium.

Free inquiry

From Dr Nicholas Palmer

Sir, An advertisement placed in your columns this week (March 18) by the South African Embassy refers to their country as belonging to the "Free World". Since freedom of the press, freedom of political expression, freedom to select the area of residence and even freedom to choose marriage partners are all circumscribed in South Africa, perhaps the Embassy would care to insert a further advertisement defining their understanding of the word "freedom"?

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS PALMER,
Riehenring 73,
CH-4058 Basel,
Switzerland.
March 20.

Abduction of Mr Biggs

From Mr R. M. Francis

Sir, The kidnapping of Mr Biggs has very serious undertones which I hope the international political arena is aware of.

I do not condone the escape of Mr Biggs, nor his crime, nor that he has thwarted extradition attempts. It must be remembered that he was part of a gang of thieves whose crime resulted in the death of a person due to an assault during the carrying out of that crime.

However, if this country's judiciary and executive accept the return of Mr Biggs by what has been condemned under other circumstances as a terrorist act then this country officially condones terrorism.

Should he be returned under these circumstances then this country subsides to a level of other countries' assassination squads. For the free world this is a retrograde step, and for this country, which has been in the forefront of "law and order", it is a degradation.

If Mr Biggs is extradited under these circumstances, then how should we react when the same situation occurs in this country?

Yours faithfully,
R. M. FRANCIS,
40 High Street,
Little Wilbraham,
Cambridge.

Tamezin Club

From Miss S. Ooi

Sir, With reference to last Saturday's edition of *The Times* (March 21), I should like, briefly, to put down a few ideas about Tamezin Club—which your reporter cannot know too well since he insists on calling us Tamsin! It is an activity-based club, open to girls from 8-18 years of age, of all races, creeds and backgrounds. It offers a choice of ballet, sports, art, craft, pottery, guitar, folk-group, journalism and drama.

The aims of the club are to foster the human, social and spiritual development of its members, to broaden their horizons and outlook, and to draw out their talents so that each youngster acquires a complete and well-balanced personality, at the same time as they enjoy themselves. A close link with members' parents is *always* sought and maintained—in fact, many come each week, either to bring or collect their children, or to help in one way or another.

These are the aims which are set out in any publicity and have also appeared in the local press and also incidentally in ILEA's own publication, *Contact* (February 29, 1980), after Princess Alexandra's visit to the club. They are also always explained to parents.

I am surprised to see that you continue to repeat unsubstantiated allegations about Opus Dei which have already been denied by a rectification and article in your own paper. Moreover, could I clarify for you that many of the people helping to run Tamezin Club—as tutor and teachers—are not involved in Opus Dei; a good number are non-Catholics.

Yours faithfully,
SUZANNE OOI, Chairman,
Tamezin Club,
1-2 Chelsea Embankment, SW3.
March 23.

The spirit of Jarrow

From the Venerable S. Harvie-Clark

Sir, I am a little distressed at the suggestion in your headline today (March 25) that the Jarrow march was a protest march.

I was Rector of Jarrow at the time and conducted a service for the marchers before they set out. The sole object of those wonderful men was to draw attention to the plight of their town. They were not bitter or militant but anxious to gain publicity for the need of new industries now that their shipyard had been closed.

As a result of the march, Sir John Jarvis was instrumental in getting the tube works opened on May 27, 1938—I still possess a specimen tube in the form of a napkin ring given to us all at the opening.

Yours faithfully,
S. HARVIE-CLARK,
Stow House,
Skillington,
Grantham,
Lincolnshire.

Choosing a Prime Minister

From Mr D. R. Thorpe

Sir, In his article (March 21) on Lord Butler's failure to secure the premiership in 1963, Patrick Cosgrave asserts that nobody "other than Macmillan and Home partisans" has ever seriously disputed the version of events given by the late Iain Macleod and that "Macmillan engaged in a conspiracy to prevent Butler from succeeding him".

When I was researching my book, *The Uncrowned Prime Ministers* (1980), on the careers of Sir Austen Chamberlain and Lord Curzon as well as Lord Butler, I interviewed the majority of those involved in the events of October, 1963, and had access to many unpublished records, to which I refer in my book. It is simply not true to say that there was a "conspiracy".

The Conservative Party, as in 1911 with the selection of Bonar Law as a compromise third candidate, was deeply divided over its future leadership and Patrick Cosgrave rightly refers to the way in which Lord Home was first seen as a dark-horse candidate in the course of the Blackpool conference. I have in my possession the diary for October, 1963, kept by the late Sir Knox Cunningham (at that time Harold Macmillan's Parliamentary Private Secretary) which describes quite clearly the way in which the emergence of Lord Home conformed to this pattern and the way in which the preparation of the memorandum for the Queen, partly drafted by Sir Knox, reflected this political movement, in no way directing it.

As I write in my book, "This is not to deny that the choice of Lord Home was both controversial and unexpected, but the controversies surrounding the result should not be confused with controversies over the method of selection adopted, which had much to commend it in the special circumstances of the time".

With the publication of Patrick Cosgrave's book on Lord Butler and with the forthcoming official biography by Anthony Howard, it is salutary that public attention should be directed once more to the considerable contribution made by Lord Butler to the cause of progressive Conservatism, but it is unfortunate that this should so often be obscured by reference to supposed constitutional irregularities.

Yours faithfully,
D. R. THORPE,
Brooke Hall,
Charterhouse,
Godalming,
Surrey.
March 21.

Diminishing returns

From Mr Elliott C. Langford

Sir, Mr Michael Leapman ("Confessions of an infltbl mttrss buyer", March 23) may well be concerned about the deluge of computer-addressed advertising mail to which he is subjected, for he could find that worse is yet to come.

I seem to have found my way on to one of these mailing lists about three years ago in reasonably good shape, and the earlier offerings came neatly addressed to "E. Langford, Chairman, Terinex Ltd" followed by my home address; since then a remarkable process of deterioration has set in.

First of all the company name was omitted, so that I became "E. Langford, Chairman, Badgers Wood"; then, presumably for reasons of economy, I was transmuted on a single line to "E. Langford Chair"; finally, I have now received an offer (slightly tempting I must confess) of a credit card in the name of "E. L. Chair".

Yours faithfully,
ELLIOTT C. LANGFORD,
Badgers Wood,
West End Lane,
Esher,
Surrey.
March 24.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 26: Mr A. S. Papadopoulos was received in audience by The Queen this morning upon his appointment as British High Commissioner to the Bahamas.

Mrs Papadopoulos had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

His Excellency Mr Sharida Sa'ad Jubran Al Ka'abi was received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the State of Qatar to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the Embassy who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Mr Abdulrahman A. Al Wohaibi (Counsellor), Mr Ibrahim Abdulla Al-Ajlal (First Secretary), Mr Ali S. Al Kharji (Second Secretary) and Mr Mubarak Al Boainin (Second Secretary).

Sir John Graham (Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) who had the honour of being received by The Queen was present and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Her Majesty received the Bishop of Bradford (the Right Reverend Geoffrey Paul) who was introduced into The Queen's presence by the Right Hon William Whitelaw, MP (Secretary of State for the Home Department), and did Homage upon his appointment.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department administered the Oath.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells (Clerk of the Closet) and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Mr F. A. Gray had the honour of being received by Her Majesty upon his retirement as Secretary and Keeper of the Records of the Duchy of Cornwall when The Queen conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood and invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

KENSINGTON PALACE
March 26: The Duke of Gloucester was present this evening at a Dinner given by The Master and Wardens of the Worshipful Company of Masons at the Mansion House, London.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duchess of Gloucester was present this evening at a Gala Concert given by Mr Louis Kentner for the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea's fund in aid of the borough's Mental Health Association at Kensington Town Hall, London.

The Hon Mrs Munro was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
March 26: The Duchess of Kent today presented the *Sunday Telegraph Magazine's* Annual "Facelift" Awards at the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Mrs [illegible] Godman Irvine was in attendance.

Mr J. D. Lerner regrets that he was unable to attend the memorial service for Mr Eric Summer in the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy yesterday.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr H. F. J. Fowler and Miss S. E. Peacock
The engagement is announced between Harry, son of the late Mr H. T. Fowler and of Mrs Fowler, of Bilston, West Midlands, and Susan Elizabeth, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs E. D. M. Peacock, of Oakdene, Day's Lane, Biddenham, Bedford.

Mr J. S. Grossman and Miss E. A. Goodman
The engagement is announced between Jeffrey, elder son of Mr and Mrs Sydney Grossman, of North Finchley, and Elaine, daughter of Mr and Mrs Harold Goodman, of Stanmore.

Dr D. J. Hanly and Dr F. M. Forsythe
The engagement is announced between Denis, only son of Mr and Mrs D. Hanly, of Twickenham, and Fiona, only daughter of Mr and Mrs G. A. Forsythe, of Ampleforth College, York.

Mr R. B. Houssemayne Du Boulay and Miss K. L. Arnell
The engagement is announced between Robin, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs M. H. Houssemayne Du Boulay, and Katharine, daughter of Mr Henry C. Arnell and Mrs Edward Arkell.

Mr L. J. S. Nowicki and Princess Alexandra Galitzine
The engagement is announced between Leszek Julius Stanislaw, son of the late Dr Jan Nowicki and of Mrs Nowicki, of London, and Alexandra, daughter of Prince Yuri Galitzine, of Quaintree House, Braunston, Rutland, and Mrs Constance de Hamel, of 3 Shipton Court, Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire.

Mr R. P. M. Oglethorpe and Miss S. J. Brandon
The engagement is announced between Ross, younger son of Mr and Mrs C. C. Oglethorpe, of St Albans, and Susan, youngest daughter of the Rev H. J. and Mrs Brandon, of Uttoxeter.

Mr A. J. M. Steen and Miss E. B. Brown
The engagement is announced between Alan, son of Mr and Mrs D. S. Steen, of Shandon, Dumbarton, and Emma, daughter of Dr and Mrs A. G. Brown, of Jesmond, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Mr S. Storvik and Miss C. K. E. Baatz
The engagement is announced between Simon, second son of Mr Gunnar Storvik, of Ayr, Scotland, and Mrs V. Peatfield, of Biddenden, Kent, and Caroline, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Baatz, of Stoneygate, Leicester.

Receptions

HMS Olympus
The Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Commander P. Hind, RN, officers and crew of HMS Olympus, entertained the Master, Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers' Company and their ladies at a reception held on board, alongside HMS Belfast, River Thames, yesterday evening.

City Conservative Forum
The City Conservative Forum held a reception at the House of Commons yesterday evening at the invitation of Mr Geoffrey Finsberg, MP, president of the forum. The host was Mr Eric Langcaster.

Birthdays today

Mr Julian Amery, MP, 62; Mr W. T. Bishop, 80; Mr L. Blom-Cooper, QC, 55; Mr James Callaghan, MP, 69; Mr W. D. D. Fenton, 73; Sir Douglas Logan, 71; Sir Henry Plumb, 56; Mr R. L. Sharp, 66.

Luncheons

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
Sir Robin Vanderfelt, Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, gave a luncheon at the Houses of Parliament yesterday in honour of Mr Clement T. Maynard, Minister of Labour and Home Affairs, The Bahamas, Vice-President of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and acting chairman of its executive committee. Others present were:
The High Commissioner for The Bahamas, the Commissioner for Hong Kong, Mr Peter Fry, MP, Mr Ian Grey, Mr Neil Marten, MP, Miss Betty May, Miss Allison Maynard, the Hon Roland Moyle, MP, Mr A. S. Papadopoulos, Mr Edward Rowlands, MP, Mr Michael Ryle and Mr David Thomson, MP.

British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce
Dr Vladimir Cheklin presided at a luncheon given by the executive council of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce at the Connaught Rooms yesterday. Those present included the Soviet Chargé d'Affaires, Mr K. Taylor, Mr E. F. Manakhov, Mr Gavin Dick, Mr L. K. Garusov, Mr L. P. Batov, Mr V. I. Dolgov, Mr E. Vartumyan and Mr David Richardson.

Lecture

Council of Engineering Institutions
The Twenty fifth Graham Clark Lecture was given last night by Sir Alex Smith, Director of Manchester Polytechnic, on "What the Finniston Report should have said". Mr B. Hildrew, Chairman of the Council of Engineering Institutions, and officers of the council gave a dinner afterwards at the RAF Club for Sir Alex Smith and guests.

Dinners

Prime Minister
The Prime Minister was host at a dinner given at 10 Downing Street yesterday in honour of privy councillors from the Commonwealth. The guests were:
Dr Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, Mr R. Milton Cato, Sir William and Lady Douglas, Mr and Mrs D. S. Thomson, the Speaker, Sir Ian Gilmour, MP, and Lady Caroline Gilmour, Mr Peter Blaker, MP, and Mrs Blaker, Mr Neil Marten, MP, and Mrs Marten, the High Commissioner for Mauritius and Lady Teelock, Mr and Mrs C. J. Small, Lord and Lady Campbell of Eskan, Sir Roden and Lady Cutler, Sir Eric and Lady Norris, Sir Nigel Fisher, MP, and Lady Fisher, Sir Philip and Lady Moore, Sir Leonard and Lady Allinson and Mr Michael Alexander.

Masons' Company
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs and their ladies were present at a ladies' dinner of the Masons' Company held at the Mansion House yesterday. The Duke of Gloucester, a liveryman of the company, was also present. The Master, Mr Robert Nott, presided and the other speakers were the Upper Warden, Mr T. W. Hollister, and Mr Francis F. Johnson, Governor of the Company of Merchant Adventurers of the City of York.

United and Cecil Club
The United and Cecil Club celebrated its centenary with a dinner at Merchant Taylors' Hall last night. Mr Nicholas Scott, MP, chairman of the club, presided. The principal speaker was Mr Harold Macmillan, OM. The health of the club was proposed by Mr William Whitelaw, Secretary of State for the Home Department. The guests included:
Lord and Lady Home of the Hirsel, Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lady Howe, the Hon George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, and the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury.

Justices' Clerks Society
Mr J. B. Jenkins, President of the Justices' Clerks' Society, and members of the council gave a dinner at the Law Society's hall yesterday. Among those present were:
Lord Denning, Sir John Arnold, Sir Michael Havers, QC, MP, Sir Thomas Skyrme, Sir Thomas Hetherington, QC, Sir Wilfrid Bourne, Judge Clark, Mr R. Hanbury Tenison, Mr Patrick Mayhew, QC, MP, Mr A. J. E. Brennan, Mr Richard Du Cann, QC, Mr Denis Gray, Mr J. D. Clarke, President of the Law Society, Mr Vivian Etheridge, Mr E. H. Thomas, Mr J. L. Bowron, Mr Geoffrey Norman and past presidents and honorary members of the society.

Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society
Mr Roy Jenkins was the guest of honour at a dinner of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, sponsored by Williams and Glyn's Bank, held at Manchester University last night. Mr H. M. Fairhurst, president of the society, was in the chair.



The drawing that may have been incorrectly attributed.

Doubt over Pre-Raphaelite work's attribution

By Frances Gibb

A drawing sold at Phillips earlier this week for £15,000 as being by Sir Edward Coley Burne-Jones, a leading Pre-Raphaelite artist, is believed to be by one of his studio assistants and worth about £1,000.

The work, a gouache entitled "Princess Sabra", is thought to be by Charles Fairfax Murray, although signed with Burne-Jones's initials. It was bought by Leger Galleries but is with Phillips while the attribution is checked.

The drawing, which was sold anonymously, was brought to Sotheby's about five years ago, when experts identified it as by Charles Fairfax Murray.

Mr Peter Nahum, head of Sotheby's Victorian pictures department, said yesterday that he had seen the work. "On the face of it it is by Burne-Jones. But we showed it to the recognized experts in the field who maintain it is by Murray and documented in his letters."

Some of the drawing was probably by Burne-Jones, he said. The artist often sold works from his studio that were only in part by him as his own works, which made attribution notoriously difficult. Another difficulty was that the artist changed his style throughout his life.

"Phillips are not to blame: it is a very specialized and difficult area. If I had spotted the drawing was coming up for sale, I would certainly have alerted them to withdraw it because it does not look good for the art market as a whole when mistakes are made."

The gouache measures 15¼in by 8½in. Phillips said of it: "This would seem to be a study for the decorative cycle which Myles Birket Foster commissioned from Burne-Jones in 1864 for his house in Surrey, based on the St George legend."

Mr Lowell Libson, head of watercolours at Phillips, said yesterday that its attribution was being checked. "It is a difficult thing to judge", he said. "Even the related gouache [in the Musée National d'Art Moderne, Paris] is doubted by some experts to be wholly by Burne-Jones."

If the work was by Fairfax Murray, the sale would be cancelled and the money returned, he said. "Obviously we do not like making mistakes but that has to be done."

Carmel College

The following awards have been made for September, 1981:

Scholarships: Robert Bean (The Solomon Wolfson Jewish School), Alexander Deal (Rosh Pinah Primary School), Michael Factor (Avigdor Primary School), Anthony Hart (Yavneh Primary School, Wembley), Isaac Levy (Gibraltar Hebrew Schools), Lindsay Simmonds (Heathfield School, Harrow), Craig Welch (St Dunstan's College).
Music Scholarship: Amos Hart (Jewish Free School).
Music Exhibition: Raffi King (Mathilda Marks Kennedy School).
Sixth Form Scholarship: Jeffrey Deitch (Roundhay School, Leeds).

Hurstpierpoint College

The following awards have been made for 1981:

Academic Scholarships: D. J. C. Howlit (St Bede's, Eastbourne), K. L. M. Nolan (Junior School), M. J. Robertson (Junior School).
Academic Exhibitions: J. S. Mark (St Andrew's, Eastbourne), A. Burstow (Kingsmead, Hoylake).
Music Scholarships: M. D. Hanneman (Prebendal, Chichester), S. F. Keeley (Cathedral School, Salisbury), G. P. Will (St Michael's College, Tenbury).
Music Exhibitions: M. C. Bartle (Cathedral School, Lincoln), R. P. Allen (Junior School).
Art Scholarship: J. R. Turner (Duke of Kent, Ewhurst).
Art Exhibition: G. Ingle (Junior School).

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR C. D. DARLINGTON

Major work on heredity and human evolution

Professor Cyril Dean Darlington, FRS, who died yesterday at the age of 77, was one of the notable figures of twentieth century biology. Born in 1903 he became a Foundation Scholar of St Paul's School, and graduated London BSc in 1922 through Wye College where he was Paton Figgis Scholar. He then joined the John Innes Horticultural Institute as a volunteer worker under William Bateson, and three months later was taken on the staff there. He was to be there for 30 years during which the institute built up a great reputation. He became head of the cytology department in 1936 and director in 1939, leaving only when he became Sherardian Professor of Botany in Oxford in 1953, a post he held until 1971.

His earlier contributions, a series of papers, led up to the first edition of *Recent Advances in Cytology*, which was published in 1932 and was a most remarkable achievement for a biologist only 29 years old. They developed an integrated view of chromosome cytology that led to Darlington being referred to by some as the Newton of cytology, though others would say the Copernicus or even the Ptolemy.

No matter which be the better analogy they all indicate the order he imposed upon the subject. After this book came out it was possible to teach nuclear cytology. Before there was only a chaos of unrelated facts. Darlington's theories of the role of chiasmata in pairing of terminalization, of the relation between meiosis and mitosis, and of the mechanics of chromosome movement, gave the subject a structure from which discussion could begin. And his lectures on these subjects in the 1930s, illustrated by projections of La Cour's beautiful preparations, were a most stimulating experience for any fortunate enough to hear him. For his influence was not only through his research, but as a most stimulating teacher, in the John Innes summer courses as well as to his colleagues there. That John Innes was then the centre of genetics in this country was as much due to him as to the neglect of genetics in British universities.

The last chapter of his book dealt with a further integration, later to be published as a separate book in 1939, *The Evolution of Genetic Systems*. There is little doubt that this is among the really important biological books of the century, for it laid the foundation for the integration of cytology and genetics at the population and evolution level, and must stand as the complement to Fisher's *The Genetical Theory of Natural Selection*.

From this book of Darlington's stem many of our present ideas about the structure of populations, the need for adaptability as well as adaptation, and the sense in which the needs of individuals and populations must be compromised if the species is to survive. We have here ideas of philosophic as well as merely biological importance, a point illustrated by his use of the same basic ideas in an essentially political thesis (characteristically polemic!), his Conway memorial lecture "The conflict of science and society", (1948).

The early contact with Bateson, with the cytologist Newton, however brief, with Belar and Haldane, must have been profoundly stimulating, and must have played a part in determining the breadth of the view Darlington took from his starting point, the chromosomes. But none who knew Darlington could doubt that he was his own stimulus.

His was the dictum that looking at chromosomes was another way of studying genes, a way that would throw different but complementary light upon the organization of nature. The series of integrating articles, notably "Chromosome chemistry and gene action" (1942); "Heredity development and infection" (1944); "The genetic component of language" (1947); and above all the book *The Evolution of Genetic Systems*, each, whatever its faults and however speculative, has had profound influence on the course of fundamental biological thought since.

Darlington's was a great synthetic mind. Indeed he made it clear that to him the synthesis was even more important than the facts—at least at the level of ultimate microscopic resolution — a guide to which observations could be accepted and which rejected, when he wrote that "Hypothesis based on comparative inference has often proved more reliable than the 'facts' of direct observation". Not all agreed with this approach: nor did it prevent him from many detailed errors, though without it his syntheses would have been impossible.

Such a synthesizer could not be expected to avoid pronouncing his views of what his science said of mankind. These appeared constantly, with increasing frequency in more recent years, as the role of genetic variation in human affairs became politically more and more controversial. They culminated in his monumental book *The Evolution of Man and Society* (1969).

Reviewers ranged in their opinions from those who compared him with Wells and Childe as comprehensive historians, to those who vilified him as irresponsibly giving support to the proponents of apartheid. Neither view did justice to the book, in which, with astounding breadth of knowledge, Darlington applied the thought he had developed in *The Evolution of Genetic Systems* to history as a whole, discussing the interplay of cultural and genetic evolution, as an "explanation" of the rise and decline of civilizations. It is history with a novel point of view, which, however much it should be read with scepticism, makes both fascinating and thought-provoking reading.

Controversial though much of Darlington's work was, he was not short of honours in his lifetime. Elected a Fellow in 1941 he was awarded the Royal medal of the Royal Society in 1946. He was President of the Genetical Society, of the Rationalist Press Association, a fellow of Wye College, and Foreign Member of the Academei Lincei and the Royal Danish Academy of Sciences, and was invited to lecture in many countries.

He was a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, from 1953 to 1971 and was made Professor Emeritus on his retirement from the Sherardian chair.

He married first Margaret Upcott with whom he had collaborated at John Innes, by whom he had two sons and three daughters, and later Gwendolen Harvey.

MR DUDLEY CAREW

Mr Dudley Charles Carew, for over 30 years a distinguished member of the editorial staff of *The Times*, died on March 22 at the age of 77.

He was educated at Lancing where he developed a taste for literature and had the good fortune to be taught by one of those masters who can make the classics come to life. If Carew's liking for the more romantic poets threatened to run wild there, at his elbow was the precociously cynical Evelyn Waugh a friend and contemporary certainly, and a stern mentor also Carew wrote later: "He set himself, a debt that can never be repaid, to bring some order into my reading". One way in which this was done was to annotate a standard book of English verse; it was firmly marked with ticks and crosses.

In 1922 Carew secured an interview with J. C. Squire and was given the chance of learning his trade on the *London Mercury*. He learned much more than that for at the Mercury office he was introduced suddenly into the extraordinarily mixed group which Jack Squire had gathered round him. Nor was it only literature of course; Squire and cricket were synonymous and Carew had lifelong passion for games and developed a particular bent for writing about cricket. He was certainly of that company who tried to raise descriptions of matches from mere reporting to literature.

He joined the staff of *The Times* in December 1930 and soon showed himself to be one of those versatile journalists who then adorned the staff of the paper. He wrote about cricket; association football; drama; reviewed books for *The Times Literary Supplement*: and turned many a pleasing Fourth Leader.

From 1945 he was the newspaper's Film Critic. Everything that he wrote was marked by fastidious choice of language and, a particular virtue in a journalist, an economy of style. He was ever readable in print if not always in manuscript for his hand was inclined to be wayward.

He was a discriminating critic of films, always genuinely delighted at evidence of talent and originality in writer, director or actor and he was entirely proof against the wiles of box office propaganda. Carew had a well-stocked mind which made him an attractive conversationalist and both the judge and the teller of a good tale. He retired from *The Times* in 1963.

He wrote several novels, books about cricket: and two memoirs, *The House is Gone* (1949): and in 1973 *A Fragment of Friendship* which was concerned with his association with Evelyn Waugh.

DR RICHARD GOODERSON

Dr Richard Norman Gooderson who died on March 25 at the age of 66, was a Reader in English Law in the University of Cambridge from 1967, a Fellow of St Catharine's College from 1948, and a Recorder of the Crown Court from 1972.

Gooderson went up to St John's College, Cambridge, in 1934, and inaugurated his career in the Law Faculty by bringing academic honours to the legal side of a college which already boasted the names of Winfield, Jackson, Bailey, Emlyn Wade, and the young Glanville Williams.

A first in the qualifying examination, a double starred first in the Law Tripos, and a shower of prizes, were followed by a first place in the open competition for Indian Civil Service candidates in 1937 and the Bhaonagar medal.

Gooderson arrived in India late in 1938, and served there for seven years as an assistant commissioner in the Punjab; during the last of those years, as judge of the small-cause court at Simla, he discovered his aptitude for judicial work. On returning to England he resumed legal studies, gained a certificate of honour in the bar examinations, and was called to the bar by the Inner Temple in 1946. After a Chancery pupillage in the chambers of Mr Charles, later Lord, Russell, he was drawn back to the Cambridge Law Faculty in 1948.

The first law Fellow ever elected by St Catharine's College, he directed single-handed the studies of hundreds of St Catharine's lawyers for over 25 years. For 15 of those years he was also a Tutor, and in 1965-67 Senior Tutor, of the College; and in later years he was thrice elected President.

His academic work was marked by an unusual breadth and depth of knowledge, and he was one of the last Cambridge law dons who could claim to have supervised in almost every subject on the curriculum. As a junior lecturer he was assigned to teach real property, and he wrote several papers on the subject; but the range of his publications matched that of his college teaching, to include subjects as diverse as jurisprudence and criminal law. His lasting affection for India led him to edit two textbooks on the Indian law of contract in the 1950s.

Later, his main attention shifted to criminal procedure and evidence, an interest sharpened after 1969 by his experience as a trial judge; it resulted in his major published work, *Alibi* (1977), a treatise on identification evidence which was well received and earned him the LLD degree.

In the best traditions of the two professions for which he was trained, Gooderson undertook willingly whatever chores were thrust upon him, and performed them unostentatiously and efficiently. His commitments were many and varied, from presiding at Huntingdon to collecting newspapers for charity.

His learning was always worn modestly, and was never used to deflate those who knew or understood far less; in private life, he would sooner avoid an argument than hurt anyone by proving them wrong.

He married, in 1939, Marjorie, younger daughter of William Nash. They had two sons and one daughter.

Science report

Medicine: Molecular biology of carcinogenesis

By the Staff of *Nature*

Take some cells from a human tumour, or the tumour of a mouse, a rabbit or a rat. Extract the DNA molecules (which are the cells' control systems, and their stores of information). Add the extract to a culture of normal mouse cells, and then you will find that in many cases the mouse cells are transformed into lines which grow unchecked like cancers, and indeed cause cancers when reimplanted in a mouse.

This conceptually simple experiment has just been reported in *Nature*: and it is only the latest and most dramatic in a series of experiments with potentially immense implications for the understanding of cancer. For it would seem to follow that there may be a section or sections of DNA, common to different cell types and different species, that cause cancer or at least some forms of it.

Functional sections of the DNA molecule are genes. Each gene is a molecular message; and the machinery of the cell translates most of these messages into proteins, which are the cell's engineers, going out into the cell's protoplasm to do the business of being a cell. Other genes control the translation process, allowing the protein-generating genes to be switched on or off, or allowing a little translation or a lot. The cells in a cancerous tumour, like any other cell, have their genes, and it is believed that compared to the genes in a normal cell these genes have been altered at one or two different sites. So, in the interspecies experiment, such altered DNA is being taken up by unaltered cells, transforming them into a cancerous, proliferative state.

Earlier experiments by the same group, Drs Chiaho Shih, L. C. Padhy, Mark Murray and Robert A. Weinberg of the Center for Cancer Research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, had shown that mouse cells which had been transformed into a cancerous line by the action of a chemical carcinogen (3-methyl-cholanthrene, or MC) possessed DNA which could subsequently transform other unaffected cells; and they had also shown that the transforming component was probably always the same gene.

Related work by another group, Drs Geoffrey M. Cooper, Sharon Okenquist and Lauren Silverman of Harvard Medical School, supports this broad conclusion, and Dr Cooper and colleagues go so far as to suggest a molecular model. Suppose there were a gene, they say, whose protein product is needed at a low level. The amount of product will be controlled by a control region of the DNA. Now suppose this control region were damaged chemically so the gene could be expressed copiously. The excess of the corresponding protein might be such as to disturb the balance of the cell and make it multiply cancerously. What happens in the MIT experiments, Dr Cooper and his colleagues suggest, is that such gene with its altered control region is transferred bodily from an affected cell to an unaffected one. And the fact, now apparent, that the gene must be common to many species shows that it must be a fairly fundamental one.

Shih and colleagues have also shown that the altered DNA has the same effect whether it came from spontaneous tumours of man or animals or from tumours induced by a variety of carcinogens (MC, nitrosoethylurea, 7,12 dimethylbenzanthracene, and benza-pyrene). So it seems possible that the same or similar genetic alterations are being caused in different ways. And whatever the conclusions, the fact that there is now a method of detecting and cloning altered DNA from tumours which have been induced by chemical carcinogens will open a new chapter in cancer research: the detailed molecular biology of chemical carcinogenesis. This, as a commentator in *Nature* remarks, "will surely lead to an enormous advance in our understanding of this process".

Source: *Nature*, March 19 (vol 290, pp 186 and 261) 1981.

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Service dinners

Royal Corps of Transport
Officers of the Royal Corps of Transport held a dinner at the Royal Corps of Transport Headquarters, Aldershot, last night. Major-General F. J. Plaskett presided. The principal guests were:
General Sir Timothy Creasey, Lieutenant-General Sir Roland Guy, Sir Peter Baldwin, Major-General D. C. Thorne, Brigadier N. T. A. Ridings, Major J. Taylor, Mr Cyril Bleasdale, and Mr Michael H. Hinton.

RAF Rudloe Manor
Officers of RAF Rudloe Manor held a dinner night yesterday when Air Commodore D. A. Saunders, Director of Signals, was the guest of honour. Squadron Leader C. R. Hall presided and Group Captain G. Biggar, station commander, was among those who attended.

Southampton University
Squadron Leader P. J. G. E. McG. Cullum, Commanding Officer, and members of Southampton University Air Squadron were hosts at their annual dinner held in the Officers' Mess, Aeroplane and Armament Experimental Establishment, RAF Boscombe Down, yesterday. Air Marshal Sir John Gingell, Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Headquarters RAF Support Command, and Professor B. L. Clarkson, Deputy Vice-Chancellor of Southampton University were among the speakers.

Today's engagements

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Lady Diana Spencer, visits Headquarters of Gloucestershire Constabulary, Holland House, Landsdowne Road, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, 10.

Princess Alexandra attends Gala Dinner given by Al Wafa Wa Amal (UK), a society for the welfare of the disabled, Inn on the Park Hotel, 8.05 pm.

Talks: "A Thames Anthology", London's river in words and pictures, by Colin Sorenson, Museum of London, London Wall, 1.10. "Gainsborough's Musidora—an erotic pastorale", by Simon Wilson, Tate Gallery, 1. "Caravaggio: The supper at Emmaus", by Audrey Tyndall, National Gallery, 1.

Exhibitions: William Strang, National Portrait Gallery, St Martin's Place, 10-5. "Paintings from the studio" by John Nash, New Grafton Gallery, 42 Old Bond Street, 10-6. French paintings, 1840-1920, Douwes Gallery, 38 Duke Street, 9.30-5.30. Recent paintings by Sean Scully, Rowan Gallery, 31a Bruton Place, 10-6.

Lunchtime music: Andrew Faulkner, piano, Guildhall School of Music and Drama, Barbican, 1.10. The Snetzler Duo, St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, 1.30. Vocal, choral and instrumental recital, St Botolph Aldgate, 12.15. Kirsten Johnson, mezzo-soprano, Shirley Woods, piano, St Paul's Church, Covent Garden, 1.15.

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, March 27, 1956

Lenin cult revived

From Our Special Correspondent

For some time Soviet official propaganda has been magnifying the image of Lenin in order to fill the large blank space left by Stalin, a void that collective leadership could not fill. By restoring Lenin to his former glory Soviet leaders are no doubt attempting to suggest that they have broken with Stalin's dark deeds and are bent on following a more enlightened course. This trend has been discernible in the Soviet Union ever since the death of Stalin. It has been demonstrated not only in the efforts to re-establish the omniscience of Lenin but in the emphasis on collective leadership, on the rights of the citizens, and in the censure of the personality cult. The tacit admission of Stalin's blunders in the abrupt reversal of some of his methods and policies also foreshadowed ultimate repudiation. The new rulers began preparing the ground early. Eulogies of Stalin ceased very soon after his funeral. As radio and press references to his name grew scarcer, praise of the wisdom and sagacity of Lenin increased in fervour.

Latest wills

Ethel Sutton, of Stoke-on-Trent, left estate valued at £97,396 net. She left all her property equally between the British Heart Foundation, Cancer Research Campaign, National Society for Cancer Relief, RNIB, Little Sisters of the Poor, Spastics Society, Arthritis and Rheumatism Council and Dr Barnardo's.

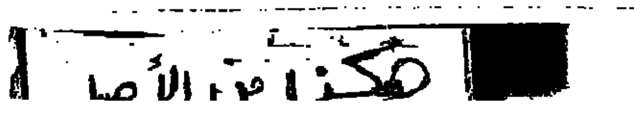
Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Blakeley, Mr Harry, of St Ives .. £147,587
Cookson, Adelaide Helen, of Milford-on-Sea, Hampshire .. £173,452
Brooks, Mr Thomas Fraser, of Ratby, Leicestershire, vice-chairman of National Farmers' Union .. £174,90[illegible]
Hiscock, Mrs Ethelwyn Mary, of Atherstone, Warwickshire .. £150,10[illegible]
Hodgson-Roberts, Mrs Muriel Eileen Louise, of Wroughton, Wiltshire .. £151,90[illegible]
Karp, Mr Israel, of Liverpool .. £154,3[illegible]
King, Mr Eric Robert, of Stratford-on-Avon .. £166,85[illegible]
Lynch-Watson, Mr Michael, of Worcester Park, Surrey, company director .. £172,61[illegible]
Morton, Amy Gladys, of Ely .. £303,59[illegible]
North, Mr George Bryan, of Halsham, North Humberside .. £802,93[illegible]

Memorial services

Mr C. Bowdler Henry
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr Cyril Bowdler Henry was held at St Marylebone parish church yesterday. The Rev C. Hamel Cooke officiated. Professor P. A. Bramley, Dean of the Faculty of Dental Surgery, Royal College of Surgeons of England, read the lesson and Professor Sir Robert Bradlaw gave an address. Among those present were:
Mrs Bowdler Henry (widow), Mr and Mrs T. Cradock Henry (brother and sister-in-law), Mr and Mrs R. Cradock Henry, Mr and Mrs G. Honour, Mr and Mrs F. Longe, Mr and Mrs D. Pean, the Rev Dennis and Mrs Cooper, Mrs Richard Mallin, Mrs W. S. Foley, Lady Katherine Grant, Dr A. E. W. Miles, Colonel G. T. Hankey, Mr B. W. Fickling, Mr Derek Henderson, Professor W. Houston, Professor and Mrs R. B. Lucas, Mr and Mrs Norman Rowe, Mr Bryan Wade (representing Royal Dental Hospital), Miss L. M. Bottomley (representing secretary, Westminster Medical School), Mr Raymond Bird (British Society for the Study of Orthodontics), Professor J. H. Sowray, Professor E. Cohen, Professor H. Gittins, Professor D. Poswillo, Mr D. Downton, Father Philip Caraman, SJ, Mr P. Banks, Mr and Mrs A. E. Coventon, Mr Clive Debenham, Mr Gavin Ferguson, Mr Graham Dodd, Mr W. Powley, Mr George T. Clark, Mrs Vincent Budge, Dr and Mrs G. Rettie, Mr J. Rayne, Mr O. Seal, Mr K. C. Challis, Mr Kenneth Ray, Mr R. S. Johnson-Gilbert, Mr J. H. Hovell, Mr John Bradley, Mr Charles Guy, Mr M. T. Simpson, Mr P. Benzieer, Mr G. Pilnt, Mr D. R. James, Mrs Ian Verner, Mrs A. Tlarks, Mrs E. G. Lindon, Mrs B. J. Coldwell, Miss A. E. Pollock, Miss K. M. D. Dunbar, Mrs D. N. Archer, Miss C. Storey, Miss D. West, Miss Margaret Healy, Miss A. Penter, Miss P. Clark, Miss D. Joyce, Mr V. Joyce, Miss E. Gilliatt and Miss B. D. Cottell.

Brigadier D. L. Powell-Jones
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Brigadier David Powell-Jones was held at St James's, Piccadilly, yesterday. The Rev Donald Reeves officiated. Sir Alex Jarratt, Chairman and Chief Executive of Reed International, read the lesson and Brigadier Sir Noel Short, Colonel of the 6th Queen Elizabeth's Own Gurka Rifles, gave an address. Among those present were:
Mrs Powell-Jones (widow), Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs E. D. Powell-Jones and Major and Mrs C. P. Powell-Jones (sons and daughters-in-law), Mr and Mrs J. B. Powell-Jones (brother and sister-in-law), Mr O. G. Powell-Jones, Dr J. N. T. Evans, Mr D. I. J. Price.
Alleon Viscountess Slim, Lord and Lady Ryder of Eaton Hastings, Lady Short, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Ashmore, General Sir John and the Hon Lady Worsley, General Sir Walter and Lady Walker, Mr G. S. G. Witherington (deputy chairman, Reed International) and other members of the staff; General D. Datt, Major-General R. W. L. McAlister, Major-General D. G. T. Horsford, Major-General F. Roberts (president, Gurkha Brigade Association) and Mrs Roberts, Major-General P. L. de C. Martin (representing all ranks 1st Battalion The Cheshire Regiment 1957-1958), Air Vice-Marshal Alec Maisner, Brigadier and Mrs R. M. Silberrad, Brigadier A. E. C. Bredin, Brigadier and Mrs B. G. Hickey, Brigadier J. Whitehead, Brigadier P. J. Blaire, Brigadier R. B. Scott (representing Rajputana Rifles) and Mrs Scott, Colonel Nonie (4th Indian Division), Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs R. C. Neath, Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. Wardroper, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs R. N. P. Reynolds, Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. S. Gregory (Gurkha Welfare Trust), Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs P. Pettigrew, Lieutenant-Colonel M. R. Hunt-Davis, Major C. L. Davies, Captain (QGO) Jaibahadur Gurung and Captain (QGO) Balbahadur Gurung (Queen's Gurkha Orderley Officers) and Mrs Balbahadur Gurung, Mr C. G. Lund, Canon K. W. Jones, Mrs Michael Whitehead, Mr D. W. Lewis, Mr and Mrs Terence Smith, Mrs Ellis Bark, Mr and Mrs M. Reinhold, Mr W. N. Smith (Robert Fleming and Company), Mr Derek Beauchamp (Keith Cardale Groves and Co) and Mr G. J. Ironside-Smith (Hooks, Rider and Co).



FOREIGN REPORT

This is the first of four articles by our correspondents on leading personalities in the contest for the French presidency.

The entertaining Communist

In the earlier stages of his campaign for the presidency, Coluche, the outrageous, popular and provocative music hall comedian, once remarked that he would cease to play the politician when Georges Marchais ceased to play the clown.

The clowning of the Communist Party secretary general and candidate for the presidency, on television especially, is part of his well tried technique of making the French Communist Party, which he has now run for about a decade, more homely, and himself more human, for the middle of the road voter.

When he was interviewed on television early in February in the first programme of a series on the presidential elections, called *The Big Debate*, his audience was almost as big as that of *The Extravagant Mr Deeds* showing on another channel.

This is saying a good deal for a political broadcast in an election campaign which seems to many ordinary people to have been going on ever since the run-up to the European elections two years ago.

M. Marchais's rating in opinion polls is low — 17 per cent compared to 40 per cent for M. François Mitterrand in early March. But if a sample cross-section were asked which politician was most lively and entertaining and provocative, an overwhelming majority would undoubtedly plump for him. He stands in the highest degree for all the vices and virtues (if any) of what M. Roger-Gérard Schwartzenberg, the Left Radical leader, calls "l'etat-spectacle", the "state as entertainment," with its chosen instrument of television.

Television has turned M. Georges Marchais into one of the leading personalities of the political scene. Even those who will have no truck whatever with communism find him refreshingly different.

There are so many sad clowns in French politics that they are fascinated by one who is, or at least convincingly appears to be, robustly optimistic, even though by now the contents of his bag of electoral tricks is known through and through.

He has, by now, acquired an extraordinary mastery of every one of them, not the least being the sort of candour with which he utters the most brazen untruths. It is no exaggeration to say that if M. Marchais did not exist, television would have to invent someone like him.

He came into his own in the 1974 presidential election campaign. Until then, he cut a distinctly unattractive figure on the screen, with his square, pugnacious jaw, his snub nose, glaring eyes, and dark bushy eyebrows, his threatening scowl and his steamroller tactics.

He was the almost perfect impersonation of the "man with the knife between his teeth", certain to conjure up in the french Bourgeois, big or small, the nightmare of *le grand soir*, when the communists would go down into the streets and take power by force.

But he trained himself to set aside his *provokingly* proletarian manner, to tone down his natural aggressiveness, to smile almost benignly, to banter easily with the capitalist "lackeys" of television, press and radio, even to reveal surprising glimpses of a rather sensitive human being.

The change was largely tactical, of course. It coincided with the evolution of the party itself away from the hard, monolithic, pro-Moscow line, after the Prague coup in 1968. But it became second nature to him; and even with the reversion of French communism since 1978 to the former ghetto mentality and rejection of the alliance with the socialists, M. Marchais has not cast aside his





Above and below, two Marchais election posters.

comradely bonhomie, save when it comes to dealing with dissidence in the ranks of his own movement.

In an odd sort of way, both his appearance, and his manner are somewhat reminiscent of Richard Nixon; and the story is told that one day his son Olivier who was watching television shouted as he saw the American President on the screen, "Voilà Papa".

There is a good deal of the wily Norman about Georges Marchais. This is natural as he was born in 1920 in a small village near Falaise. His mother came from a rather well-to-do peasant family. His father was a quarryman for a time, with slightly anarchist leanings, fortified by his experience of the First World War. But he died when the boy was only 10 and Georges was brought up by his mother.

"My mother was a very practising Catholic, and when she died, I had her buried in church, as she had wished," he once said. He did well at school, and thought of becoming a teacher. The family was not politically active in any way.

It was only through his brother-in-law, who was employed in an aircraft construction firm, that he was persuaded to go to Paris and become a worker instead and that he discovered trade unionism, and later communist politics.

He became a qualified aircraft mechanic and was employed by a government firm near Paris. How he came to work in a Messerschmidt plant in Augsburg during the war, and what he did exactly during the liberation of France, has never been entirely explained.

He claims that he was drafted compulsorily by the Germans, but it has been suggested in some reliable newspaper reports that he in fact volunteered to go to Germany — an accusation which keeps on cropping up at intervals and makes his blood boil.

According to his version of the story, he never returned to Germany from compasionate leave in France, and lived in hiding on a farm.

Those years of obscurity are said to be one of the reasons why neither he nor his party newspaper *L'Humanité* has ever made political capital out of public or private scandals of the Giscardian regime, such as the suicide of Robert Boulin, the Minister of the Interior, the assassination of Prince Jean de Broglie, or the diamonds affair.

Georges Marchais was rather a latecomer to communism. He joined the party only in 1947, after being branch leader of the communist-dominated CGT in the Voisin aircraft firm where he worked after the war.

First he was a member of the party branch for the Seine district; then he became a full-time secretary of the metal workers' union at Issy, near Paris.

His subsequent rise in the party hierarchy was extremely rapid. He owed it to the special protection of Maurice Thorez, then secretary general, who certainly saw him as a potential successor, gave him his own Val-de-Marne branch of of the party, and brought him into the party's central committee three years after that, in 1959.

For the next 10 years, he led the life of a party "apparatchik" with little contact with outside politics, and the reputation of something of a hardliner. His first real chance to assert his personality and his talents came with the illness of the secretary general, the benign Waldeck-Rochet, for whom he deputized for three years until he was elected to the post in 1973.

Even at the head of his party, he has remained a rather rustic man of simple tastes, typical, as *Le Point*, the news magazine, described him recently, of the French worker of the early sixties, half way between an unskilled factory hand and a middle manager, conservative and nationalist at heart like his fellow Frenchmen.

He lives modestly in a small suburban house south-west of Paris, and has a country cottage in Burgundy, which he is doing up gradually himself. His tastes are not intellectual to put it mildly, unlike those of his two predecessors in the leadership of the party, and he has never been at ease with the party's thinkers.

His mind tends to rough oversimplification of problems and issues. By temperament, he is choleric, and can be brutal in dealing with dissidents and potential rivals — the party hierarchy is a tough school, where no mistakes are forgiven. But he is capable of genuine emotion and generous impulse.

There is no equivalent in French communism, to the privileged caste which exists in Eastern Europe, and Georges Marchais remains close to and popular with the party's grass roots, with which he has so much in common. He feels at ease in a crowd, at party meetings, at the annual *Fête de l'humanite*, a mixture of beer, skittles and ideology.

That is probably how he has succeeded in retaining his hold on it through a succession of the most bewildering twists and turns. He certainly was a driving force behind the party's "new look", the "distinctive French road to socialism", and the "Union of the Left" with the socialists in 1972.

After the breach with his former allies in 1977, he was equally firm in switching back to the old "fortress" mentality and a strict orthodox line. For the parliamentary elections of 1978, a spectular reconciliation was patched up, only to give way, after the defeat of the left, to a resumption, with renewed virulence, of the anti-Socialist campaign.

The adoption of a strong nationalist, almost Gaullist approach to defence and the independent French deterrent, the European Parliament, and French national interests goes hand in hand with approval of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and of the "Globally positive record" of the Soviet Union. A few years ago he was condemning the "gulags" and the persecution of the dissidents.

Georges Marchais's object is to consolidate the solid worker base of the party, threatened by the Socialists' progress at the polls and to ensure that M. Mitterrand does not win the forthcoming election, while insisting that he must take Communist ministers into his government if he does.

It causes some bewilderment among the rank and file, some gnashing of teeth and resignations among the party intellectuals — and a few expulsions. But only if the party suffers a sharp setback at the polls in May, will the strategy of Georges Marchais be under attack, and his personal position threatened.

Charles Hargrove

Une France sans chômeurs... c'est possible...
500 000 emplois de plus par an...
avec Marchais

Championing the Toba Maskoy

araguay's dilemma of what to ı with the Toba Maskoy Indian ibe, forcibly expelled from :cently recovered ancestral nds, is becoming irksome to .e military authorities. The :air has been exacerbated by e recent arrest of five urnalists, three of whom had gned a public letter championg the Indians.

The conflict between Indian ıd Government is not new in a ·untry long known for its ırsh stand on the "Indian ıestion" and on human rights. ıt for the first time a wider ıraguayan public has been rred into activity from a ıditional uninterest in Indian sues. There is fresh talk of nocide, and the way in which e Toba Maskoy have been eated suggests some shift in ıwer away from President fredo Stroessner.

At the end of last June, INDI, e Paraguayan Indigenist Institte responsible for Indian :airs, started proceedings to store 24,700 acres of Toba skoy land at Fortin Casalo. The area, the Chaco plain the north-west of the ıntry, was part of Paraguay's gest landholding, worked ce 1889 for tannin, the her softening extract, by los Casado, an Argentinian npany. The Catholic Church eed to give technical help and finance to the project.



Paraguayan Indians, forever in search of work and land.

Then in October, after stalling by Carlos Casado, President Stroessner issued a decree authorizing the first legal expropriation of Chaco land ever conceded to the Indians. It was not implemented. At the end of December came the dismissal of INDI's pro-Indian director.

The new director, Machuca Godoy, at first appeared conciliatory. On December 29, he welcomed 700 Toba Maskoy "on to their own land". But the next day he ordered their immediate expulsion.

On January 3 a convoy of military trucks arrived to lift the 200 families to a site further into the Chaco, known only as Km 220, an arid, scrubby zone unsuitable either for agriculture or the rearing of cattle.

"It is like a punishment", the Indians declared. "There is no water, nothing. The soil is useless. . . . They treat us like animals." On January 15, three children were taken to hospital suffering from dehydration.

President Stroessner, meanwhile, seemed to concede to pressure. In January he agreed to the new Indian settlement. But what neither he nor the military authorities could have expected was the degree of indignation the expulsion has provoked.

Despite assistance, the Toba Maskoy are finding it impossible to develop the land, and do their best to sneak away southwards in search of work. Drilling has produced *only* a little salty water.

The tribe, however, is no longer without support. Funding bodies are believed to have put some $6m into INDI in the last few years: appeals have now gone to the United Nations to halt aid unless something is done, and Unicef has agreed to postpone its programme.

Inside Paraguay the battle for the Toba Maskoy rights is being led by the Catholic Church, in particular the younger Jesuits. Whatever happens now, the authorities will find it harder to pursue their policy of forcing the 60,000 to 70,000 Indians to become *campesinos* or peasant farmers.

Caroline Moorehead

Stock Exchange Prices

Strong institutional demand

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 16. Dealings End, Today. § Contango Day, March 30. Settlement Day, April 6

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS								
99 7/32	91	Exch	8¼%	1981	99 7/32	+1/32	8.315	11.768
99¼	91	Exch	9¾%	1981	99½	..	9.584	11.896
96⅝	85½	Exch	3%	1981	96⅝	..	3.105	11.718
100 15/16	93 3/16	Exch	12¾%	1981	100 5/16	..	12.710	12.188
97⅜	88	Treas	8½%	1980-82	97¼	+1/16	8.740	12.140
95⅝	81⅞	Treas	3%	1982	94½	..	3.179	9.721
102¾	90½	Treas	14%	1982	102 1/16	..	13.717	11.677
95¾	85⅞	Treas	8¼%	1982	95½	+½	8.638	12.168
96	85¾	Exch	9¼%	1982	95½	+⅛	9.687	12.626
94¼	84⅞	Exch	8¾%	1983	94½	+⅛	9.260	12.269
89⅛	76½	Exch	3%	1983	88⅝	..	3.384	9.664
99 7/16	85¾	Treas.	12%	1983	99	+⅛	12.121	12.587
94 1/16	84⅛	Treas	9¼%	1983	93¾	+1/16	9.853	12.388
102⅝	94¼	Exch	13½%	1983	101⅝	+⅛	13.284	12.758
94 3/16	84⅛	Exch	10%	1983	93⅞	+3/16	10.653	12.733
87⅛	76⅝	Fund	5½%	1982-84	86¾	+⅛	6.340	11.110
97 1/16	86⅞	Exch	11¼%	1984	96½	+3/16	11.657	12.731
104 3/16	94½	Exch	14%	1984	103 3/16	+¼	13.584	12.797
80⅝	68¼	Exch	3%	1984	80¼	..	3.738	10.334
99⅝	88	Treas	12%	1984	98 3/16	+⅛	12.221	12.644
109¾	97⅞	Treas	15%	1985	107 9/16	+⅛	13.946	12.498
98⅞	96 13/16	Exch Cv	12%	1985	98 11/16	+⅛	12.159	12.295
75⅝	68 15/16	Treas	3%	1985	75⅛	−⅛	3.993	10.548
MEDIUMS								
103¾	89½	Exch	12¼%	1985	99½	−1/16	12.436	12.688
97⅞	83½	Exch	11¾%	1986	95 11/16	+⅛	12.152	12.678
69 15/16	59½	Treas	3%	1986	69⅝	+⅛	4.320	10.909
89⅞	78⅞	Treas	8½%	1984-86	87⅞	+¼	9.928	12.275
105⅝	90⅝	Exch	13½%	1987	103¼	+¼	13.141	13.034
81⅝	70¼	Fund	6½%	1985-87	78¼	●+½	8.351	11.432
99⅝	91⅝	Treas	12%	1987	99	● ..	11.961	11.896
83	71⅞	Treas	7¾%	1985-88	80	+⅛	9.842	12.455
65¾	54⅝	Trans	3%	1978-88	64¼	+⅛	4.682	10.101
95	82⅝	Treas	11½%	1989	91¾	+⅛	12.672	13.436
65¼	57¼	Treas	5%	1986-89	65⅝	●+⅛	7.616	11.389
104¼	85¼	Treas	13%	1990	100⅞	+⅛	13.216	13.317
82	69½	Treas	8¼%	1987-90	80½	+¼	10.561	12.279
96¾	81⅞	Treas	11¾%	1991	92⅝	+½	13.026	13.582
66	57½	Fund	5¾%	1987-91	64⅞	●+⅛	8.838	11.788
92¾	77⅝	Exch	11%	1991	85⅝	●+⅛	12.716	13.418
102⅛	96⅞	Treas	12¾%	1992	93	+½	13.307	13.494
86⅝	74⅝	Treas	10%	1992	82½	+½	12.250	13.234
100½	84⅝	Exch	12¼%	1992	93½	+½	13.239	13.556

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
158	103	Surmah Valley	103	..	3.2	3.1	..
221	130¾	Warren Plant	221	..	14.3b	6.5	..
48	25	Calcutta Elec	28		6.8	24.2	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£33	..	500	15.2	..
27½	19	Gt Nthn Tele	£24	..	146	6.1	8.8
353	197	Imp Cont Gas	218	+3	10.1	4.6	10.1
165	93	Milford Docks	140	..	9.8	7.0	..
175	88	Nesco Inv	175	..	10.0	5.7	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£32½	..	500	15.4	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Bristol Water 8% Red Pref 1986 (†b)	£12
British Aerospace 50p Ord (150)	191+3
Cystic Fibrosis Res'ch Inv Tst £1 (£1)	117
Do 5% Deb 1986 (£100)	£80
Espley-Tyas Prop Grp 25p Ord (75)	90
Exchequer 12½% 1990 (£95)	£15¼+¼
Exchequer 12¼% 'B' 1999 (†)	£103⅝+¼
Lon Merchant Secs 7¾% Cnv Ln 2000-05	£34
Mid-Sussex Water 8% Red Pref 1986 (†)	£10⅞
Munton Bros 10p Ord (18)	22
New Darien Oil Trust 25p Ord (100)	95-1
Oil and Gas Production 2c Ord (42)	38
Portals 9¼% Cnv 1994-2000 (z)	£124¼
Sutton District Wtr 8% Red Pref 1986 (†h)	£13
TR Energy 25p Ord (£1)	98
Treasury 12% 1986 (*h)	£51¼+¼

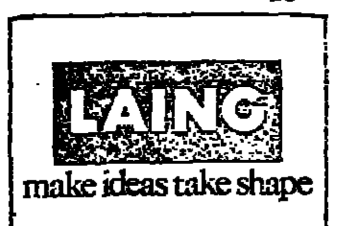
RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Barker Dobson 'A' (2p)	May 29	2½ prem+½
Broken Hill Props (473‡)	Apr 30	255 prem-5
IMI (48‡)	..	10½ prem+1½

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid b. £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £30 paid. j £15 paid.



THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS





Stock markets
FT Ind 518.9, up 11.5
FT Gilts 70.18, up 0.27

Sterling
$2.2505, down 125 cents
Index 100.9, up 0.3

Dollar
Index 99.7, up 0.2
DM2.1110, up 255 pts

Gold
$539.50, up $11

Money
3-mth Sterling 13¾-12⅞
3-mth Euro-$ 14⅞-15
6-mth Euro-$ 14⅞-15⅛

Unions agree to 5,500 further job cuts as part of BSC 'survival plan'

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Agreement has been reached between the British Steel Corporation and unions to lose almost 5,500 jobs over the next six months as part of the corporation's "survival plan".

This means that the BSC, which will record losses of £660m in the financial year which ends next week, has now secured agreements covering almost all the 22,000 jobs which Mr Ian MacGregor insisted were a necessary part of the corporate plan which he introduced soon after his appointment as chairman last year

Steel unions yesterday agreed to big changes in working practices and to job cutbacks of 1,600 men at the Velindre tinplate works, South Wales, and a further 3,800 on Teesside.

The plans for labour shedding at Velindre had been opposed by the workers, and negotiations for the Teesside cutbacks have proved to be the most difficult of the series of negotiations which have taken place since the survival plan — involving a six-month wage freeze, plant closures, and cuts in steelmaking capacity — was unveiled.

Under the terms of the agreement signed with 11 unions on Teesside, the overall workforce will be run down in a phased programme to the end of September. By then, the BSC expects to have reached a new manning level of 13,500.

The Teesside package, involving plant closures, shift reductions and changes in working practices, is seen by the BSC as a significant achievement in its attempts to convince its labour force of the need for change throughout the corporation, if further large scale closures are to be avoided and the target of breaking even by the end of the 1982-83 financial year is to be realized.

In return for agreement on job shedding, workers are being offered enhanced bonus payments which will be tied to productivity improvements.

Productivity levels have already begun to improve, and the corporation is aiming to cut the rate of about 13 man-hours per tonne to about 8.5 man-hours by the end of this year, which will put it broadly in line with its main European competitors.

Workers who leave Teesside before the beginning of October will receive an ex-gratia payment of 23 weeks' pay, boosted still further by the BSC's enhanced redundancy payments scheme.

Overall average levels of severance are likely to be between £7,000 and £8,000, but a worker aged 60 with more than 20 years service in the steel industry could receive up to £18,000.

Major successes of the slimline programme have been recorded by the BSC at Llanwern and Port Talbot in south Wales, where productivity has risen sharply.

Agreement on the cutbacks at Velindre comes after an unsuccessful action in the High Court by the workforce who had sought to prove that the corporate plan was illegal under the 1975 Iron and Steel Act.

As part of the corporate plan, the BSC is poised to recast British Steel Service Centres, its stockholding operations, as a Companies Act company within the next few days.

The move will be welcomed by other companies in the steel stockholding industry which have become increasingly critical of the aggressive pricing policies by the BSC in matching the price of imported steel.

£27m loss and jobs blow to Lucas

By Andrew Goodrick-Clarke
Financial Editor

Another 4,500 jobs in the British plants of Lucas Industries, a major supplier of electrical components for the automotive industry, are likely to go in the next few months.

Lucas disclosed this yesterday when it published first half figures for the 1980/81 financial year showing that it lost £27.5m, compared with a profit of £12.3m in the same period last year.

This loss was struck after paying out £7.2m in redundancy and closure costs in the six months to the end of January. During that period the workforce in Britain was reduced by 4,400.

The experience of Lucas is thus similar to that of Guest Keen and Nettlefolds which last week published losses during 1980 and substantial reductions in the British workforce caused by the recession.

Throughout the six months Lucas's automotive components business in Britain struggled in the face of falling demand caused by low production in Britain's automotive plants and wide destocking by motor manufacturers and replacement part suppliers.

Vehicle equipment sales by Lucas in this country fell by 19 per cent in value terms, and by 29 per cent in volume. However, Lucas says that destocking appears to be at an end, and expects a seasonal rise in new car sales during the spring and summer.

It is this, coupled with excellent demand for its aerospace equipment—sales in this area increased by 60 per cent—which is behind the company's decision to maintain the dividend at 3.7p a share gross. On this the share price gained 9p to 177p yesterday. Most other leading engineers, including GKN and Tube Investments, have cut their payments, and Lucas may still do so, though it has never cut the dividend before.

That decision will be taken later this year against the "background of trading and profit performance".

Lucas says that its decision to further reduce the workforce is "inescapable" if it is to bring costs and manning levels into line with those of its international competitors.

The group estimates that the cost of closures and redundancies in the second half of this year will be £12m, though this includes the closure of a brake factory at Bromborough which had been announced last year.

Financial Editor, page 21

IN BRIEF

Saudis want larger voting power at IMF

Saudi Arabia has agreed to lend about $4,000m (about £1,800m) a year to the International Monetary Fund for the next two and possibly three years. But the Saudis are asking for more voting power.

The external debt burdens of developing nations is resulting in an unprecedented level of demands for IMF loans. M Jacques de Larosiere, the fund's managing director, estimates that the fund will have to raise between $6,000m and $7,000m special drawing rights (£3,270m-£3,815m) this year and in 1982 to meet these demands.

The Saudis will probably be paid a market-related rate of interest on their loans. There is broad agreement among the main IMF members that the Saudis should have a greater vote.

At the moment the United States has the largest share with just over 20 per cent while Britain is second with around seven per cent. The Saudis have 1.69 per cent. The loan and voting issue will be discussed today.

BNOC Bill delayed until next session

The Petroleum and Continental Shelf Bill, through which the Government intended to inject private capital into the British National Oil Corporation, is to be reintroduced in its present form in the next session of Parliament.

Mr Francis Pym, Leader of the House, told the Commons that pressures on the legislative timetable made it unlikely that further progress would be made on the Bill this session, although the Government remained committed to it.

THF court move

Trusthouse Forte's summons to call special meetings of Savoy Hotel group shareholders is being lodged today. Trusthouse is bidding £58m for the group, and has to make a court application if it wants its offers put to the vote. The Savoy group intends to oppose the application. Business Diary, page 21

US warning on tin pact

The United States has given a warning that it might not join the sixth international tin agreement as United Nations talks broke up without agreement.

Dunlop palm oil stake

Dunlop is to take 40 per cent of a joint company in a £20m palm oil project in the Philippines. The National Development Company of the Philippines will hold 59 per cent and local interests the rest.

BL-Peugeot venture

BL's Australian subsidiary is to assemble and market the French Peugeot 505 saloon after the closure later this year of Renault's Australian plant which assembles the model.

Century-Fox deal off

Twentieth Century-Fox said that Mr Marvin Davis had withdrawn his offer, estimated at $800m, to merge Fox into a company controlled by his family.

Ministers tackle code for EEC steel

From Peter Norman
Brussels, March 26

Community industry ministers were tonight trying to work out a common set of rules to ensure that the European steel industry can return to international competitiveness in the second half of the 1980s.

They aim to establish which state aids to the steel industry should be maintained and which should disappear, how to work out and enforce a code and the timetable over which of them should be phased out.

Their specific task, in the words of one British official, was to "put flesh" on an agreement reached on March 3 to stop public aid schemes for the steel industry after the middle of 1983.

The European Commission was also advocating today that it should be given greater powers to police prices to ensure that EEC steel makers no longer indulge in the sort of competition that has resulted in the European price level falling below that charged by the Japanese in their home market.

While the March 3 agreement might have appeared to be an easily comprehensible declaration of aims, serious difficulties have arisen in determining its scope. These are likely to mean a long meeting into the early hours of tomorrow morning, and further gatherings of the industry ministers.

According to Mr Norman Tebbit, the British minister at the talks, West Germany, France, and Britain more or less agreed that public aids for the steel industry should be accepted only as a transitional measure, and provided that they contributed directly to the industry's restructuring. But the Italians were apparently finding this difficult to accept.

Another thorny problem is the exact definition of the proposal that public aid schemes should not be introduced after July 1, 1983.

A further difficulty is the uncertainty as to whether the leading European steel makers, that are represented in the "Eurofer" club, can reach a voluntary agreement on limiting their production and deliveries within the Community before the target date of April 1, to help bring about the rise in prices that the industry needs.

This morning, before the ministers began their meeting a delegation of British steel union leaders met Viscount Etienne Davignon, commissioner for industry and Mr Ivor Richard, Commissioner for Social Affairs.

The delegation, which included Mr William (Bill) Sirs, of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, Mr Gavin Laird of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and Mr Hector Smith, of the Blastfurnacemen's Union, agreed with the commission that higher prices were necessary to keep the industry afloat.

Textile curb decision for Cabinet

By John Huxley

A Cabinet decision on whether Britain should take action to curb the import of American textiles is expected to be taken within the next few weeks.

Already there are strong fears within the textiles industry that the Government will decide against unilateral action for fear of provoking economic retaliation and causing political bad feeling with Washington.

Yesterday Mr Leonard Regan, president of the British Textiles Confederation, denied suggestions that the American threat had receded. He told a conference in Harrogate that the volume of American imports in 1980 was 20 per cent up on the "intolerable level" reached in 1979.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister for Trade, claimed that progress had already been made in talks in Brussels and Washington.

However, he admitted that Community-wide action under the terms of the GATT and the Multi Fibre Arrangement, with which international trade in textiles is regulated, was now unlikely.

Unilateral action by Britain was now being considered, although Mr Parkinson gave a warning that it could be met by retaliation, probably directed against exports of woollen goods.

Bank's computer security hit by strike

By Donald MacIntyre
and Margareta Pagano

One of Barclays Bank's two computer centres was left without normal security cover last night as staff walked out in protest at a 10 per cent "final" offer.

The Banking Insurance and Finance Union called out its security staff members at the centre in protest at management personnel who despite pickets were carrying out duties normally performed by clerical employees and messengers.

The union had earlier agreed with management that the 12 security employees at the Wytheshawe centre in Cheshire would not be asked to join the strike and would continue to provide safety cover.

The union, however, called out the security staff, four of whom are normally on duty in the building at any one time after discovering that management personnel were carrying out the duties of union members in the centre's mail room.

Mr David Dines, Bifu's assistant secretary for Barclays, claimed last night that the building was "unsafe" as a result of the withdrawal of security men. Officials said that management personnel inside the building were not trained to deal with fire emergencies.

The Bank denied that last night saying that there were arrangements to deal with any emergencies.

Bifu said that about 150 of its members at Wythenshawe and 90 members at Gloucester, their full complement at the two centres, would not be reporting for work.

Mr Jack Britz, general secretary of the Clearing Bank Union, said he believed that some computer operator members had decided to join Bifu to present a face of unity to the bank employers. CBO engineers, however, would be working.

Barclays said that they believed that about a third of the staff for the first shift—of about 24 employees — had turned up at 4 pm and were managing to process most of the work. If similar numbers crossed the picket lines for the next three shifts Barclays said internal disruption would be caused.

Berisford holds talks with OFT over form of sugar undertakings

By Michael Prest

S. & W. Berisford, the commodity traders whose bid for the British Sugar Corporation was given a qualified go-ahead by the Monopolies Commission on Wednesday, took the first step towards making another offer yesterday. It held talks with the Office of Fair Trading on the wording of the required undertakings.

But it is also understood that there could be disagreement between the Government, which holds 24 per cent of the sugar corporation, and Berisford, which has 10 per cent, about the price at which the government will sell.

The Government is believed to have mentioned a price of 335p a share. But a senior Berisford executive said last night that this was too high, adding that at 335p Berisford might sell its own shares in the corporation.

Berisford is unlikely to proceed with a new offer if it cannot reach agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture on buying the government holdings. The Government is also understood to be adamant that it will accept only cash, and not Berisford shares, for its corporation stake.

Corporation executives and financial advisers met until the early hours of Thursday morning discussing defensive moves. These could hinge on the battle for the shares.

Although the position has not yet been clarified, there is a chance that the Takeover Panel would allow Berisford to buy the Government's block of the shares without making a general offer for the company.

One possibility is for the sugar corporation to find another major shareholder able to block Berisford. When Berisford made its £124m bid last May, the corporation approached Unilever, but the multinational decided to stay out.

During the nine-month Monopolies Commission inquiry, relations between the two protagonists were uneasy at times. But Mr Ephraim Margulies, chairman of Berisford, met Sir Gerald Thorley, chairman of the Sugar Corporation, yesterday and it was agreed that relations be kept as cordial as possible.

Names may disappear in Fraser stores plan

By Philip Robinson

Two famous store names, Army & Navy and Chiesmans, could disappear after yesterday's announcement by House of Fraser that the two stores will be integrated into one

Fraser — Britain's largest stores group, which is the subject of a monopolies inquiry after Lonhro's £158m bid—now operates from seven autonomous divisions. The merger of A & N and Chiesmans will make the 17-store operation the largest division within Fraser after the Harrods group which includes Dickins & Jones and D. H. Evans.

Mr William Crossan, Fraser managing director said: "We may change the names of both stores within that new group, but no decision has yet been made on that. There are no store closures planned at the moment."

Fraser bought Army & Navy in a £41.5m deal in 1973, the year before Boots launched its abortive bid for the whole group. In July, 1975, Fraser bought the Chiesmans stores from Argyle Securities for £3.25m.

The London store, Barkers of Kensington, where last week Fraser was granted planning permission for a £20m redevelopment of parts of the store, is also part of the Army & Navy division.

The announcement came with the reshuffle of three directors. Mr Richard Castro, who came to the Fraser group when it bought Chiesmans, will be managing director of the new integrated division.

Mr Duncan Mair has been made operations director, based in London, and will look at economy cuts, energy saving and redevelopment of stores on a corporate basis.

Mr Mair, already a main board director, was formerly managing director of the group's Midland stores division. His place is taken by Mr Don Bowyer who was managing director of Army & Navy Stores division.

Mr Crossan said the moves were part of the House of Fraser plan to improve management and trading performance. "The amalgamations of the Army & Navy stores with Chiesmans will prove particularly cost effective," he said.

Wide range of bids likely for index-linked gilts

A wide range of bids is expected this morning for the government's £1,000m offering of Treasury 2 per cent index-linked stock. But the general feeling among brokers last night seemed to be that the stock would be allotted between 105 and 110. At 107 the stock yields 1½ per cent.

Some institutions are thought to have bid higher than this, while others have confined their bids to prices substantially below par.

Some take the view that the real return being offered at par is unacceptable to a pension fund, others that they will be able to buy subsequent issues more cheaply.

Yesterday's offer of £50m of 13¼ per cent 25 year stock by the City of Leeds was oversubscribed. Applications up to £25,000 were allotted in full. Applications above £25,000 were allotted 39.6 per cent of the nominal amount applied for.

Yesterday gilts and equities raced ahead on the stock market inspired by the Chancellor's optimistic statements on the economy and Wednesday's strong rally on Wall Street.

The *FT* Index jumped 11.5 to 518.9, its highest level since May 23, 1979 when it reached 522.4. The record is 558.6, reached during the pre-election bull market.

The cue for the broad advances in most sectors came from Wednesday's eight-year high recorded by the Dow-Jones Index on Wall Street which was up 19.09 at 1015.22, largely on the back of the excitement generated by the recent spate of big takeover bids. But when Wall Street opened yesterday prices started to slide with the Dow Jones average closing 9.46 pts down at 1005.76.

Financial Editor, page 21

Lonrho concern on Hadfields

By Catherine Gunn

Concern at the fate of Hadfields, the specialist steel manufacturer owned by Lonrho, was expressed at Lonrho's annual meeting in London yesterday.

The steelmaker has suffered from the recession and from what Lord Duncan-Sandys, Lonrho chairman, described as "unfair competition" by the British Steel Corporation.

A shareholder sought assurances that Hadfields would not be sold to British Steel, but Mr Edward du Cann, a director, refused to give any such assurance.

A resolution to increase the authorized share capital of the group by 50 million 25p shares to £85m was passed despite objections from a representative of Gulf Fisheries.

Lord Duncan-Sandys and Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, the chief executive, reported that talks over money owed to Lonrho by Tanzania were proceeding encouragaingly.

Car sales setback builds up pressure for imports cut

By Clifford Webb

The British motor industry yesterday prepared the way for renewed pressure on the Japanese to curb car imports by forecasting a further decline in the United Kingdom car market as a result of the Budget.

Mr Anthony Fraser, director of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, said the sharp increase in the cost of petrol would cost another 30,000 car sales this year, reducing the industry's forecast from 1.41 million to 1.38 million.

Compared with 1980's new car registrations of 1.51 million this would point to a drop of 130,000 cars for 1981. "It must put back all hopes of recovery by six months and inevitably lead to more job losses in the industry", he said.

This latest prediction reinforces the British case for further restraint at next week's talks in Tokyo between the SMMT and the Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association.

The Japanese share of a much-reduced 1980 market was 11.9 per cent and is running at more than 12 per cent.

An SMMT spokesman said: "Our understanding is that the Japanese will adjust their sales this year to ensure that their combined market share for the two years (1980 and 1981) will return to the underlying level of previous years."

Petrol up 100% in 3 years

By Our Industrial Editor

Mobil yesterday announced that it was lifting the price of all its grades of petrol, adding 2p a gallon on garage forecourts. The effect of the latest round of increases — Esso announced a similar rise earlier this week and the other oil companies are expected to follow suit—means that the typical price for a gallon of four star petrol will have more than doubled in the last three years.

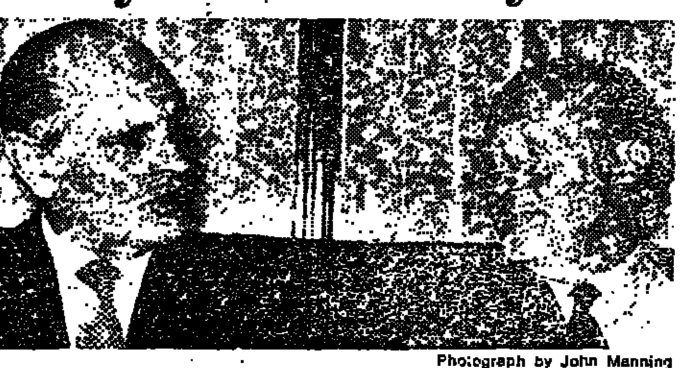
Government figures published yesterday showed that, in April 1978, a gallon of four star was being sold at 75p. By January of this year, the price had risen to 132p a gallon.

The 20p per gallon additional duty imposed in the Budget earlier this month combined with the latest 2p rise will drive the price of four star petrol to around 155p a gallon.

Competition for sales is likely to mean that retailers will attempt to hold down prices to 150p a gallon or less, but the oil companies stress that the increases are vital in order to cut their refinery and marketing losses.

Mobil emphasized last night that the latest increase would go only part of the way to recovering the heavy losses which had been incurred.

Engineers referendum 'may be necessary'

Photograph by John Manning

Dr Percy Allaway (left) and Mr Bryan Hildrew, the new CEI chairman at yesterday's meeting.

By Derek Harris

A warning that the Council of Engineering Institutions cannot lightly or quickly cede powers to the Government's proposed Engineering Council came yesterday from Dr Percy Allaway, the CEI's retiring chairman.

He was speaking at CEI's annual meeting shortly before the appointment of the new chairman for the year, Mr Bryan Hildrew, who is managing director of Lloyd's Register of Shipping and president of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

The proposed engineering council could take over some or all of CEI's existing functions only if CEI was prepared to cede powers conferred on it by Royal Charter, Dr Allaway said. That would depend on a vote in favour of such a move by at least two-thirds of individual members at a special general meeting.

Dr Allaway added: "CEI will not be seeking that agreement until the new body is fully prepared to take over the functions in an orderly way and that is bound to take time."

Before taking irrevocable steps it might be desirable to hold a referendum of all professional engineers registered with CEI.

So far the only poll conducted had been among members of the Institution of Electrical Engineers. This strongly favoured a new body with statutory backing.

A meeting earlier this week between Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, and the profession's leaders, had clarified issues, though producing no solution for the structure of the new council.

It was more important to get a good solution than to get a quick one, Dr Allaway stressed.

The real difficulty in the negotiations over the new council was in trying to set up a single body to do two dissimilar jobs—on one hand to regulate the engineering profession and on the other to act as an engine of change in shifting national attitudes and priorities in favour of engineering.

Later, Sir Alex Smith, formerly chief scientist in charge of advanced research at Rolls-Royce and now director of Manchester Polytechnic, condemned the Finniston report on engineering as "one of the great missed opportunities of this century".

The report should have been more imaginative in urging educational changes to foster the growth of an engineering culture in Britain.

Business letters, page 20

Former top economic adviser finds Thatcher strategy sadly wanting

The two cheerless years of monetarism

Two years without cheers. That is the sober and devastating summary of the Government's economic record to date from Sir Alec Cairncross, one of the most highly respected economic advisers to administrations in the post-war period.

Sir Alec, who was head of the Government economic service between 1964-69 and has since become Master of St Peter's College, Oxford, analyses the Government's economic performance since taking office in an article in *Three Banks Review*. He finds it sadly wanting.

In doing so, he adds his name to a distinguished list of top former economic advisers to the Givernment who have expressed grave doubts about the way the economy is going.

Sir Alec's demolition of the Government's economic strategy is all the more devastating for the moderation with which it is expressed.

Yet the moderate language does not hide a belief that the policies have been fundamentally wrong. Sir Alec lists three areas where the Government has made mistakes by "what they have left undone".

They have kept a tight money policy long after it was appropriate; they have a restrictive fiscal stance well into a continuing depression; and they have allowed sterling to rise well above its acceptable level. On top of this, they have failed to plan for a sustainable recovery without inflation."

The critique goes right to the heart of the theory behind the Government's policy. He starts by asking if they are right to concentrate on control of the money supply. He answers that "there are several good reasons for thinking otherwise".

His rejection of crude monetarism is quite straightforward. "We cannot assume that if the money supply ceases to grow, or if it grows more slowly, that it will be reflected in a disappearance of price inflation."

Not merely does Sir Alec question whether controlling the money supply would stop inflation; he doubts whether it is even possible. "There is no way, under present arrangements, of exercising direct control over the money stock", he says. Other, indirect means might lead to sacrifices in the real economy which are not acceptable. "Monetary policy taken by itself is a highly unsatisfactory method of keeping an industrial economy in balance."

But the disagreements are not simply theoretical. There is a rejection of the whole of the Government's approach to the day-to-day running of the economy. Recent government arguments that spending cuts are necessary to hold down inflation or boost demand in the private sector get short shift. "With unemployment rising at 100,000 a month the last thing any government should have to fear because of increased deficit spending is more rapid inflation", Sir Alec says.

The Government's record in meeting its own targets also comes in for much criticism. Attempts by ministers to explain away 1980 are discussed dismissively with the note that "what has happened in 1980 could happen again". Nor does the Government claim that there is no alternative to the policies they are currently pursuing get much sympathy. Although getting some credit for the fall in inflation, the administration is castigated for "storing up trouble for the future".

Instead of current attitudes, the Government is urged to find a non-inflationary way to get the exchange rate down to a more competitive level, perhaps $2 to the £.

Sir Alec's attack is likely to be particularly keenly felt within the Treasury, since he cannot be dismissed as being associated with "alternative strategy" views of the political left.

David Blake

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Berkeley Exp	13p to 303p	Bunzl Pulp	13p to 140p
Berkeley H'bro	15p to 265p	De La Rue	25p to 675p
Bestobell	36p to 398p	Church	13p to 178p
Blue Circle	12p to 420p	Sotheby PB	18p to 503p
Bowater	16p to 240p	Taylor Woodrow	12p to 561p

Falls

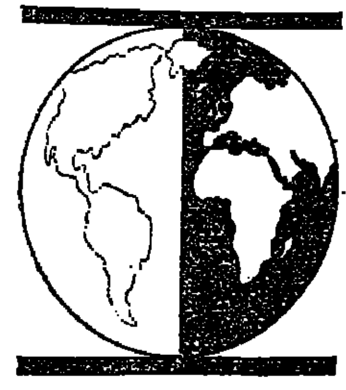
Bassett G.	2p to 57p	Rotork	3p to 59p
Grootvlei	17p to 398p	Saatchi	5p to 358p
Kinross	15p to 670p	Seccombe Mars	10p to 270p
ML Holdings	5p to 320p	Steep Rock	5p to 182p
Ricardo Eng	12p to 478p	Sun Alliance	10p to 781p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	2.00	1.92
Austria Sch	35.10	32.90
Belgium Fr	82.25	78.25
Canada $	2.73	2.64
Denmark Kr	15.50	14.70
Finland Mkk	9.57	9.07
France Fr	11.50	11.00
Germany DM	4.90	4.66
Greece Dr	117.00	111.00
Hongkong $	12.30	11.70
Ireland Pd	1.34	1.28
Italy Lit	2430.00	2320.00
Japan Yn	499.00	474.00

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Netherlands Gld	5.40	5.14
Norway Kr	12.65	12.00
Portugal Esc	129.00	123.00
South Africa Rd	2.02	1.88
Spain Pta	196.00	187.00
Sweden Kr	10.79	10.24
Switzerland Fr	4.47	4.24
USA $	2.31	2.24
Yugoslavia Dnr	82.50	77.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.



Eastern block 'more dynamic'

Economic activity in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe was "more dynamic" in 1980 than the previous year, but growth still largely failed to meet national targets, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe said in Geneva.

Only in the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and East Germany were developments "largely in line with policy orientations".

The United Nations agency, basing its report on figures supplied by the eastern block countries, said the region's total output of goods rose about 3 per cent. Growth was 1.1 per cent if the Soviet Union was excluded.

Industrial output "accelerated slightly" in the Soviet Union. Hungary and Poland both reported declines in economic growth. There was a "strong recovery" in agricultural output in Czechoslovakia.

Total trade of the Eastern block rose about 12 per cent in value terms. In trade with Western nations, the Socialist states had a small surplus in the first nine months of last year.

Hunt suit filed

The Hunt Energy Company has filed a federal court suit in Dallas aimed at limiting an investigation into silver futures trading by the multi-millionaire Hunt family, including Mr Nelson Bunker Hunt and Mr W. Herbert Hunt. The suit accused the Securities and Exchange Commission of exceeding the limits of its jurisdiction in an investigation which began last year after the silver price collapsed.

Turkey-OECD talks

The OECD and Turkey held talks in Paris on Turkey's stabilization plan and its medium-term economic prospects, but did not discuss new loan pledges. Officials said the OECD would now hold bilateral talks with its member states to obtain agreement on individual loan pledges for Turkey for 1981.

India seeks credit

India is negotiating new credits on the European lending market this year to buy aircraft and ships and to build a large steel plant. Official sources in New Delhi declined to say how much India would seek but foresaw no problems because of its good credit rating, substantial gold holdings and reserves with the International Monetary Fund.

Nuclear go-ahead

The Japanese Government has authorized the building of three nuclear power stations to reduce the country's reliance on oil. These are the first nuclear power stations approved in Japan since the Three Mile Island accident in the United States two years ago. Eight new coal-fired power stations were also approved.

Tokyo sales drive

Britain's Hawker Siddeley Group has launched a sales drive in Tokyo in an effort to balance its trade account with Japan. Mr Douglas Dettmer, president of its Japanese subsidiary, said the group sold $10m (£4.5m) worth of goods to Japan annually but bought about double that figure in Japanese goods, mainly components.

Rail loan extended

Mr Julius Nyerere, the Tanzanian president, has secured Chinese agreement to a 10-year delay in the start of repayments on an interest free $680m (£302m) loan from Peking to build the Tanzania-Zambia railway. Repayments over 30 years were due to begin in January 1983.

British Aluminium to resist £30m action over power bill

Court move on electricity dispute

After years of wrangling, the dispute between British Aluminium and the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board involving nearly £30m looks as if it could be resolved before the Scottish courts.

The electricity authority has lodged a detailed summons with British Aluminium, which the company's legal advisers are examining.

On receiving the summons yesterday British Aluminium declared: "The claim by the hydro-electric board is not accepted and will be strongly resisted."

The aluminium company has refused to accept liability for payment of the bill which has increased yearly since 1976, but since then it has prudently made provision in its accounts which by the end of last year had risen to £29.91m.

The origins of the dispute go back more than 10 years. The company then agreed with the help of a government loan to pay part of the cost of the Hunterston "B" nuclear power station. In return British Aluminium negotiated a special contract to receive power for its aluminium smelter at Invergordon, Ross and Cromarty, and the deal was one of a number concluded in the 1960s as the aluminium industry was encouraged to expand.

Behind the deal was the then widely accepted belief that the new generation of nuclear power stations would provide electricity at a lower cost to make smelting in the United Kingdom especially attractive.

Under the terms of that contract with the board up to the year 2000—apart from the contribution to Hunterston "B"—British Aluminium pays an annual charge calculated on the basis of efficient operation of the power station, but subject to rising fuel and operating costs.

The theory and the economics appeared at the time to be sound. But the Hunterston "B" project has been dogged by failures, delays and continuing problems. Completion was not only delayed but planned load factors were not achieved.

Output has been limited to reduce the risk of corrosion, and sea water which entered the cooling system forced the shutdown of one of the two reactors from the autumn of 1977 to early last year.

As the costs have mounted they have been borne by the Government, but the differences over the detailed interpretation of the contract are at the heart of the dispute on which the courts will be asked to rule.

British Aluminium stressed that the contract with the electricity authority was not a fixed prices contract, and it had previously expressed its serious concern as the rate of escalation since the contract was first negotiated in 1968.

But the dispute over certain revenue charges and related matters has been complicated still further. Although the board is contracted to supply the electricity to the Invergordon smelter, the Hunterston "B" station *operates under the aegis of* the South of Scotland Electricity Board.

A year ago British Aluminium said that even if all the disputed items were settled in its favour, the annual charges would have increased by a greater proportion than the electricity board's industrial tariff over the period. This meant that the original expectation that the costs of nuclear power generation would be stable in real terms would not have been realized.

At that time the company said that if the courts were to find in its favour, the net effect as of the end of 1979 would be an increase in pre-tax profits of £10.7m.

In a statement yesterday British Aluminium welcomed the issuing of the summons as representing "a positive step towards the resolution of the matter".

Peter Hill

Sharp rise in laser scanning at supermarket checkouts forecast

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Laser scanning of goods at supermarket checkouts as part of retailers' computerization plans should be an economic proposition by early next year.

This claim yesterday was made by Mr Donald Harris, chairman of the Article Number Association and a director of Tesco Stores, who forecast that the present half-dozen stores with trial scanning should grow *to 20 within a year and at least* 40 by the end of next year.

The system, which uses a low-power laser to "read" identification codes printed by manufacturers as a series of bars on packages, depends upon a sufficient volume of articles bearing the codes.

About 2,000 *items* are so far coded which, because they are mostly fast-moving lines, account for about 50 per cent of retail volume sales. For scanning to be economic to run—a store installation can cost up to £250,000—70 per cent of volume sales needs to be bar-coded. This point is expected to be reached early next year.

But some of the 600 delegates at yesterday's London conference of the Article Number Association—the coordinating body for bar-coding and scanning—were sceptical of how quickly all the large multiples would move into full-scale scanning.

Mr Donald Harris: Economic proposition within a year.

So far, only Key Markets and Tesco are strongly backing scanning systems, with Key Markets planning to add nine scanning stores this year to its present three and Tesco committed to 15 such installations by the first quarter of next year.

J. Sainsbury, Asda (part of Associated Dairies group) and BAT's International Stores are each operating single trial installations.

So far in Europe the systems, which offer retailers a number of advantages, particularly in tighter stock control, have made most progress in West Germany, where 23 stores are equipped. Sweden has seven while Italy is on a par with the United Kingdom with six. Japan has seven installations.

One problem still not fully solved is the manufacturers' call for a share in the benefits derived from bar-coding, the cost of which is largely falling on the manufacturers, mainly to the advantage of the retailers.

Manufacturers want to share sales data from the system and a step forward has been agreement in principle on this. But costings to the manufacturers are still an outstanding issue.

A further extension of bar-coding envisaged is to goods weighed and wrapped in stores, such as fresh foods, that account for 20 per cent of supermarket sales.

Books are to be coded by the end of this year and periodicals are likely to be included next year. A start may also be made this year to code records.

Industry hopes on rail spending

By Bill Johnstone

General Electric Company (GEC) and the ailing British Steel could be two of the principal beneficiaries if the British Rail £5,700m modernization programme is given approval by the Government.

Although British Rail stresses that no contractual decisions have been made, it concedes that the programme would benefit hundreds of British *companies*.

Principal suppliers to British Rail include Brush Electrical Machines, part of the Hawker Siddley Group, based in Loughborough, diesel locomotives. Others include: GEC Traction, Manchester, electric *motors*; *Sulzer Brothers*, Farnborough, and Davey Paxman, Colchester, diesel engines, *GEC's General Signal*, Borehamwood, Hertfordshire, and Westinghouse Brake and Signal, Chippenham, signalling equipment; British Steel, track; Costains and Dow-Mac, sleepers; Balfour Beatty Power Construction, Liverpool electrification engineering.

British Steel as the principal supplier of track, could benefit substantially. About 21 per cent of the 11,000 route miles of British Rail track is electrified and modernization would increase this to nearly 40 per cent.

Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail speaking at the annual dinner of the Prudential Assurance Company in London last night said that investment anywhere in Britain's economy, provided it was profitable, would bring benefits twice over.

The investor would become more prosperous and able to offer better services to its customers, the plant and equipment needed would provide much-needed orders for British manufacturers.

Shipbuilders in talks on warships with MoD

By Our Industrial Editor

Talks are taking place between the Ministry of Defence and state-owned British Shipbuilders over the future of the Royal Navy's warship building programme.

The talks will have a critical bearing on the prospects for the loss-making shipbuilding corporation which has been forced to concentrate increasingly on warship construction because of a continued lack of merchant orders.

But the reduction in the volume of orders expected from the Royal Navy and until very recently, a failure by BS to attract export contracts for warships, will create problems for the state group's specialist warship yards.

It is scheduled to submit a revised corporate plan to the Department of Industry within the next few weeks and the talks with the defence ministry will have an important bearing on its shape.

BS is pressing for clarification of the Royal Navy's plans for the future of the Type 22 frigate.

With new vessels of this class costing about £130m, the Navy has drawn up plans for a smaller replacement which could be built for about half that price.

The future of Type 22 will be critical to Yarrow Shipbuilders on the Clyde. Most of its workload since nationalization three and a half years ago has been taken up with orders for vessels of that class.

Communication group confident of licence

By Our Industrial Staff

The tripartite telecommunications consortium of Cable and Wireless, Barclays Merchant Bank and British Petroleum is expected to be officially launched in the autumn with capital investment of up to £50m.

The amount of investment capital has not been set firmly and will depend on how responsive the business community is to its new private communications network.

Cable and Wireless, the state-owned telecommunications company, has been acting as the technical consultants to the group. In recent weeks the company surveyed the communication needs of over 100 of Britain's main communication users—banks, commercial institutions and the like.

The group appears confident that the package it can present to the Department of Industry will qualify it for an operating licence which will allow the consortium to have the network functioning within 18 months.

The granting of that operating licence will, however, depend on the successful passage of the Telecommunications Bill through Parliament.

The licence may also depend on the result of the report on "value-added services" commissioned by the Department of Industry from Professor Michael Beesley of the London Business School. The report, which will be published in early April, is expected to be in favour of the private sector being able to provide an alternative telecommunication network to British Telecom.

The extent of the network offered by the consortium and the form it will take is still to be established. Cable and Wireless is studying the results of its survey in the private sector.

It will clearly be using the extensive knowledge it acquired in Hongkong and the United States in running voice and data networks.

It is likely that the new network will include satellite, microwave and cable links for carrying data and speech for business users. It is equally likely that by the time the consortium is operational and licensed, at least 49 per cent of Cable and Wireless will be in private hands.

Employment Gazette

Only 75 industrial stoppages last month

By Melvyn Westlake

The number of industrial stoppages reported in February remained exceptionally low at just 75, the Department of Employment disclosed in the *Employment Gazette*, published yesterday. Only once since last summer has the number of new disputes in any one month risen above 100, compared to an average of about 175 disputes a month in 1979.

However, the number of working days lost in February, because of industrial stoppages, rose again, albeit from a low level.

The provisional estimate of 453,000 working days lost last month and the revised figure of 221,000 for January are above the average of nearly 150,000 in the later months of last year, but still very much lower than the average monthly toll of 2,456,000 lost days in 1979.

Assembly line work

New evidence on the effects of assembly line work on people's health is provided by Mr Donald Broadbent and Mr Dennis Gath of the psychology and psychiatry departments, Oxford University.

The authors observe that three factors have often been accused of harming workers' health: repetition; pacing of the job by machines, rather than by the workers themselves; and short cycle-times (the time taken to complete the task). These factors have usually been lumped together.

The study shows that "pacing" rather than short cycle-time is a hazard and that people can suffer stress without being dissatisfied with their work.

It also concludes that the effects of such work conditions differ with the temperament of the person employed.

Overtime

Overtime working appears to have stabilized, although at a low level. In December and January an average of 8.5 million hours of overtime a week was worked by blue-collar workers in manufacturing industry (seasonally adjusted).

This was about the same as in November, but still very low when compared with the level of 15 million hours of overtime worked a week at the end of 1979.

The percentage of all blue-collar workers in manufacturing working overtime in January was only 22.8 compared to 26.3 in December.

Short-time working

Short-time working is still rising. In January 8.4 million hours a week (not seasonally adjusted) were lost through short-time working in manufacturing. This was one million more than in December, while 13.7 per cent of all blue-collar workers in manufacturing were stood off for the whole or part of a week in January.

The reduction in overtime and increase in short-time working since the end of 1979 is equal to 335,000 workers on a standard week.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Last chance for the engineers?

From Mr John Kapp

Sir, Business News reported on March 25 that the meeting of the leaders of the engineering profession failed to resolve the stalemate with Sir Keith Joseph. As Derek Harris said on March 20, Sir Keith could now form a new *registering body* (chartered or statutory) which would be a rival to the Council of Engineering Institutions (CEI), knowing that it will not be allowed to register the favoured title "chartered engineer". Alternatively, he could scrap the government initiative entirely. However, something between these two extremes would be more constructive.

Sir Keith would be unwise to wage war with the profession, even if he is being egged on by the EEF, CBI, TUC, Conference of Engineering Professors, John Lyons, and the like. Their exhortations are hollow, since they are not going to pay for the new body and will be nowhere to be seen when the battle commences. Rather, he should heed the views of the chartered engineers themselves, who are alone expected to make this new body self-financing through their *registration* fees. They simply do not want a new rival registration system. They cannot be forced to pay for one, so the proposed new body is doomed for lack of funds.

The CEI (1978) is the creature, warts and all, of chartered engineers, and they believe it to be better than Sir Keith's devil. What it lacks is resolve and finance. Sir Keith could give it both. He should appoint his two best men to the CBI board, giving them instructions and a programme on the action he wishes to see, under threat of legislation if his deadlines are not met. Guaranteeing CEI's borrowing would remove its *impotence* by breaking th institutions' financial strangl hold.

CEI's instructions for ne year might be: getting agre ment to higher entry qualific tion (honours degree) a proper accreditation procedur for those degrees; drafting a publishing a code of practi on the use of CEng in man facturing industry, as guidan for employers; establishi stronger communication lin (for example, a newslette with members, and hen becoming a stronger voice f engineering; soliciting adequa finance for these activiti from reasonable registrati fees. Is this not the best w forward?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN G. KAPP.
55 Hove Park Road,
Hove.
Sussex BN3 6LL.
March 25.

Tunnel schemes under the Channel

From Mr John Miller

Sir, Further to Mr Winston's letter (March 16) and Mr Gregory's letter (March 24) there are several much wider ranging points to be made which do not seem generally to be appreciated when the question of a fixed cross Channel link is discussed.

Britain suffers economically by not being linked to the continental railway system. Operators trading between Britain and the Continent are forced to send their goods by road and ferry because of the high cost of transfer which rail and ferry would involve. The argument that a road link would be "expected" to generate more traffic overlooks the fact that at present operators have little choice. A rail alternative is not available, and thus the road is used.

Britain is a *relatively* small country and few goods movements are at present suited to rail, which *requires long hauls* to compete economically with road. It is evident from continental Europe that much demand comes from international trade, something of which our railways are unable to take advantage at present.

It is widely recognized that it is no longer desirable to provide roads simply on the basis of proven demand. The implications of a road tunnel on the British road system are fairly clear.

The question arises as to where the newly generated traffic would go once it reached the British coast (or the French coast, for that matter).

British railways have suffered for many years from the requirement that justification must be "proven", while that for roads is "evident".

A study made by Coopers and Lybrand Associates has shown that of all the alternatives, a single or double track rail scheme would be most *profitable and the initial cost* would be least. On envir mental grounds the single tra tunnel came out best, diverti traffic from road and air, the by diminishing noise, air p lution and congestion.

The provision of a rail t nel would eliminate the phys limits at present placed on total possible lengths of h Together with such projects the electrification of the coast route and a possible cr London mainline link, would become a viable alter tive to road.

Of course, a road tun would generate traffic—a n road generally does. Howe the desirability of this, w weighed against the increa disadvantages which *would* suffered by our already stif railways, is open to questio

JOHN MILLER,
Department of Civil Engineering,
Imperial College of Science a Technology,
London SW7.

Local council services

From Mr L. R. Bushby

Sir, At this time of the year when companies and private home owners are receiving their rate demands, many of which are greatly increased, it seems appropriate to highlight the massive savings of approximately £400,000 that Southend Corporation are hoping to achieve by contracting out all of their waste disposal services. If Southend can do it, why not other councils as well, and why stop at waste disposal?

If these savings can be made on just one service then what could be achieved if each local authority could operate as a strategic unit contracting out large parts of the corporation's services to private companies, thereby saving money, and increasing efficiency. If other corporations followed Southend's lead local government employees could be deployed into the private sector with higher earnings and fewer restrictive practices.

Indeed, if this action of privatization proved to be as cost effective as it is estimated, the savings could be channelled into various other services, such as more old people's homes, more pre-school nurseries for children, and the like, which in turn would lead to the creation of more jobs.

The other great advantage of this exercise would be that the independent business sector would have the chance to tender for and win the contracts, thereby giving it the boost that it so badly needs in the wake of the recession.

It has been reported that 30 other authorities are contemplating following Southend's lead. Will they act or prevaricate?

Yours faithfully,
L. R. BUSHBY,
Association of Independent Businesses,
Trowbray House,
108 Weston Street,
London SE1 3QB.

False savings

From Professor E. P. Wohlfa

Sir, The advanced passen train has tilting troubles will never run at more t 125 mph. The BL Metro steering problems. If this G ernment carries out its thr to the universities and if is to be at the expense science and technology sim economic disasters will o with even greater freque The money thus lost will exc by *orders of magnitude* savings presumably inter to result from such actions

Yours faithfully,
E. P. WOHLFARTH.
Professor of Theoretical Magnetism,
Imperial College of Science and Technology,
Department of Mathematic
Queen's Gate,
London SW7 5HH.
March 24.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Sensing a change in the mood

An overnight upsurge on Wall Street rubbed off on sentiment in London yesterday. Equities pushed ahead strongly, the *FT* All-Share index pushing up towards last November's all-time "high".

Whether the Dow Jones Industrial Average can at last break away from the 1,000 level remains to be seen. At the moment the market is being fuelled by the thought of the money that stands to be released for reinvestment as a result of the large takeover bids outstanding. The direction of the market over the next couple of months will, however, probably be determined by the trend of short term interest rates.

In London, the hope quite clearly is that the recession is nearing bottom and that slackening monetary growth will allow MLR to come down a further point or two by late spring. If we are to have a "Lawson" recovery based on a continuing fall in the rate of inflation, all well and good for both equities and gilts. At this moment the case is speculative: institutions look likely to be hedging their bets by bidding the real return on the Treasury index linked stock down to 1¼-1½ per cent.

Alexander Howden

Little room for manoeuvre

Alexander Howden's 1980 profits are fractionally down at just over £20m placing the group's performance an axis between its rivals Sedgwick, which reported a 12.5 per cent fall, and Willis Faber, which managed a 13 per cent increase.

The temptation naturally is to think that if results like these represent life at the bottom of the insurance cycle, then major broking firms must represent the soundest recovery bets in the market.

But Howden's profits have now been on a plateau for four years and it has now run out of scope for increasing the dividend; the payment is maintained, and slightly less than twice covered by earnings this time.

Thus, brokers like Howden have no option but to keep the lid on expenses (Howden's rose by 11 per cent to £49m last year and staff numbers dropped) while stepping up the fight for new business.

Howden has done reasonably well on this front, lifting retained brokerage by almost £4m to £45m, while claiming that its independence has proved something of a blessing in the wake of transatlantic mergers and link-ups.

Howden has also seen its mainstream insurance interests hold steady in the face of severe competition, though a £3.7m drop in premium income to £35.1m suggests it has been standing aside as rate-cutting intensified.

With little prospect, then, of a significant breakout for profits this year and possibly next, the shares up 2p to 119p yesterday look sound rather than exciting on a p/e ratio of 9 and yielding 8.4 per cent.

BBA

The worst may be over

After growing fairly steadily for the last decade, BBA's profits shrank to a tenth of the previous year's level in 1980. Though closely tied to the automotive industry, which traditionally takes between two-thirds to three-quarters of sales, BBA managed in the past to offset declining domestic production by expanding overseas but in 1980 it was hit from all sides.

At home original equipment orders collapsed with BBA taking the brunt of destocking by both car and component makers because of its place at the start of the manufacturing chain. The result was losses of £1.7m at Mintex—a turnround from profits of about £2m—and although industrial profits were up overseas, lower profits from the German automotive components company left the overseas contribution three-fifths lower at £1.8m before tax. After deducting the United Kingdom loss, this left group pre-tax profits down from £8m to 850,000.

Expecting better results in 1981, BBA has only halved the final dividend, leaving the shares yielding 9.6 per cent at 26p—up 1p. This year's hopes are based not on higher demand but the benefits of £1.5m worth of redundancies, other cost-savings and lower finance charges.

The debt/equity ratio, after rising from 35 to over 50 per cent at half-way, was trimmed back to 44 per cent by the year-end by slicing into working capital. So BBA starts on the long recovery road with a tolerable balance sheet but showing little enthusiasm for another try at diversification. Its £6m joint investment in fibreglass with Pilkington, made three years ago, has yet to show a return.

Lucas

De-stocking has ended

Investors had been conditioned—by GKN among others—to expect a horror story from Lucas. So the market took a loss of £27.4m in the six months to the end of January, against profits of £12.3m in the same period last year, in its stride.

Lucas shares gained 9p to 177p in a strong market, though there was added comfort in a maintained interim dividend of 3.7p a share gross. That may yet prove illusory at the end of the year; Lucas promises nothing other than that it will review the final payment in the light of performance and prospects emerging from the current half year.

There is room for optimism though. Destocking, a major reason why the group's automotive component businesses in Britain plunged into loss (sales value fell by 19 per cent and volume by 29 per cent) has apparently come to an end.



Mr Godfrey Messervy, chairman of Lucas Industries.

On the aerospace side the situation is quite different, however. Here, Lucas saw sales boom increasing by 60 per cent while profits in the United Kingdom increased "substantially" to nearly £7m.

So the question for the remainder of this year is not about profits. At best, after taking a further £12m of closure and redundancy costs above the line in the second half, the group will break even in 1980/81. What matters is the dividend. It seems just possible that Lucas, with its immensely strong balance sheet—gearing is probably no more than about 35 per cent—and if prospects are beginning to look better will still maintain an uncovered payment. That at any rate can be the only explanation for the shares at this level yielding an historic 8.9 per cent.

● *For the second year running Kleinwort Benson's profits have benefited handsomely from Sharps, Pixley's bullion dealing. Post-tax profits are up by about £7m to £19m, and most of the increase is attributable to bullion. Since the larger part of these bullion profits must have been earned in the first three months of last year, business throughout the Kleinwort group cannot have shown much growth for most of 1980.*

The volume of activity on the corporate finance and sterling lending sides held up, but margins remained tight. Local authority loan business was obviously buoyant, though: Kleinwort handled loans to banks and local authorities worth £731m, more than double that in 1979.

On the back of the far higher profits, then, Kleinwort has declared a final dividend of 8.57p gross, which gives a full year payout of 12.9p gross, up 50 per cent. At 284p, up 12p, the yield is 4.5 per cent. But with the prospect this year of much quieter bullion trading, and possibly less demand for local authority funding, last year may prove exceptional.

Fears that are holding up a shipyard pay deal

Anyone who believes that personal acrimony has no part to play in the austere world of national pay bargaining shoud read the confidential minutes of the meeting between British Shipbuilders and union leaders at the beginning of the month.

It is not every day that a senior union leader complains, in the middle of negotiations, that the chairman of a nationalized industry resembles "a school teacher addressing a classroom of unruly boys", adding for good measure: "We do not like being talked down to by yourself or any other member of your staff. We thought this approach to negotiations had disappeared over 50 years ago."

Those were the words, however, in which Mr James Murray, leader of the shipbuilding union negotiating team, described the "discourtesy" of an opening statement by Mr Robert Atkinson, in which the British Shipbuilders chairman declared that he had never "seen anything quite so unrealistic" as the unions' claim.

The Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions later bluntly warned the corporation of a possible "confrontation", after listening with growing dismay to its account of financial pressures and the need to recoup a large part of the costs of any settlement through improvements in productivity.

The best that can be said of the climate in which the pay negotiations covering British Shipbuilders' 70,000 manual workers and staff were left at the end of the meeting in Newcastle is that it could only improve.

Indeed, during the two tortuous and confusing days of negotiations which ended last Tuesday night some real progress was made towards a pay and productivity settlement to cover the exceptionally difficult year faced by the industry. But the settlement which late on Monday night had seemed a near certainty eluded the corporation and CSEU negotiators during the sometimes heated 10-hour session the following day.

When talks resume on Monday, Mr Murray and his colleagues will certainly try to improve the 6.8 per cent basic increase which would increase minimum earnings for a skilled manual worker from £96 a week to £105.

Although the pay offer is in stark contrast to the 13 per cent offered to miners and water workers, most union negotiators privately recognize that in an industry in which the indiscriminate use of industrial muscle might only hasten the demise of a corporation expecting to lose £100m, there are other, and more modest, parallels.

In taking that view, they almost certainly reflect the feelings of shipyard workers themselves, to judge from the mood of shop stewards from the Tyne and Clyde at this week's talks.

In their Tuesday offer BS has, probably consciously, used an identical figure put by British Leyland to its manual workers last year. The CSEU would prefer the 8.2 per cent increase in minimum rates it won in private sector engineering.

Cash is not, however, the central problem in this year's negotiations. It is the interplay between two factors which overshadow money: jobs and productivity.

British Shipbuilders, faced next year with a reduction in cash limits and limits to the losses it is allowed to make, respectively £150m and £25m, has spelled out in harsh terms the need it sees for improved output per man.

The outline by Mr Maurice Phelps, industrial relations director, of how last year's settlement failed to raise productivity, makes sombre reading. Mr Phelps cited the clause in last year's agreement eliminating the "one in, all in" principle on overtime. He said that some plants had not eliminated the practice and this had cost the corporation an additional £4m to £5m.

Failure to observe procedures helped to push the number of days lost because of disputes to more than one million last year for the first time in four years.

On changes in working practices, including, by implication, strict demarcation between trades, Mr Phelps told the unions laconically: "Major savings were planned—minimum amounts were obtained."

The corporation remains in theory committed to "total interchangability" between trades and in practice is determined to increase the frequency with which skilled men are prepared to switch jobs across demarcation lines. Mr Alex Ferry, the CSEU's general secretary, and Mr Murray, to whose own union, the Boilermakers Society, many of the changes would apply, have, however, told BS that detailed proposals in a paper given to them for the first time on Tuesday are totally unrealistic and would in any case be less beneficial to the corporation than the management believes.

Most union leaders privately acknowledge that there is wide room for productivity improvements, but have been impressing on British Shipbuilders, apparently with some success, that there is a direct link between output and the job security of shipyard workers. "How can you tell a man to work more efficiently", asked one last week, "if he thinks you are asking him to work himself out of a job?"

The CSEU argues that it has cooperated fully with the shedding of 20,000 jobs since nationalization. A surplus of 600 men remains after the latest phase of the restructuring programme, but the unions' ... encouragement has helped to find 2,000 volunteers for redundancy since Christmas, on terms which, yielding an absolute maximum of £10,400, are markedly less favourable than those in coal or steel.

That is why the proposal for a six-month moratorium on job cuts in the industry seemed timely when it was floated in talks with Mr Murray and Mr Ferry on Monday night. (Some negotiators are more sceptical, fearing that such a proposal might pave the way for a big shakeout at the end of the moratorium.) In the event, Mr Atkinson ruled that now was not the time and the pay agreement not the place, to enter such a commitment.

In fact, the medium-term future, as the unions are acutely aware, is far from clear. Uncertainty over the offshore work for which Scott Lithgow particularly is hoping, is matched by that over the future level of warship building as the Ministry of Defence reviews its requirements.

Against such a climate next week's negotiations, especially on productivity, are certain to be difficult, though both sides are hoping now for a settlement before the April 1 anniversary date.

The corporation will be arguing, at the least, for a mechanism that can ensure that its productivity guidelines stick. One big obstacle was apparently cleared when it indicated that it would withdraw its insistence that local productivity agreements had to be reached before the national increase would be paid.

Recognizing that for shipyard workers, jobs are at present more important than money, the management paper outlining British Shipbuilders' improved offer on Tuesday adopts a markedly more conciliatory tone than that of March 3, though CSEU leaders will need persuading that the corporation means what it says.

Mr Atkinson has made it clear he wants talks with the unions about reaching some mutually acceptable formula on job security when the restructuring programme is complete.

The section of Tuesday's paper dealing with the subject ends unequivocally: "We are convinced that the only way to improve productivity and efficiency in the long term is by providing our employees with some form of job security". On that at least both sides are agreed.

Donald Macintyre

Technology

No, sir, it's not the Chattanooga Choo-Choo...

Coal-burning, steam-driven railway trains—evocative of the Golden Age for many enthusiasts and symbolic of the technology of a former era—may yet stage a comeback. A project is under way in the United States to develop and build two prototype locomotives which will burn coal efficiently, cleanly and economically.

According to American Coal Enterprises (ACE) of Akron, Ohio, coal-burning engines could save the American railways about $1,300m a year in fuel costs; put 15,000 unemployed coal miners back to work by using 40-50 million tons of coal; release 110 million barrels of oil a year for use by the road and air transport industries, which cannot burn solid fuel;

Kenneth Owen

and ensure that the railway system was not vulnerable to crises in foreign oil supply.

The company has produced a design for a steam locomotive, known as the ACE 3000, which will burn coal cleanly by using a two-stage combustion technique.

In the first stage the coal is gasified and in the second it is completely burnt, reducing nitrogen oxides and virtually eliminating the release of particles and smoke into the atmosphere. Sulphur dioxide is controlled by using low-sulphur coal.

The locomotive consists of two parts—a power unit containing the combustion and transmission systems and a support unit which houses 33 tons of coal (in three standard packs) and a water-recycling system. The coal will be loaded into the packs at the mine and moved on flat cars to rail servicing areas, where the packs will be put on to the locomotive by a small crane.

Ash from the furnace will be collected in a removable ash-pack which can be replaced when the locomotive is serviced with fresh coal packs.

The locomotive is expected to have a range of about 500 miles between fuel stops and 1,000 miles between water stops. Steam which would otherwise escape into the atmosphere will be recovered for driving auxilliary pumps and fans. It will then be condensed back into water, cooled in the support unit and recycled. The water tank holds about 10,000 gallons.

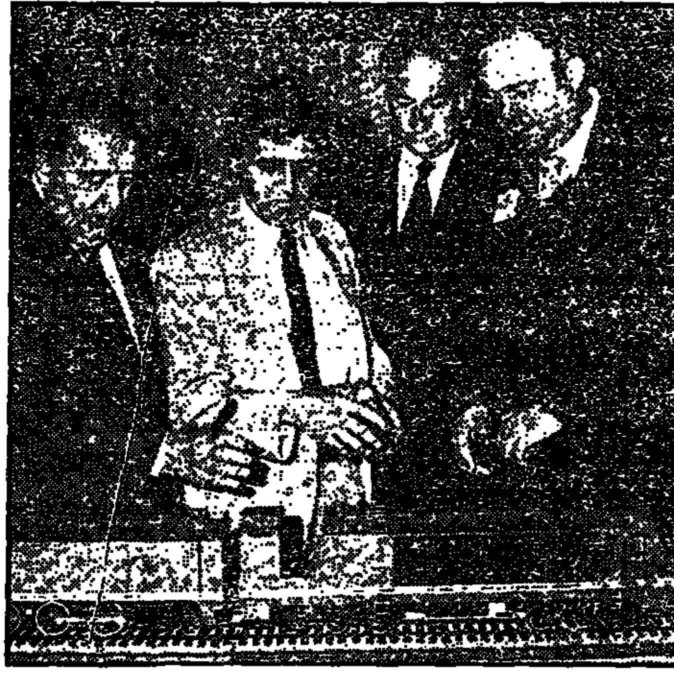
An important innovation in the ACE 3000 design is microcomputer control. Responding to the throttle commands of the locomotive engineer, this control system monitors, regulates and displays furnace and steam conditions. A single system can control several coupled locomotives if required.

Another advance is the use of a balanced reciprocating drive, using opposed pairs of cylinders. This should ensure a smooth interaction between the vehicle and the rail and reduced track maintenance. Tested technology is used in the critical areas of boiler and running gear design.

American Coal Enterprises is a research and development company which is dedicated to coal-based systems and the ACE 3000 will be the first of a planned family of locomotives.

The design team responsible for the ACE 3000 includes Mr Livio Dante Porta, an eminent Argentine railway engineer (previously associated with M Andre Chapelon, the French locomotive designer); Dr David A. Berkowitz and Mr William L. Withuhn.

M Chapelon and Mr Porta achieved a high level of performance with conventional steam locomotives in Argentina, which were about 2.6 times as cost-effective as a typical diesel-electric engine, according to a British expert, Dr John Sharpe of Queen Mary College, London. On the same basis, Dr Sharpe has calculated that the cost-effectiveness of the planned ACE 3000 is about 2.8



A model of the proposed ACE 3000 steam locomotive being shown to members of the American Senate Coal Caucus.

times that of the diesel electric.

Dr Sharpe, engaged as an independent consultant to examine the American locomotive proposals, is impressed by the calibre and experience of the designers. The proposals, he says, represent an attractive workable solution for the railways to the problems of rising liquid fuel costs and uncertainties over supply.

Particularly impressive, he says, is the operating convenience which the design offers—the use of containerized coal and ash packs, the fully automatic controls, the Withuhn balanced drive system, the use of 54in driving wheels which reduce wheel/rail contact stresses, and the Porta two-stage combustion system.

Dr Sharpe, a lecturer in engineering design at QMC, last year produced his own design for a coal-burning locomotive for the 1980s. He is convinced that for long-distance freight services in Australia, India, Canada, East Africa, South America and China coal provides the best solution.

The ACE 3000 is aimed specifically at the United States, while Dr Sharpe's locomotive is designed essentially for Commonwealth countries. There could be export opportunities for British industry, he believes.

Thus the technology is promising and in the United States the finance to translate the design into reality is now being raised. The initial $30m cost of the ACE project will cover the construction and testing of two prototype locomotives.

The response, from certain quarters at least, has been enthusiastic. "Pardon me, boy; is that the Chattanooga Choo-Choo?", inquired an editorial in *The Virginian-Pilot*.

"Not quite", it answered: "That's the ACE 3000. It won't huff. It won't puff. And it won't burn Opec oil."

It would, however, have a genuine steam whistle, the journal noted with approval.

There is a further, double Virginia, connexion for the ACE 3000. The first coal to be used in the new engine will come from Virginian mines and, it has been solemnly announced, the prototype christening ceremony in 1982 will be performed by Miss Elizabeth Taylor, actress and wife of Senator John Warner (Republican, Virginia).

Business Diary: We ply harder • Innocenti abroad

r Geoffrey Howe's attempts make Britain financially ore attractive to live in ined a little credibility yes-day with the return to these ores of Colin Marshall. He to be the new deputy chief ecutive at Sears Holdings, the itish Shoe Corporation, Self-iges and William Hill nglomerate.

Marshall, 48, is giving up a st as executive vice-president New York at Norton Simon, ners of Avis, Max Factor l Canada Dry, after the drop surtax rates. He came into ntact with Sears—on the posing side—in 1974 when British group was trying get a foothold in Avis, of ich he was chief executive. Although Norton Simon won day, Geoffrey Maitland ith, Sears's chief executive l heir apparent to the 72-r-old chairman, Leonard ner, kept in touch with rshall.

ir Geoffrey's reduction of tax has brought the British , at Marshall's level, into e with that of the United tes. His salary will not be ealed until the publication the annual report in July.

Marshall, who is from Edg-re, Middlesex, and was with tz in the United States and xico before he went to Avis, l be the third board member h overall rather than speci-responsibilities. This in n is leading Sears watchers speculate still further when-ever, Sainer, who still goes Highbury weekly to cheer Arsenal with his 97-year-old ner, Archer, will hand over chairman's reins.

Sue Crowley (right) and Alyson Hodgson (far right) carried off the honours in yesterday's Cavendish Cup awards for women hotel and catering managers.

Miss Crowley, who is 26 and the manager of Comfort Hotels' Henry VIII in London won a cheque for £200 and Lanson champagne and a Lanson rose bowl as well as the cup itself. This is a fine art nouveau bronze of the dancer Loie Fuller by Charles Louchet.

Miss Hodgson, 24, who is a manager with Trusthouse Forte caterers Gardner Merchant at Newbury, won the under-25 award, a tantalus from distillers William Grant and Sons.

The cup is named after Rosa Lewis's (now THF's) Cavendish Hotel in Jermyn Street and is sponsored by THF and Catering Times. *I asked the latter's editor, Miles Quest, whether any Savoy Group girls had*





Photographs: Jonathan Player

entered and he said "No, don't be silly."

When I asked Miss Crowley whether she would have preferred the tantalus, which does not have to be given back, she replied diplomatically: "It's very nice."

What would she do with the bronze? At first she said "Put it on my mantlepiece" and then: "I'll put it in my chairman's office, so that he doesn't forget me."

Should go far.

● Kenneth Baker, Minister for Industry and Information Technology, brought little comfort to hard-pressed delegates at the British Textiles Confederation conference in Harrogate yesterday, but he was at least dressed for the occasion.

He wore a sporty-looking two-piece worsted suit made for him in four hours the previous day during a visit to the Centaur Clothes factory at Leeds. The minister chose the cloth and the style.

Baker was well pleased, although by Yorkshire standards, it hardly qualifies as a rush job. Fifty years ago, in Huddersfield, wool was sheared from a sheep and made up into a suit in 2 hours 9 minutes and 46 seconds — still the record.

Ministers are required to pass on gifts to their department, although as this is a little pointless in the case of a made-to-measure suit Baker will instead make a contribution to a cloth-industry charity.

● BL are not the only people who would like to recall some Metros—there is also Alessandro de Tomaso, who would like to get his hands on some Minis, too.

De Tomaso is the owner of Innocenti, the firm which assembles Minis near Milan and which he bought from BL with state aid five years ago.

One of his problems is that the Mini agreement runs out in September, and BL says that it will launch the Metro in Italy this summer without Innocenti.

De Tomaso, who also makes Maserati sports cars and Guzzi motor cycles, is replacing BL with the Japanese company Diahatsu and plans to introduce a new car based on a Japanese three-cylinder engine. But that will take time.

Meanwhile, the Argentinian-born industrialist is—like BL—having problems with the lads. He has accused them of not fulfilling a productivity deal and, being rather shorter on words and longer on action than many Italian employers, he is docking pay packets by £13 a month.

Renzo Canciani, regional secretary of the metalworkers, says that it is de Tomaso who is not delivering. The deal provided for 4,000 jobs, yet the workforce in the motor car and motor cycle divisions had sunk to 2,365.

Absenteeism, he maintained, was no more than the general European level of 10 to 12 per cent.

The trouble lies, he says, not with the 190 Minis which are still coming off the assembly line each day, but with the company's inability to sell more than 70. Where, he and his colleagues ask, are the new projects which de Tomaso had talked about, among them a new Mini with a 650 cc Benelli engine.

Cornhill Insurance Company is so proud of its cricket sponsorship that the back of the latest annual report shows an eminent cricketer filling in a motor insurance "self-assessment" form, designed by Cornhill to create new business for brokers. This particular assessment is of some interest, for the cricketer is Ian Botham, who in December was fined £80, banned from driving for a month and had his licence endorsed for the second time after driving at up to 120 mph on the M5.

Ross Davies

Stock markets

Prices surge ahead in strong rally

Equities staged another strong rally yesterday, still taking their cue from the overnight strength on Wall St.

Prices surged ahead from the start supported by brisk institutional support. However, thin conditions again made trading for the jobbers difficult with most rises tending to be exaggerated. Sentiment was given a further boost by Wednesday's optimistic remarks from Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, which pointed to a bottoming out of the recession by the second half of 1981.

Another long list of trading statements kept dealers busy along with speculative attention directed at many of the recovery situations, particularly among blue chips. Brokers also reported lively interest in new-time buying ahead of the new account on Monday.

Having registered a rise of 12.0 at 2 pm, the *FT* Index closed 11.5 higher at 518.9, after profit taking on the news that Wall St had opened lower in the first hour of trading. But this left the index at its highest level since May 23, 1979, when it stood at 522.4.

The renewed activity in equities boiled over into gilts where investors eagerly await first-time dealings in index linked Treasury 2 per cent 1996 later this morning.

Jobbers were reluctant to predict the reception the new stock would receive, but confirmed earlier reports that bids were being lodged at between £105 and £115.

With yesterday's market looking oversold and jobbers keeping their books light, prices responded quickly to inquiry. In longs, prices extended to £1 while at the shorter end prices closed the day £¼ higher on balance.

Shares of Sirdar rose another 2p to a new high of 165p yesterday, making a gain of 8p on the week so far. This follows a circular from brokers Gittins & Co which recommends the shares as a "good buy".

Leading industrials saw selected buying among engineering stocks, helped by the better than expected figures and maintained dividend from **Lucas Industries** up 3p at 177p. Others to follow in its wake included **GKN**, 3p to 149p, **Hawker Siddeley**, 8p to 306p, **Tubes** 8p to 208p, **Metal Box** 8p to 186p and **BOC International** 3p to 124p. Elsewhere, **ICI** edged ahead 2p to 238p, **Glaxo** 6p to 300p, **Unilever** 7p to 503p, **Fisons** 5p to 160p and **Grand Metropolitan** 8p to 191p. Only **Dunlop** suffered a setback, sliding 1p to 69p, after recent bid speculation, in anticipation of bearish comment today.

Building shares remained in demand with institutional buying again keeping jobbers on the hop in a thin market. **Blue Circle Industries** stood out with a 12p rise to 420p, with smaller gains in **Taylor Woodrow**, 10p to 561p, **Myson**, 3p to 42p, **Redland**, 4p to 184p, **Manders**, 10p to 164p and **Mixconcrete** 7p to 74p. The last two after favourable profits news.

But nervous offerings were seen in **Nationalist Chinese Bonds** with falls in China 5 per cent 1913 £3 to £10, China Boxer 5 per cent £2 to £10, China 5 per cent 1912 £3 to £16 and China Engineering 4 per cent £4 to £22.

The Monopolies go-ahead for a full scale bid for British Sugar saw **S. & W. Berisford** slide 1p to 111p while **British Sugar** itself added another 8p to 291p. **Royal Bank of Scotland** surged ahead to 148p on talk of better terms, but ended the day 4p better at 144p as **Standard & Chartered** closed 2p higher at 659p.

Speculative attention benefited **Bunzl Pulp** 13p to 140p, **Wearwell** 9p to 87p, **Reardon Smith 'A'** 5p to 169p, **De La Rue** 25p to 675p, **Howard Machinery** 4p to 34p and **Lec Refrigeration** 10p to 118p.

Among companies reporting favourable trading statements lifted **Bemrose** 4p to 39p, **Coates Bros** 5p to 52p, **Howden Group** 1p to 136p, **BBA Group** 1p to 26p, while **Lonsdale Universal**, at 32p, and **Friedland Doggart**, at 91p, both closed unchanged.

Recent profits news boosted **Bestobell** 26p to 398p, **Percy Lane** 5p to 44p and **Church & Co** 13p to 178p. But still reflecting Tuesday's disappointing news, **Ricardo Engineering Consultants** dropped another 12p to 478p. **Babcock International** rose 3p to 109p and **Smiths Industries** 6p to 350p ahead of figures soon.

Insurance shares were again in the doldrums following the recent spate of poor figures. **Prudential** eased 4p to 239p; **Eagle Star** 1p to 241p on the back of Wednesday's statements, while **Legal & General**, reporting next week, drifted 2p to 243p and **Phoenix Assurance** held its own at 278p. Among the rest of the composites, **Commercial Union** added 5p to 171p, ahead of going ex-div next week, along with **General Accident**, 6p to 338p, **Royal Insurance**, 2p to 380p while **GRE** remained unchanged.

The recent nervousness in shares of Plessey over its British Telecom contract continues. Yesterday saw another one million shares go through the market at 315p making two millions in the past week. Fortunately the price rallied with the markets, climbing 4p to 315p.

Banks paid no attention to the escalating clerical workers strike with improvements in **Barclays**, 3p to 383p, **Midland**, 3p to 321p, **Lloyds**, 2p to 325p and **National Westminster** 3p to 351. Improved profits added 12p to **Kleinworth Benson** at 284p and **Berkeley Hambro** 15p to 265p.

Stores also made steady progress with **GUS 'A'** wanted 2p higher at 480p, **Marks & Spencer** 1p to 126p. **Debenhams** 2p to 90p and **British Home Stores** 2p to 160p. **J. Hepworth** was wanted ahead of figures next month, up 6p to 120p, as speculative attention carried **Austin Reed 'A'** up a similar figure at 96p.

Equity turnover on March 25, was £166.243m (25,533 bargains). Active stocks, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were, Lasmo, Premier Oil, Shell, IC Gas, BP, GEC, ICI, Plessey.

Traded Options: Dealers reported increased activity with total contracts reaching 1,264, of which Grand Met accounted for 298.

Traditional options had a quiet declaration day with calls in British Land at 7½p, Conex at 1½ and Norfolk Capital Hotels at 4p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Abwood Tools (I)	0.74(0.74)	0.007(0.04†)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
BBA (F)	135(137)	0.85(8.01)	0.89(9.32)	0.9(1.79)	6/7	1.74(2.63)
Bemrose Corp (F)	48(46.4)	0.33(1.14)	2.22(8.26)	1.5(2.23)	—	1.5(4.46)
Berkeley Hambro (F)	—(—)	4.38(3.57)	16.4(13.0)	3.6(—)	—	6.6(—)
Wm Boulton (I)	11.8(13.06)	0.48*(0.29)	—(—)	—(0.5)	—	—(1.35)
Chambers & Frgs (I)	4.69(5.86)	0.23(0.08)	3.15(1.13)	0.5(0.25)	22/5	—(1.5)
Coates Bros (F)	103.2(95.2)	7.48(9.6)	11.6(13.3)	2.12(2.12)	—	3(3)
Crosby House (F)	8.2(10.01)	0.14(0.05†)	16.0(9.7†)	Nil(Nil)	—	Nil(Nil)
Friedland Dgt (F)	—(—)	0.82(1.48)	18.91(14.05)	2.8(2.7)	25/5	4.7(4.4)
Harris & Sheldon (F)	48.2(45.3)	3.1(4.52)	5.1(7.5)	1.7(1.7)	—	3(3)
Alexander Brdn (F)	—(—)	20.0(30.1)	13.10(12.79)	3.5(3.5)	16/4	7.0(7.0)
Kleinwort (F)	—(—)	19.0(12.1)	—(—)	6.0(4.0)	26/5	9.0(6.5)
Leyland Paint (F)	28.8(36.6)	0.43(1.6)	4.8(12.9)	1(3)	—	1(3)
Lucas (I)	543(567)	27.47†(12.32)	—(—)	2.6(2.6)	—	—(11.0)
Manders (F)	34.8(30.9)	3.3(2.8)	13.6(14.9)	3.5(—)	11/5	4.8(4.4)
Mixconcrete (F)	45.5(40.1)	1.6(2.3)	9.26(11.51)	2.5(2.5)	1/5	4.05(4.05)
News Int	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	2.83*(—)	29/4	—(—)
Noble and Lund (F)	1.5(2.23)	0.17(0.07)	3.06(1.19)	0.61(—)	—	0.78(0.4)
Saga Holidays (I)	13.9(11.8)	1.32(1.19)	20.55(18.02)	3.2(2.75)	30/4	9.0(9.5)
Sanderson Murray (I)	2.44(2.22)	0.02†(0.03)	1.6†(1.2)	—(—)	—	—(2.0)
Wm Sinclair (I)	12.2(11.68)	0.58†(0.53†)	—(—)	1.5(1.5)	3/4	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *On special dividend shares. †Loss.

Imperial Group expects interim profits to slump

By Our Financial Staff

Imperial Group, the brewing to tobacco concern, will see a substantial profits fall in the first half, Mr Malcolm Anson, the chairman, said at the annual meeting in London. But the shares rose 1½p to 69½p.

He told shareholders that although profitability had improved in recent weeks with the tobacco and brewery divisions helped by pre-Budget buying, the adverse conditions that depressed last year's second half profits had continued in the early months of the current year.

The effects of the Budget would influence the interim results to April 30, and the full-year profits would depend o nthe extent of improvement in the second half. Last year Imperial made pretax profits of £126.8m compared with £142.3m the previous year.

Mr Anson added that many uncertainties overhung the trading environment with consumer reaction to the Budget yet to emerge. Most of the group's businesses have some bias towards the summer, particularly Howard Johnson, the American motels and restaurants business, and he expects second half trading results to be well above those of the first.

Photograph by John Manning

Mr Malcolm Anson (right), chairman and chief executive of Imperial, pictured at yesterday's meeting with Mr J. Higgins, a non-executive director.

He also said that while he supported the Government's general approach to the management of the country's affairs, he regretted that the Budget placed such a discriminatory load on drink and tobacco.

"There are many millions of people who want to consume these commodities at a reasonable price and they should not be harassed by propaganda or oppressed by discriminatory taxation", he said.

Imperial took over Howard Johnson last June at a cost of £280m. It is now studying the motor lodge business and the restaurant operation, which needs restoration if it is to make the most of its environment, Mr Anson said in his statement.

Audit changes suggested for Lloyd's members

By Richard Allen
Insurance Correspondent

A suggestion that accounting and audit requirements for members of the Lloyd's insurance market should be brought into line with current company law principles has been made by the Consultative Committee of Accountancy Bodies.

In a memorandum to the Committee of Lloyd's, which is seeking views on recommendations in the Fisher Report on self-regulation, the committee urges that efforts should be made to enable auditors to report on Lloyd's syndicate accounts in "true and fair" terms.

The accountants are also concerned that the private means of Lloyd's members should be closely scrutinized on admission and regularly monitored.

Coates holds dividend after £2m setback

By Peter Wainwright

Coates Bros, the maker of printing inks, synthetic resins and other industrial chemicals, saw pretax profits fall last year to £7.48m from £9.6m. Turnover rose from £95.2m to £103.2m.

The group explains that the accounting basis has changed. It now strikes historic profits after historic depreciation only. In the past the group allocated an extra sum as a contribution to fixed asset replacement.

In 1979 this was £1.1m, a hefty addition to historic depreciation of £1.54m. In 1980 the extra depreciation would have been £1.3m. The accounts will of course include a current cost profit and loss account with appropriate depreciation provisions.

Meanwhile, it is clear that the change does nothing to alter the direction profits.

A provision of £264,000 for reorganization is treated as an extraordinary item. However, an unchanged gross final dividend of 3.03p keeps the total payment at 4.29p. Earnings a share slipped from 13.33p to 11.64p.

Sir Richard Meyjes, chairman, reports that business worsened quickly in the second half of the year. He adds: "The early months of 1981 show no further deterioration but as yet there has been no real sign of an upturn."

Coates has suffered from big increases in the price of raw materials such as petrochemicals which are 70 per cent of all raw material purchases.

Costs push Gestetner down in first quarter

The annual meeting of Gest ner Holdings was told by David Gestetner, joint chairm that although returns for J uary showed an improvem on preceding months, the in turnover for the first quar was insufficient to cover creased costs. Profits for quarter were lower than the same period last year.

Although the immedi future appears uncertain, board is confident that group, with its unique dir sales and service network, in a particularly strong posit to take full advantage of a covery in the United Kingd and world economies.

Manders rises to £3.3m pretax

Manders (Holdings), repo a turnover for 1980 of £34,6 (£30.97m). Pretax pro reached £3.377m against £2.8 The CCA pretax profit £2.59m. The dividend went from 6.28p to 6.8p gross.

The board says there substantial reductions in ord of decorative and printing activities in the Un Kingdom.

Crown House letter to Denbyware holder

In a letter to shareholder Denbyware, Mr Patrick E Partington, chairman of Cr House, says that the only r onable conclusion to be dr from the letter from Mr R son is that he and other di ors of Denby are unable to ify advising share-holders t ject the Crown House offe the basis of Denby's trading formance and prospects.

Assam Trading buys industrial estate

Assam Trading (Holdi through its subsidiary, Co Properties, is to purchas partly developed indus estate at Fossilpark, Glas from Pilkington Indust Estates for £835,000.

The estate consists of a 76,000 sq ft of modern w house accommodation about 2.5 acres of adjoi land.

Harris & Sheldon holds dividend

Although turnover of Harris and Sheldon Grou panded from £45.35m £48.25m in 1980, pretax pr fell from £4.52m to £ Earnings per share are from 7.5p to 5.1p, but the dividend is being mainta at 4.28p gross.

Half-time loss at William Boulton

The William Boulton gr of machinery manufactu tumbled to a pretax loss £487,000 in the six months December 31 last, comp with a profit of £294,000 time.

Turnover slipped f £13.06m to £11.8m. No inte dividend is being paid; year, shareholders received interim of 0.71p gross, lowed by a final of 1.21p gr The board expects the gr to be trading profitably 1981-82.

Leyland Paint

Leyland Paint and Wallpa has cut its dividend for 1 from 4.28p to 1.43p gross. T able profits fell from £1 to £426,000.

The board says that the sults reflect poor trading co tions, and some managem problems which have been right. On a CCA basis the gr has a loss of £571,000 aga a profit of £764,000.

Bemrose down 70pc, but upturn forecast

By Rosemary Unsworth

Bemrose, the Derby-based printing and packaging group, saw pre-tax profits fall by 70 per cent last year to £338,000 compared with £1.14m the previous year.

Exceptional redundancy costs amounted to £397,000 while interest charges increased from £992,000 to £1.36m. Turnover rose by £1.6m to £48m in the year to December 27.

Bemrose has now closed its lossmaking book publishing division, with the exception of the profitable National Union Catalog. The division incurred losses of £900,000 and withdrawal from the operation has cost £2.78m in extraordinary items. Pretax profits of the group's continuing operations, before redundancy costs, came to £1.6m.

Although the group is paying a final dividend of 2.14p gross, reduced from 3.2p, the interim was passed. But Mr Gordon Brunton, the chairman, said that although this year was unlikely to bring any marked improvement in the market place a significant recovery in group profits was expected, which would enable the board to recommend higher levels of distribution to shareholders.

r Gordon Brunton, chairman of Bemrose.

Besides the difficulties in books, the group's flexible packaging business was hit severely by the recession, the strong pound and competition from overseas. About 500 employees throughout the group have been made redundant.

But Bemrose added that its main printing activities in Derby, which include security printing, have made record profits after the installation of new equipment and a move into new markets.

Briefly

Noble and Lund: Turnover for year to November 31, £1.51m (2.23m). Net profit £174,500 (£68,000) after tax credit £92,000 (charge £321). Eps 3.06p (1.19p). Dividend, 1.11p gross (0.6p). Order book has improved since year end but unless there is a substantial increase in trading it is unlikely that level of dividend will be maintained in current year.

Hollas Group: In circular giving further details of proposed acquisition of Town and Country Developments, Mr A. R. Lawson, chairman, says current trading of Hollas continues to be satisfactory and board considers prospects for enlarged Hollas Group are good.

News International: Dividend at 4.05p gross declared on special dividend shares, payable April 29.

Crosby House Group: No dividend (same) for 1980. Turnover £8.20m (£10.01m). Pretax profit £144,000 (loss £55,000). Eps 16p (loss 9.7p) and fully diluted 13.5p (loss 4.9p). CCA pretax profit £123,000 (loss £77,000 after charging exceptional loss £138,000).

William Sinclair Holdings: Dividend held at 2.14p gross. Turnover for half year to December 31, £12.2m (£11.68m). Pretax loss £587,000 (loss £538,000). Chairman anticipates an improvement over previous year.

Barrow Hepburn Group has purchased Up Sala Equip AB, for £57,500. Sala is a Swedish maker of inertia reel safety blocks.

Hawker Siddeley Group: Formal document for "1981 second offer" for Carlton Industries of 278p per share, already announced, has been issued. Independent directors of Carlton and their advisers consider terms fair and reasonable, recommend shareholders to accept, and intend to accept in respect of own shareholdings totalling 1.95 million shares (7.2 per cent).

Electric and General Investment Co: Gross income for nine months to February 28, 1981, £788,000 (£807,000).

Friedland Doggart Group: Pretax profits for 1980 fell from £1.48m to £821,000. Total gross dividend, 6.74p (6.35p).

W. S. Yeates (coach and car distribution; company's shares traded on the over-the-counter market).—Turnover for year to October 31, 1980, £22.57m (£20.39m). Pretax profits, £1.26m (£1.44m). Total net dividend, 9.17p (8.47p).

Abwood Machine Tools: Turnover for half-year to September 30, 1980, £749,000 (£478,000). Pretax profits, £7,000 (loss, £39,000). Figures include a first-time contribution from Precisionlap.

Saga Holidays climbs 15pc

By Peter Wainwright

After the recent leap in profits at Horizon Travel it was the turn yesterday of Saga Holidays, the specialist in holidays for people over 60, to report on its six months to December 31. Turnover rose 18 per cent to £13.89m while pre-tax profits climbed by nearly 15 per cent to £1.3m.

Saga still thinks of itself as a tour operator, but it has long had a policy of offering big discounts to customers who book early. It used to put the ensuing cash on deposit but two years ago it went into equipment leasing of things like fork lift trucks, cranes and milk churns. Not so long ago more than half Saga's pre-tax profits came from interest on money on deposit, but the decision to earmark funds for leasing has temporarily tied up a lot of it.

After discounts, investment income and leasing income totalled £529,000 in the six months against £485,000, but the big upswing in leasing income will start only at the end of this financial year. However, the entry into leasing has one valuable side effect: capital allowances on the leased assets kept tax down to £82,000 against £71,000.

The interim dividend represents a 19 per cent increase in gross payment to 4.68p. Earnings a share were 20.55p.

The strong pound has helped the group hold many prices in the overseas winter brochure, and advance bookings show a "healthy increase". The year's figures should be "satisfactory", according to Mr Sidney De Haan, chairman. Other ventures such as holidays for retired Americans, based in Boston, Massachusetts, will take time to pay off.

Rotaprint moves to cut borrowings

By Rosemary Unsworth

Rotaprint, the loss-making printing and duplicating group, has made a sale and leaseback deal on one of its factories to repay some of its borrowings.

The group, which reported a £518,000 pretax loss at the interim stage last September, has sold its Queensbury factory for £620,000 and leased it back for 30 years at £84,750 a year rental subject to five-yearly reviews. The funds raised will repay Midland Bank £600,000 in short-term loans. Rotaprint is also repaying £160,000 in medium-term loans to the bank, bringing that debt down to £400,000.

Borrowings, which were £3m before the sale, now stand at £400,000 in secured bank loans, an overdraft of £1.89m and advances guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department of £132,000 with hire purchase commitments of £26,000.

The bank facilities are current until May 31 and the board said that the group has sufficient working capital to meet its requirements until then. It plans to negotiate further arrangements by that date to ensure the group's continuation. Yesterday the share price rose 1p to 14p.

Since the year end is on March 31, the directors have deferred making any further financial statement until the results are published when prospects and working capital requirements will be spelt out.

By then the new chairman, Mr David Angwin, will have taken over the reins. It is believed that he will be reporting further losses for the full year.

Rotaprint is also not making any provision in the accounts for claims for damages of 16m francs (about £1.45m) which has been brought against the group by the joint receivers and the judicial administrator of S. A. R. L. Guyot Fourchault, the group's former distributor in France, and the owner of the company.

Jobs lost in bank merger programme

By Philip Robinson

About 40 people have been made redundant as a result of rationalization at Charterhouse Group and Keyser Ullman in preparation for the two becoming one bank early this summer.

Mr Derek Wilde, Charterhouse deputy chairman, who is retiring at the end of April, said: "There have been a number of redundancies and some natural wastage. There has been a reduction in the combined staffs of the banks by about 10 per cent since last July. I would not like to say if further reductions are planned."

Charterhouse launched what is effectively an all-share takeover bid for Keyser last July, valuing it at £43m.

Mr Wilde said the banks were now about three-quarters of the way through the rationalization programme. Last December Mr Malcolm Wells said he was resigning as chief executive of Charterhouse Japhet, the accepting house subsidiary of the group, over differences of opinion on how the merged bank should be run.

Last month Charterhouse confirmed that Mr Geoffrey Rowett will be group chief executive and deputy chairman when Mr Wilde retires. Mr John Hyde takes up his post as chairman and chief executive of Charterhouse Japhet from the end of this month. Mr Wilde said: "We don't expect any further senior management changes."

The Royal Assent for the Bill which allows the merger is expected in about three weeks.

International

Cocoa deal may exclude Ivory Coast

Cocoa traders are considering whether the proposed International Cocoa Agreement might go ahead without the Ivory Coast, the world's biggest cocoa producer. Reports from Abidjan, the Ivory Coast capital, suggest that the government is still opposed to the agreement.

It is also thought that other West African producers could be more sympathetic to the Ivory Coast's point of view. The Ivorians are particularly unhappy about the proposed semi-automatic price adjustment mechanism. But the London market closed with most months a little higher, partly because of heavy rain in Brazil which cut roads between the cocoa growing region and ports.

Burroughs outlook

Burroughs Corp, the Michigan-based office equipment group, expects earnings for the first half of 1981 to be below the year-earlier $108.5m (£48m), Mr Michael Blumenthal, the chairman, told the annual meeting.

He said the trend of new orders in the United States was encouraging in the early months this year, but international results had been less favourable because of the strength of the dollar and the softness of European markets.

Sun Hung Kai ahead

Sun Hung Kai Properties of Hongkong said that net profits after tax and minorities rose to $HK270.1m (£22.6m) in the six months to December 31, from $HK142.8m in the first half last year. The interim dividend has been raised by 2 cents to 24 cents.

The company said full-year profits would be satisfactory and that it expected to pay a final dividend of at least 36 cents, against 30 cents.

Commerzbank slumps

Commerzbank's group net profits fell to DM34m (£7.2m) in 1980 from DM142m the year before, the bank said in Frankfurt. The group balance sheet total was DM100,000m against DM100,300m.

Electrolux plunges despite sharp export improvement

By Margareta Pagano

Trading in 1980 proved extremely tough for Electrolux Group, the wholly owned subsidiary of the Swedish AB Electrolux concern, and the outlook for this year is no better.

Pre-tax profits to December were nearly halved at £7m despite sales higher by 8 per cent at £147.8m. But without the 50 per cent profits increase from exports, results from United Kingdom trading would have been even further depressed. Exports sales were up by 33 per cent to £35m, with Iran the group's largest market.

Sir Alex Page, chairman, said yesterday that the domestic appliance "white goods" company, Electrolux Ltd, had been hard hit by difficult United Kingdom trading. Pretax profits fell to £2.7m from £9.8m on sales of £93.9m against £95.1m. Short-time working continued, he said.

The consumer market was badly affected by destocking and prices had not risen to meet soaring costs. Cheaper imports, particularly vacuum cleaners from Eastern Europe and refrigerators from Spain and Poland, had taken an increased share of the United Kingdom market, he added.

Mixconcrete falls to £1.6m

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Increased losses on concrete pipes and lower demand for ready-mixed concrete cut profits of Mixconcrete (Holdings) from £2.3m to £1.6m before tax in 1980.

Mr John Darnell, chairman, says 1981 will be a worse year for the construction industry, which lags behind the industrial cycle, with demand still falling and margins under pressure.

The group's concrete output fell by a tenth in 1980 and Mr Darnell expects a similar fall this year. But Mixconcrete has a strong balance sheet and the dividend has been maintained at 5.79p gross. The shares rose 5p to 74p yesterday where the yield is 7.8 per cent.

Losses on concrete pipes rose from about £750,000 to £1m in 1980 and Mixconcrete is now rationalizing this business. Depending on the state of the market, this may involve withdrawal.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	14%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9½%, over £50,000 10¼%.

Business appointments

Mr Morley heads Charterhouse Corporate Investments

Mr Michael H. F. Morley, group managing director—corporate and strategic investments, the Charterhouse Group, has been additionally appointed chairman of **Charterhouse Corporate Investments**.

Mr N. H. Carter and Mr R. Whitehead have become directors of **Nelson Hurst & Marsh**.

Mr John Chelsom has been made director, facilities and general supplies, **Ford Motor Company**. He succeeds Mr Bob Drake who has retired after 45 years' service.

Mr Colin M. Marshall has become a director and deputy chief executive of **Sears Holdings**.

Tunku Dato' Ahmad bin Tunku Yahaya, and Mr Michael J. Dowdy, director of operations and finance director, respectively, of Sime Darby Berhad have been appointed to the board of **Sime Darby London**, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sime Darby Berhad.

Mr Hugh Lang has joined the board of **Redman Heenan International**.

Mr Peter Hickson and Mr David J. Hawkes have been made directors of **K Shoes**.

Mr R. S. Gray has been appointed by **Willis Faber** as group chief accountant and as an executive director of **Willis Faber (finance and administration)**.

Mr C. G. Boyd becomes deputy chairman of **Brickhouse Dudley**.

Two new members elected to the **London Metal Exchange** for 1981-82 are: Mr Colin Clark, director of Sogemin (Metals) and Mr John Mountford of IMI. The new members replace the late Mr John Becker, of Brandeis Goldschmidt and Mr Manfred Kopelman, of Anglo Chemical (Metals) who did not stand for election.

Mr David Wallis, director of purchasing and traffic, **Vauxhall Motors**, has been elected to the board of the company.

Mr Mike Summersgill has been appointed senior local director of **Barclays Bank's Guildford district**.

Mr Charles Levison has become managing director of **WEA Records**.

Mr Robin Laidlaw, director of marketing, Eastern Gas, has become deputy chairman, **Southern Gas**.

Mr W. F. Rishton, general manager and trustee, TSB of Lancashire and Cumbria, has been appointed to the board of **United Dominions Trust** as an executive director, with special responsibility for operational coordination with the TSB Group. Mr L. Bolton, chairman, Tayside and Central Scotland; Mr J. W. Hoccom, regional general manager, Birmingham and the Midlands; Mr G. L. Hughes, chairman, Eastern England; and Mr J. Lowrie, general manager, West of Scotland TSB, have been appointed non-executive directors.

Mr Alex Kinnison, the former managing director of BNP-Daiwa in Hongkong, has been appointed a deputy general manager of **Banque Nationale de Paris Ltd**, with responsibility for the general banking department. Mr Jean-Philippe Courtois becomes an assistant general manager, responsible for commodity finance.

Mr Ron Sibthorpe, Mr John Spence and Mr John Wright are to join the board of **Hill Samuel Life Assurance** on April 1.

Mr David R. Stevens has been elected non-executive chairman of **United Newspapers**. He is the chairman and managing director of Drayton Montagu and a managing director of Samuel Montagu & Co. Mr D. B. Anderson, previously director and group general manager, and Mr J. G. S. Linacre, managing director of Yorkshire Post Newspapers, become joint managing directors.

Mr H. L. I. Runciman and Mr Charles Connell have joined the board of the **Scottish National Trust Company**.

Mr F. A. Boff is to be taken into the partnership of **Mullens & Co** on the retirement of Sir Thomas Gore Browne.

Mr Richard Eddis is to become senior partner of **Stephenson Harwood** on May 1 in succession to Mr Leonard Prouten who will remain a partner in the firm. Mr Bruce Duns and Mrs Deborah Knight will become partners.

Mr. John Baker, managing director of John Baker (Insulation), is the new chairman of the **National Cavity Insulation Association**. Mr. Ken Johnson, managing director of Warmawall Insulation Services is the vice-chairman.

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MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER bars closed firm; cathodes were quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £859.50-60.00 a metric ton; three months, £862-62.50. Sales, 6,075. Cash cathodes, £832-34.00; three months, £839-50.00. Sales, 50 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £834-34.50; three months, £850.50-857.00. Settlement, £834.50. Sales, 25,450 tons. Cash cathodes, £828-829.00; three months, £845-46.50. Settlement, £829.00. Sales, 600 tons.

TIN.—Standard tin closed steadier; high-grade tin was idle.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,140-50 a tonne; three months, £6,225-40. Sales, 325 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,140-50; three months, £6,225-40. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard, cash, £6,110-6,120; three months, £6,205-6,210. Settlement, £6,120. Sales, 325 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,110-6,120; three months, £6,205-6,210. Settlement, £6,120. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works slipped by two cents yesterday to 30.65 ringgit per kilo.

LEAD closed steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £326-27.00 per tonne; three months, £335.50-36. Sales, 4,775 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £326-327; three months, £332-332.50. Settlement, £327.00. Sales, 1,150 tonnes.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £342-43.00 per tonne; three months, £351-52.00. Sales, 4,100 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £340-341.00; three months, £349.50-350.00. Settlement, £341.00. Sales, 2,625 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £257.90 ($537.00) a troy ounce.

SILVER closed steadier but quiet.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 571.50p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1,298.50); three months, 588.15p (1,334.50c); six months, 605.15p (1,381.90c); one year, 643.15p (1,482.10c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 581-82.00p; three months, 599-600.0p. Sales, 16 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 573-574.0p; three months, 590.5-91.0p. Settlement, 574.0p. Sales, 41 lots.

ALUMINIUM was very steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £642-43.00 per tonne; three months, £670-71.00. Sales, 5,475 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £636-638; three months, £644.50-645. Settlement, £638.00. Sales, 3,675 tonnes.

NICKEL was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £2,820-30 per tonne; three months, £2,800-05. Sales, 84 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £2,815-25; three months, £2,795-800. Settlement, £2,825. Sales, 172 tonnes.

RUBBER was easier yesterday (pence per kilo).—May, 56.00-56.30; June, 57.50-57.50; July-Sept, 60.00-60.10; Oct-Dec, 63.00-63.20; Jan-March, 65.90-66.10; April-June, 68.70-68.90; July-Sept, 71.50-71.70; Oct-Dec, 74.50-74.70; Jan-March, 77.60-77.70. Sales: Nine lots at five tonnes and 307 lots at 15 tonnes each.

RUBBER PHYSICALS (all pence per kilo).—Spot, 51.00-56.00. Cifs: May, 58.25-59.50; June, 59.50-60.25.

COFFEE.—**ROBUSTAS** (£ per tonne).—March, 1,040-45; May, 1,050-52; July, 1,045-47; Sept, 1,046-47; Nov, 1,045-46; Jan, 1,045-47; March, 1,038-42. Sales: 1,618 lots, including two options.

ARABICA (officials at 1.6431): April, 142.00-45.00; June, 142.00-45.00; Aug, 141.00-45.00; Oct, 140.00-45.00; Dec, 140.00-45.00; Feb, 140.00-45.00; April, 140.00-45.00. Sales: nil.

COCOA was steady yesterday (£ per metric ton).—March, 870-74; May, 937-38; July, 965-61; Sept, 982-85; Dec, 1,002-03; March, 1,022-25; May, 1,040-32. Sales, 2,114 lots, including one option.

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £10 lower at £241; the "whites" price was £7 lower at £269. Futures (£ per tonne).—May, 243.95-44.00; Aug, 240.00-40.25; Oct, 235.50-36.65; Jan, 221.00-22.00; March, 221.00-21.10; May, 220.05-20.50; Aug, 220.00-20.50. Closing tone, irregular. Sales: 6,143 lots. ISA prices (March 25): daily, 22.51c; 15-day average, 21.69c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was quiet (£ per tonne).—April, 124.50-24.80; June, 126.30-26.40; Aug, 128.10-28.50; Oct, 130.40-30.50; Dec, 131.80-32.50; Feb, 133.00-35.00; April, 134.00-37.50. Sales: 67 lots.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds, No 2 contract, cents per kilo (steady).—March, 335, buyer; May, 348-351; Aug, 360-365; Oct, 358-365; Dec, 371-373; Jan, 376-378; March, 380-385; May, 382-384; Aug, 384-388. Sales: 119 lots.

GRAIN.—(The Baltic).—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring, unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: unquoted. US hard winter, 13½ per cent: March, £102.50; April, £102.25; May, £102.25 east coast sellers. EEC, unquoted. English feed, fob May, £117.25; June, £118.25 east coast seller.

MAIZE.—US.—French: First half April, £123 trans-shipment east coast seller. S African white, unquoted. S African yellow: March-April, £97.00 seller.

BARLEY.—English feed, fob: April, £104.25 east coast seller. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta): EEC origin.—**BARLEY** was slightly easier.—May, £99.85; Sept, £94.70; Nov, £97.70; Jan, £101.25. Sales: 30 lots. **WHEAT** was steady.—May, £113.10; July, £116.25; Sept, £99.70; Nov, £103.00; Jan, £106.85. Sales: 74 lots.

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on March 26.—GB: Cattle, 89.75p per kg lw (+0.87). UK: Sheep, 176.0p per kg est dcw (+5.36). GB: Pigs, 72.71p per kg lw (+0.86). England and Wales: Cattle nos. down 6.1 per cent, ave. price, 90.20p (+1.20). Sheep nos. up 1.8 per cent, ave. price, 175.54p (+5.44). Pig nos. down 0.7 per cent, ave. price, 72.71p (+0.86). Scotland: Cattle nos. up 24.2 per cent, ave. price, 88.54p (+0.24). Sheep nos. down 9.5 per cent, ave. price, 160.55p (+5.12).

POTATOES (Gafta).—April, £52.60; Nov, £57.50; Feb, £66.20. Sales: 97 lots (of 40 tonnes each).

Tin closes higher on LME

On the London Metal Exchange yesterday, tin rose by £65 for cash and £55 for three months in both contracts.

The afternoon market went further ahead as shortcovering was prompted by losses in sterling against the dollar with three months trading up to £6,235 in the rings and touching £6,250 on the late kerb.

The morning market remained featureless in the absence of consumer offtake, although values advanced on hedge-covering as sterling eased against the dollar. Three months traded up to £6,220 before profit-taking shaded values, while pricing support for cash found sellers reserved and the contango narrowed to £95.

The market was unaffected by the decision of the United Nations Tin Conference to end their current session one day early without reaching an agreement on a Sixth International Tin Pact.

Pancafe New York stocks

The International Coffee Organization executive director Mr Alexandre Beltrao said yesterday that physical coffee stocks held by Pancafe in New York, which totalled 500,000 bags on March 9, were likely to be liquidated soon.

Pancafe holds no futures contracts on the London or New York terminal market, he added.

Discount market

In the discount market yesterday rates opened with a broad spread of bids from 12 to 11¼ per cent, though most houses soon found they were able to make progress by pitching their bids in the 11¾-¼ per cent band. By early afternoon, rates had eased to 11¾-½ per cent, while the close was very patchy, anywhere between 10 and 11½ per cent.

Foreign exchange report

Supported by higher Eurodollar deposit rates yesterday, the dollar made a late advance to close at best levels of the day against other major currencies. The pound, which during the mid-session has established a firm position, ended on offer at $2.2505, a fall on balance of 125 points compared with Wednesday night's close of $2.2630. Sterling's "effective" exchange index, calculated during the afternoon, moved up to 100.9, against 100.6 on Wednesday.

Dealers said that for most of the day business had been fairly routine and commercial, dictated by end-month book-squaring operations. The tension in Poland continued to create uncertain conditions, with the D-mark again under pressure.

Sterling, meanwhile, fluctuated within narrow limits, influenced only by the usual Thursday markdown and recovery before and after the MLR decision.

The D-mark closed at its weakest level of the session at 2.1110, compared with 2.0585 overnight.

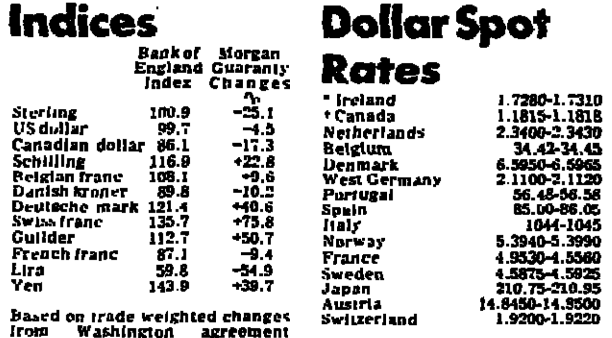
Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) March 26	Market rates (close) March 26	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.2490-2630	$2.2500-2510	0.25-0.35c disc	1.17-1.27c disc
Montreal	$2.6620-6760	$2.6635-6645	1.00-1.00c disc	2.60-2.75c disc
Amsterdam	5.23-27½fl	5.26¼-27¼fl	1½-½c prem	3¼-3¼c prem
Brussels	77.40-80f	77.70-80f	12-22c disc	42-52c disc
Copenhagen	14.87-95k	14.93½-94½k	70-230ore disc	545-730ore disc
Dublin	1.2935-3055p	1.2980-2990p	16-28p disc	50-70p disc
Frankfurt	4.72-76m	4.74½-75½m	½pf prem-½pf disc	½pf prem-½pf disc
Lisbon	127.00-128.00e	127.00-40e	6c prem-76c disc	10-200c disc
Madrid	191.00-192.40p	191.00-40p	35-90c disc	175-255c disc
Milan	2354-62lr	2355½-57½lr	13½-15½lr disc	44-47lr disc
Oslo	12.15-20k	12.15½-17½k	170-15ore prem	285-100ore prem
Paris	11.15-23f	11.21½-22½f	1½-½c prem	¼c prem-¼c disc
Stockholm	10.31-38k	10.31½-33½k	255-330ore disc	880-975ore disc
Tokyo	473-79y	475-76y	2.10-1.70y prem	5.70-5.10y prem
Vienna	33.40-55sch	33.40-45sch	8-2gro prem	14-4gro prem
Zurich	4.30-33½f	4.31¼-32¼f	2-1c prem	5½-4½c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.3 at 100.9.

Other Markets

Australia	1.9270-1.9420
Bahrein	0.8510-0.8540
Finland	9.1015-9.1415
Greece	113.20-115.20
Hongkong	11.9140-11.9540
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.6180-0.6210
Malaysia	5.1460-5.1760
Mexico	52.90-54.40
New Zealand	2.4405-2.4605
Saudi Arabia	7.5620-7.5920
Singapore	4.7160-4.7460
South Africa	1.7835-1.7985



Indices

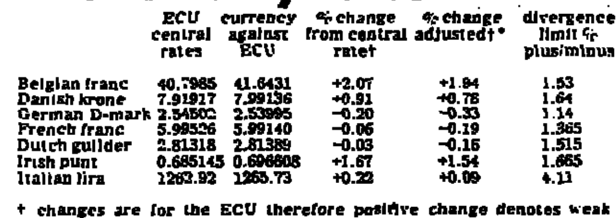
	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	100.9	−25.1
US dollar	99.7	−4.5
Canadian dollar	86.1	−17.3
Schilling	116.9	+22.8
Belgian franc	108.1	+9.6
Danish kroner	89.8	−10.2
Deutsche mark	121.4	+40.6
Swiss franc	135.7	+75.8
Guilder	112.7	+50.7
French franc	87.1	−9.4
Lira	59.8	−54.9
Yen	143.9	+39.7

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.7280-1.7310
† Canada	1.1815-1.1818
Netherlands	2.3400-2.3430
Belgium	34.42-34.45
Denmark	6.5950-6.5965
West Germany	2.1100-2.1120
Portugal	56.45-56.56
Spain	85.00-86.05
Italy	1044-1045
Norway	5.3940-5.3990
France	4.9530-4.9560
Sweden	4.5875-4.5925
Japan	210.75-210.95
Austria	14.8450-14.8500
Switzerland	1.9200-1.9220

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8453-0.8456



EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.6431	+2.07	+1.94	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.99136	+0.91	+0.78	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.53995	−0.20	−0.33	1.14
French franc	5.98526	5.99140	−0.06	−0.19	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.81389	−0.03	−0.16	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.696808	+1.67	+1.54	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1265.73	+0.22	+0.09	4.11

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 13-14; seven days, 14-14½; one month, 14¼-14½; three months, 14¾-15; six months, 14¹³⁄₁₆-15¹⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $534 (an ounce); pm, $539.50 close, $539.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $548-551 (£243-244.75).
Sovereigns (new): $133-135 (£59-60).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed 10/3/81)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%
Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 12 Low 11
Week Fixed: 12

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	11⅝	2 months	11½
3 months	11⁹⁄₁₆	3 months	11½

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	11²⁷⁄₃₂-11²⁵⁄₃₂	3 months	12¹¹⁄₁₆
3 months	11²³⁄₃₂-11⅝	4 months	12¾
4 months	11¹¹⁄₁₆-11⁹⁄₁₆	6 months	12
6 months	11⅝-11⁹⁄₁₆		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	14-13¾	7 months	12¾-12½
2 months	13⅞-13⅝	8 months	12¾-12½
3 months	13¼-13	9 months	12¾-12½
4 months	13-12¾	10 months	12¾-12½
5 months	12⅞-12⅝	11 months	12¾-12½
6 months	12¾-12½	12 months	12⅞-12⅝

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	12¹¹⁄₁₆-12⁹⁄₁₆	6 months	12³⁄₁₆-12¹⁄₁₆
3 months	12⅝-12½	12 months	12¹⁄₁₆-12

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	12⅞	3 months	12¾-12⅝
7 days	12⅞	6 months	12⅝
1 month	12¾-12⅝	1 year	12½

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 12¼-12	Close 12		
1 week	12⅝-12½	6 months	12½-12⅜
1 month	12¹³⁄₁₆-12¹¹⁄₁₆	9 months	12⅜-12¼
3 months	12¾-12⅝	12 months	12⅜-12¼

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 13¼ 6 months 13

Finance House Base Rate 14%

Wall Street

New York, March 26.—Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower. The index fell 0.39 to 78.43 and the average price per share 18 cents. The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 9.46 to 1,005.76 and declines led advances 873 to 691 as Volume expanded to 60,370,000 shares from 56.32 million yesterday.

Volume leader IBM lost ¾ to 63⅞ after gaining 1¾ yesterday, but Sears Roebuck tacked on ⅜ to 18⅝, K Mart ⅛ to 19⅝ and American Telephone ¼ to 52⅝, all in active trading. Active Federal National Mortgage slipped ⅛ to 11.

Gold shares rose on higher bullion prices. ASA added 1⅞ to 55⅛, Dome Mines 2⅞ to 90⅛ and Homestake One to 60⅝.

Oils, which made a big contribution to yesterday's gain were weak today. Exxon fell 1⅛ to 60⅞, Texaco ⅛ to 37⅛, Standard Oil of California ⅛ to 41⅞ and Superior Oil 5⅛ to 225⅛.

Esmark gained 1⅞ to 64⅞. It will buy up to one million of its shares, or about 10 per cent. Flexi-Van was a standout, surging 8⅞ to 29. A group of British investors proposed to buy Flexi-Van for $35 a share in cash. Twentieth Century-Fox eased ⅛ to 61⅞, but Chris-Craft Industries added ⅛ to 36⅛.

Financial Federation lost 3⅞ to 31⅞. Yesterday, Great Western Financial said it called a special directors meeting for April 14 to review its pending merger with Financial Federation. Great Western eased ⅛ to 16⅞.

General Motors eased ⅜ to 54⅛, Du Pont one to 50⅛, General Electric 1⅛ to 66⅛, International Paper ⅞ to 50⅛ and Eastman Kodak ⅞ to 80⅛. Procter and Gamble added ⅛ to 71⅛ and Inco ⅛ to 23⅛.—Reuter.

	Mar 26	Mar 25
Allied Chem	53⅝	54⅝
Allied Stores	22⅞	23⅛
Allis Chalmers	31⅛	31⅛
Alcoa	30⅛	30⅛
Amax Inc	62	61⅝
Amerada Hess	37	37⅛
Am Airlines	15	15
Am Brands	72⅛	71⅞
Am Broadcast	33⅛	32⅝
Am Can	36	36⅛
Am Cyanamid	31⅛	31⅛
Am Elec Power	16⅞	16⅞
Am Home	33⅛	34⅛
Am Motors	4⅞	4⅝
Am Nat Res	42⅛	42⅞
Am Standard	36⅞	36⅞
Am Telephone	52⅝	52
AMF Inc	26	25⅞
Armco Steel	41⅛	41⅛
Asarco	43⅞	43⅝
Ashland Oil	37⅛	39⅛
Atlantic Richfield	53⅛	53⅝
Avco	28	28⅛
Avon Products	37⅛	38½
Bankers Tst NY	31½	32
Bank of America	27	27⅛
Bank of NY	37⅛	37⅛
Beatrice Foods	20	20⅛
Bendix	61	63⅛
Bethlehem Steel	31⅛	32
Boeing	34⅞	35⅛
Boise Cascade	42⅞	43⅛
Borden	28	27⅞
Borg Warner	43⅛	43⅛
Bristol Myers	56⅞	57⅛
BP	34	33⅞
Burlington Ind	20⅛	20⅛
Burlington Nthn	66⅞	65⅞
Burroughs	55⅛	53½
Campbell Soup	32	31⅛
Canadian Pacific	41	40⅝
Caterpillar	65½	65⅛
Celanese	64½	66⅝
Central Soya	14⅛	14⅛
Chase Manhat	44	45⅛
Chem Bank NY	52⅝	53
Chrysler	6⅛	6⅛
Citicorp	23⅞	24⅛
Cities Service	43	43⅞
Clark Equip	37	37⅛
Coca Cola	37⅛	37⅛
Colgate	16⅛	16⅛
CBS	56⅞	57⅛
Columbia Gas	37	36⅛
Combustion Eng	43⅛	43⅞
Comwlth Edison	18⅞	18⅛
Conoco	58⅛	56⅞
Cons Edison	27	27
Cons Foods	29	29⅛
Cons Power	17⅛	17⅛
Continental Grp	37⅛	37⅛
Control Data	67⅛	69⅛
Corning Glass	70⅛	71½
CPC Intnl	70⅛	70⅛
Crane	44	43⅛
Crocker Int	39⅛	39½
Crown Zeller	51⅛	51⅛
Dart & Kraft	48⅞	48⅞
Deere	46⅛	45⅞
Delta Air	72	74⅛
Detroit Edison	11⅛	11½
Disney	60⅛	63½
Dow Chemical	38½	38½
Dresser Ind	48⅞	48½
Duke Power	17⅞	17⅞
Du Pont	50⅛	51⅛
Eastern Air	9⅛	9⅛
Eastman Kodak	80⅛	81⅛
Eaton Corp	35	35⅛
El Paso Nat Gas	24⅞	24⅛
Equitable Life	11	11
Esmark	64⅞	63⅛
Evans P. D.	22⅞	23⅛
Exxon Corp	70⅛	71⅞
Fed Dept Stores	38	38
Firestone	12⅞	12⅞
Fst Chicago	16½	16⅛
Fst Nat Boston	38⅞	38⅞

	Mar 26	Mar 25
Fst Penn Corp	5	4⅞
Ford	24	24⅛
GAF Corp	13⅛	13⅞
Gen Dynamics	34⅞	34⅞
Gen Electric	66⅛	67⅛
Gen Foods	33	33⅛
Gen Mills	33⅞	34½
Gen Motors	54⅛	54⅞
Gen Pub Util NY	4⅞	4⅛
Gen Tel Elec	27⅞	26⅞
Gen Tire	25½	25
Genesco	7	7⅛
Georgia Pacific	30⅞	31½
Getty Oil	73½	75⅛
Gillette	31⅛	30½
Goodrich	27	27⅛
Goodyear	20	20⅛
Gould Inc	27⅛	27⅛
Grace	53⅛	52
Gt Atltc & Pacific	5⅞	5½
Greyhound	17⅛	17⅛
Grumman Corp	28	27
Gulf Oil	36	37⅛
Gulf & West	18⅞	18⅛
Heinz H. J.	35⅛	36
Hercules	20⅛	20½
Honeywell	105⅛	103⅞
IC Inds	38⅞	38⅞
Ingersoll	73½	73⅞
Inland Steel	34½	34⅛
IBM	63⅞	65⅛
Int Harvester	20⅞	19⅞
INCO	23⅛	23⅛
Int Paper	50⅛	51⅛
Int Tel Tel	33	33⅞
Irving Bank	48⅛	48½
Jewel Co	41⅞	41⅞
Jim Walter	36½	36⅛
Johns-Manville	23⅞	23⅞
Johnson & John	103	103⅞
Kaiser Alumin	24⅛	25⅛
Kennecott	54⅛	55⅛
Kerr McGee	73	70½
Kimberly Clark	69⅛	65⅞
K Mart	19⅝	19⅛
Kroger	20⅛	27⅛
L.T.V. Corp	24	24⅞
Litton	74⅛	74⅛
Lockheed	29	29
Lucky Stores	15⅛	15⅞
Manuf Hanover	32⅞	32⅞
Mapco	38⅞	39⅛
Marathon Oil	53⅞	53
Marine Midland	18	18⅛
Martin Marietta	68⅞	66⅛
McDonnell	44½	46⅞
Mead	31	31½
Merck	86⅛	88
Minnesota Mng	64⅛	64⅛
Mobil Oil	65	65⅞
Monsanto	74⅛	75
Morgan J. P.	49⅛	50⅛
Motorola	70⅛	71
NCR Corp	62½	63
NL Industries	63⅞	70
Nabisco	30⅛	31
Nat Distillers	23	23⅞
Nat Steel	23⅛	20⅞
Norfolk West	46⅛	45⅛
NW Bancorp	30	30½
Norton Simon	16⅞	15⅞
Occidental Pet	30⅛	31⅞
Ogden	34⅞	34⅛
Olin Corp	24⅛	24
Owens-Illinois	33⅞	31⅛
Pacific Gas Elec	20⅞	20⅛
Pan Am	4⅛	5
Penney J. C.	29⅛	29
Pennzoil	44½	44⅛
Pepsico	34⅛	35⅛
Pfizer	53⅞	53⅞
Phelps Dodge	43⅞	43
Philip Morris	52⅛	53⅛
Phillips Petrol	47⅞	49⅛
Polaroid	29⅛	29½
PPG Ind	53½	55⅛
Proctor Gamble	71⅛	71
Pub Ser El & Gas	18⅞	18⅞

	Mar 26	Mar 25
Raytheon	103½	102⅞
RCA Corp	26⅛	25⅞
Republic Steel	30	30⅞
Reynolds Ind	44⅛	45⅞
Reynolds Metal	37½	36½
Rockwell Int	37⅛	35⅛
Royal Dutch	30⅞	31⅞
Safeways	35⅞	35⅞
St Regis Paper	41⅞	42⅞
Santa Fe Ind	95	95⅛
SCM	25⅛	26⅞
Schlumberger	103⅞	104⅛
Scott Paper	22	22⅞
Seagram	54	55⅛
Sears Roebuck	18⅝	18⅛
Shell Oil	45⅞	46½
Shell Trans	35⅛	35⅛
Signal Co	27⅞	23⅞
Singer	10⅛	10⅞
Sony	18⅞	19⅞
Sth Cal Edison	29½	29½
Southern Pacific	43⅛	44½
Southern Rly	65	64⅞
Sperry Corp	56⅛	56⅛
Std Brands	28⅛	27⅛
Std Oil California	41⅞	42
Std Oil Indiana	73⅞	74⅛
Std Oil Ohio	52⅞	52
Sterling Drug	24⅞	25
Stevens J. P.	14⅞	15
Sunbeam Corp	21	21
Sun Comp	41⅛	41
Teledyne	149⅛p	212⅛
Tenneco	45⅞	45⅞
Texaco	37⅛	37½
Texas East Corp	56⅛	57
Texas Inst	119	119⅛
Texas Utilities	17½	17⅞
Textron	34⅛	34⅞
TWA	22⅞	23½
Travelers Corp	47⅛	48½
TRW Inc	63⅛	65⅛
UAL Inc	25⅛	26⅛
Union Carbide	61⅛	62
Union Oil Calif	40⅞	41
Un Pacific Corp	73⅞	73⅞
Uniroyal	7⅞	7⅛
United Brands	14⅞	14⅞
US Industries	10	9⅞
US Steel	34½	34½
Utd Technol	56	56⅞
Wachovia	22⅛	23⅛
Warner Lambert	22⅛	22⅛
Wells Fargo	33½	35⅛
West'n Bancorp	38	37⅛
Westinghse Elec	31⅛	31½
Weyerhauser	35⅞	39
Whirlpool	25⅛	25⅛
White Motor	7⅞	7⅞
Woolworth	26⅛	27⅛
Xerox Corp	57⅛	59
Zenith	17½	18⅛

Canadian Prices

Abitibi	28½	29
Alcan Alumin	44½	44⅞
Algoma Steel	49⅛	45
Bell Telephone	19⅛	18⅞
Cominco	65	65
Cons Bathurst	25½	25⅛
Gulf Oil	35⅛	35⅛
Hawker Sid Can	25½	25½
Hudson Bay Min	34⅛	33⅞
Hudson Bay Oil	23½	23½
Imasco	36	35
Imperial Oil	33½	34⅛
Int Pipe	14⅞	14⅞
Mass.-Fergsn	7⅛	5
Royal Trust	21⅛	21⅛
Seagram	63⅞	65⅛
Steel Co	38½	38⅛
Thomson N 'A'	23½	23½
Walker Hiram	27	28⅛
WCT	15	14⅞

● Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot 2.2242 (2.2647); three months, 2.2362 (2.2757); Canadian dollar 1.1865 (1.1814).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 423.04 (424.33). The futures index was 451.78 (455.00).

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 1,005.76 (1,015.22); transportation 433.26 (433.56); utilities 108.22 (108.55); 65 stocks, 389.49 (391.67).

New York Stock Exchange index composite 78.43 (78.82); industrials 91.80 (92.58); transportation, 80.54 (80.56); utilities, 38.51 (38.18); financial, 74.80 (75.33).

US commodities

GOLD rose $12.50 to $545-546 an ounce in hectic trading. CHICAGO IMM. April, $545.00 asked; June, $558.50-558.00; July, $550.40 nominal; Sept, $577.30; Oct, $568.60 nominal; Dec, $595.10; Jan, $586.80 nominal; March, $617.00 asked; April, $625.60 bid. NY COMEX: March, $544.50; April, $544.00-546.00; May, $551.60; June, $557.00-560.00; Aug, $573.00; Oct, $584.40; Dec, $597.40; Feb, $610.00; April, $623.40; June, $636.50; Aug, $649.60; Oct, $662.70; Dec, $675.90.

SILVER futures were: March, 1,302.00c; April, 1,320.00c; June, 1,350.00-1,355.00c; Aug, 1,388.50c; Oct, 1,420.50c; Dec, 1,455.00c bid; Feb, 1,486.50c bid; April, 1,516.50c; June, 1,548.50c; Aug, 1,580.50c; April, 1,707.00c bid; June, 1,738.50c bid; Aug, 1,770.00c bid; Oct, 1,801.50c bid.

COPPER futures were: March 86.35c; April, 86.50c; May, 87.55c-87.70c; July, 89.60-89.80c; Sept, 97.75c; Dec, 95.00-95.10c; Jan, 95.60c; March, 97.90c; May, 99.40c; July, 101.40c; Sept, 105.40c; Dec, 106.40c; Jan, 107.40c.

COTTON futures were: May, 86.95-87.10c; July, 87.60-87.80c; Oct, 85.70c; Dec, 83.90c; March, 83.60 bid-85.70c asked; May, 84.10 bid-84.50c asked; July, 84.50 bid-85.00c asked.

SUGAR futures were: May, 22.37-23.40c; July, 22.55-22.60c; Sept, 22.20-22.25c; Oct, 22.00c; Jan, 20.60c; March, 20.75c; May, 20.80-20.90c; July, 20.85-21.00c.

COFFEE futures closed above day's lows with losses of 1.27 cents in spot May at 127.16 cents a lb and of 0.40 cent in near July at 126.66 cents. Alice deferred contracts gained an average 0.54 cent. May 1, 127.05-127.35c; July, 126.60-126.75c; Sept, 126.50c; Dec, 125.25-125.50c; March, 122.50 bid-123.61c asked; May, 122.50 bid-124.50c asked; July, 123.50 bid-127.00c asked.

COCOA futures surrendered morning gains on selling largely associated with currency factors to end $5 to $25 lower. May, $2,070-2,037; July, $2,124-2,094; Sept, $2,165-2,139; Dec, $2,224-2,194; March, $2,255-2,246; May, $2,285-2,285; July, $2,365-2,365.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS. — Futures finished weak, off 14½ to 16½ cents a bushel. Oil closed down 0.52c to 0.41c a lb. Meal ended $3.40 to $2.20 a ton lower. SOYABEANS: May 782-760½c; July 805½-785c; Aug 814-792c; Sept 819½-798½c; Nov 834-813c; Jan 855-831½c; March 871-842c; May 885-867c. SOYABEAN OIL: May 24.51-24.54c; July 25.30-25.32c; Aug 25.60c; Sept 25.80c; Oct 26.10c; Dec 26.65-26.75c; Jan 26.80 bid-26.85c asked; March 27.50 bid-27.55c asked; May 28.00 bid-28.05c asked. SOYABEAN MEAL: May $216.30-217.00; July $224.20-224.50; Aug $226.80 bid-227.00 asked; Sept $231.00; Oct $235.00 bid-235.50 asked; Dec $236.50; Jan $239.00 bid-239.80 asked; March $242.50 bid-243.60 asked.

CHICAGO GRAINS.—Wheat futures closed on bottom of a 7½ cent range, down 7½ to 6½ cents a bushel in revived trade. Corn futures closed 5½c to 5c a bushel lower in active trade. WHEAT.—May 431-426½c; July, 441½-435½c; Sept, 456½-450½c; Dec, 478-471½c; March, 497-490c. CORN.—May, 365½-362½c; July, 374½-370c; Sept, 377½-372½c; Dec, 378½-372½c; March, 387½-382½c; May, 395-396c. OATS.—May, 221½-216½c; July, 212½-208½c; Sept, 211-207½c; Dec, 222-217½c.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

Abbey Unit Trust Managers.
72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941

High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
62.1	47.1	American Growth	60.0	64.5	2.24
47.3	33.1	Capital	47.3	51.1	4.00

[illegible]

Cent Board of Fin of The Church of England
77 London Wall, London, EC2N 1DB 01-588 1815

High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
184.9	144.6	Invest * (34)	182.2	..	5.76
112.3	101.2	Fixed Int * (34)	106.4	..	12.59

[illegible]

Lloyds Bank Unit Trust Managers.
Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, W Sussex. 01-623 1288

High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
71.2	55.8	Balanced	71.3	76.5	4.59
107.9	81.2	Do Accum	107.9	116.0	4.59
50.0	49.8	Energy Int	46.9	50.4	1.98
50.0	49.8	Do Accum	46.9	50.4	1.98

[illegible]

Scottish Securities Ltd.

High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
50.7	38.3	Scotbits	50.0	53.7	4.29
84.5	69.4	Scotshares	84.5	90.8	4.57
54.5	47.0	Scotyields	53.2	57.3	8.39

Schroder Unit Trust Manager Ltd.
48 St Martins Lane, WC2N 4EF. 6705 27133

[illegible]

High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
96.3	100.0	Money Pen	96.3	101.5	..
97.6	100.0	High Yld Pen	97.6	102.8	..
122.9	84.7	AMEV/Fram Am	122.6	129.2	..
117.2	96.8	Do Income	117.2	123.5	..
139.6	96.7	Do Intl Gr'th	139.3	146.8	..
124.2	100.5	Do Capital	124.2	130.9	..

[illegible]

Irish Life Assurance.
11 Finsbury Sq, London, EC2. 01-628 8253

High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
245.4	229.1	Prop Modules	230.3	242.4	..
285.5	263.4	Do Gr'th (32)	274.4	288.8	..
134.9	126.2	Do Series 2	128.6	135.3	..
150.2	135.9	Exmpt Managed	143.7	151.3	..

[illegible]

Prudential Pensions Ltd.
Holborn Bars, EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222

High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
37.40	28.90	Equity	£ 37.40	38.56	..
24.97	20.30	Fixed Int	£ 24.97	25.30	..
43.56	35.80	Property	£ 43.56	44.91	..

[illegible]

Vanbrugh Life Assurance Ltd.
41-43 Maddox St, London, W1R 9LA 01-499 4923

High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
198.1	167.4	Managed Fund	197.5	207.9	..
339.5	259.4	Do Equity	334.5	352.2	..
194.3	173.3	Do Fixed Int	191.8	202.0	..
206.5	187.2	Do Property	206.5	217.4	..

[illegible]

Offshore and International Funds

[illegible]

Motoring

Safer braking at speed with anti-lock

This week Mercedes-Benz became the first car manufacturer in Britain to offer anti-lock braking on all its models. The system is not cheap but it does, as Sir Robert Mark used to say in a different context, make a major contribution to road safety.

Anti-lock braking is nothing new, of course, but up to now it has been very little used on production cars. The first one to have it was the Jensen FF in the 1960s; the car fitted a mechanical system, the Maxaret, developed by Dunlop. In the early 1970s Girling announced a *system called WSP (wheel slide* protection), with which it tried unsuccessfully to tempt Jaguar.

Mercedes began work on anti-lock braking more than twenty years ago and publicly demonstrated it as long ago as 1969. High cost rather than technical difficulties held it up for another 10 years, but it finally went into production and was first fitted to the big Mercedes S Class range.

The system was developed with Bosch and is known by its initials, ABS. The German rival of Mercedes, BMW, was also working with Bosch and has come up with a similar, but not identical, ABS; BMW was first to offer it in Britain, pipping Mercedes by a couple of months last summer. But while ABS is now available on all Mercedes cars, in the BMW range it is restricted to the top 7 Series saloon.

ABS does exactly what it says; it stops the wheels locking when, for instance, the driver brakes suddenly on wet or icy roads. Stopping distances are reduced by as much as 40 per cent, and the car, instead of skidding, perhaps out of control, come to a safe stop. Full steering control is retained throughout.

ABS makes available automatically what in rally driving is called "cadence braking", the technique of braking in a series of dabs on the pedal until the wheels almost reach locking point, then easing off. ABS performs a similar function, but electronically and much faster.

Sensors at the wheels tell the central control unit when the wheel is about to lock. Pressure in the hydraulic lines is then reduced so that the wheel begins to turn again. As soon as it reaches a predetermined rate, brake pressure is reapplied.

The electronic microprocessors apply and release the brakes up to 10 times a second, with the result that the wheels keep turning rather than locking.

I experienced ABS on a test track this week and was greatly impressed. Rows of cones were set up to form an S bend and left-hand curve, the road surface was liberally watered and we were invited to drive cars hard into these bends and jam the brakes on.

Without ABS the exercise would have been frightening to contemplate. Even with the reassurance of a system developed over 20 years by one of the world's most safety-oriented car companies, it took courage to throw a car into bends at speed and on that surface. The result, though, was almost anti-climax. The car came smoothly to a halt, perfectly in control, as if stopping from 15 mph on a dry road.

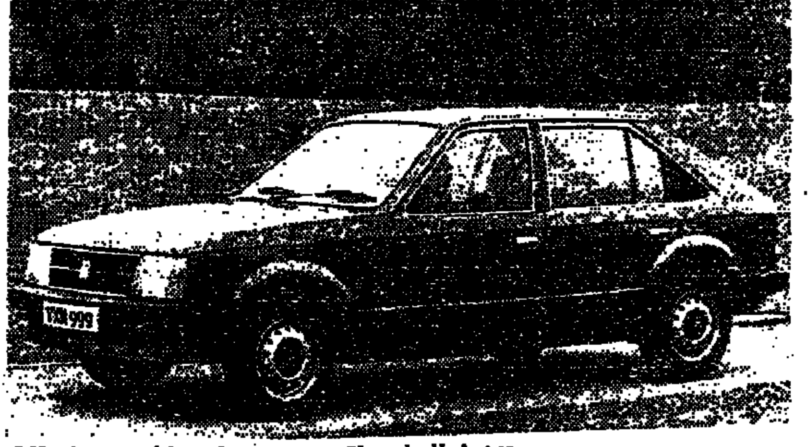
There is no doubt that ABS works. Not only is it a potential saver of life and limb but it could also save hundreds of pounds on crash repairs. Even if the car does not crash, the effect of wheels locking at speed can be to wear flat patches on the tyres; reshoeing a car like a Mercedes means a bill of about £250.

ABS is, however, a costly option (£830 on a Mercedes, £837 on a BMW) and the customer may feel that it is an expensive insurance to take out against something that in normal driving may seldom happen. When did your wheels last lock? On the other hand, you may be forced to brake involuntarily, to avoid another vehicle or a wandering child.

In Germany one Mercedes buyer in four specifiics ABS, an encouraging response, and the company is expecting the same sort of take-up here; on 500 models the system is fitted as standard. When BMW first made ABS available in Britain, as an option on the 735i, the demand was so great that it decided to make the system part of the specification. It remains an option on other 7 Series models and more than half the customers ask for it.

But the 7 Series is a very expensive car to start with, and on the base Mercedes model, the 200, ABS adds nearly 10 per cent to the price. The hope must be that as anti-lock braking becomes more popular the unit cost can come down, but it may be several years before the system is offered on a small family saloon.

The future of anti-lock braking for British cars may lie with Girling. The company has been working on an improved system, which should be ready by the end of the year, and potential clients are being wooed.


Offering a wider choice—the Vauxhall Astra

Road Test: Vauxhall Astra Saloon

The Astra, which is Vauxhall's version of the German Opel Kadett, was initially launched only in a very expensive form so as not to compete too directly with the Vauxhall small car, the Chevette.

While the Kadett was available as either a hatchback or saloon, with a choice of engines and trim levels, the Astra was, to start with, a hatchback, with the biggest, 1300 cc, engine and the maximum specification.

The range has since been extended downwards with the addition of two and four-door saloon versions, powered by a 1200 engine and offering more spartan trim levels. The advantage for the customer is that he can buy an Astra at a much lower price, the range now starting at £3,558, which suggests that the days of the older and more conventional Chevette may be numbered.

The smaller-engined Astra uses the 1196 cc cast-iron pushrod unit which has been in the Opel repertory for some years. It does have the advantage of being well tried and tested, which should guarantee reliability; but it is also slower, does not have the benefit of a manual choke and provides no clear benefit in fuel economy.

The 1200 is still a reasonable performer by the standards of its class, even if it does not have quite the sparkle of the new overhead camshaft unit. A 0 to 60 mph acceleration time of 15 seconds is a fair rate of progress for a small car, and it is matched with good top gear flexibility and a maximum speed of 91 mph.

On fuel consumption there is little to choose between the two versions, emphasizing once more that a smaller engine does not necessarily mean more miles to the gallon. In each case I would expect about 30 mpg in town and 35 mpg or more on the open road. The official government figures suggest that overall the 1300 will be slightly the more economical.

The most impressive part of the Astra is its handling and roadholding. Helped by light, accurate rack and pinion steering, a crisp gearchange and good brakes, the car feels taut and responsive, corners with virtually no roll, and sticks impressively to the road. It is therefore enjoyable to drive and offers a large margin of safety.

The corollary is a firmish ride, becoming a little choppy when the car is travelling slowly over rough surfaces. The seats are firm, too, but give support and are far from uncomfortable over a long journey.

With the engine mounted transversely and driving the front wheels, the Astra provides good interior space within its compact overall dimensions (just over 13 feet) and the back seat will take two biggish people.

Boot space is excellent for the size of car, and there is only a small lip over which to load, though as on other cars where the boot lid is a continuation of the rear window (notably the BL Princess) the opening is restricted.

The main reservation about the Astra is noise. This is never overwhelming, but the engine is inclined to whine and growl when extended, and at 70 mph on the motorway the amount of mechanical drone is rather intrusive. There is some tyre rumble as well, though wind noise, thanks to the car's aerodynamic shape, is well suppressed.

The heating and ventilation system is adequate, but needs to be boosted by the fan, another source of noise. Nor is it the easiest system to operate for maximum efficiency. A lesser grumble is the Astra's wide turning circle, which has to be allowed for when manoeuvring in tight spaces.

To sum up, the enlarged Astra range presents the buyer with a choice between a hatchback 1300 and a saloon 1200 (and, I should mention, a 1300 estate). As I have indicated, the 1300 is the superior power unit but the rival merits of tailgate and boot must be decided by individual taste.

In the end it also comes down to money. The car I have been driving, the four-door 1200 with the L level of equipment, costs £3,950, while the five-door 1300 with similar equipment, is £33[illegible] more.

Quality annual

The new edition of *Automobile Year*, surely the most sumptuous of motoring annuals, maintains the high standard of text and illustration set by its 27 predecessors. The general coverage includes a section of the rise of Japan as a motor manufacturer and, in nostalgic mood, an anatomy of the Hispano-Suiza.

As usual, however, the bulk of the book is given over to a comprehensive and splendidly illustrated survey of the year's motor sport. *Automobile Year*, printed and published in Switzerland and distributed in Britain by Patrick Stephens Ltd, costs £19.95.

Peter Waymark

(continued on page 26)

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Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

PERSONAL CHOICE



Wendy Morgan and David Sibley in Skylark, Julian Bond's romantic comedy set almost entirely in a hot-air balloon (BBC 2, 9.30)

● Housewives on the wing, night workers tumbling out of bed, the poorly, the retired, the jobless, and the aged. They must add up to a sizable audience. Therefore I don't feel quite as indignant as some of my colleagues that Peter Fiddick's highly viewable The Television Programme is being put out at a time of day (ITV 12.30) when the bulk of us are out and about and busily buzzing. In any case, the series will be repeated. If not, we shall want to know why. Today's programme is devoted to an enduring actor of rare quality, Robert Hardy, who is presently impersonating Sir Winston Churchill in a TV series we shall see later. I never felt Mr Hardy's role as a vet in All Creatures Great and Small stretched him overmuch, though he was much praised for it. I felt he was at his best as the arrogant snob of an innkeeper in the BBC TV play Fothergill. And for that, he was woefully underpraised.

● Jack Pizzey's recent BBC TV portrait of King Juan Carlos, a man the camera showed to be firmly in the saddle, was made before the recent attempted coup, and the irony in the fact that the abortive insurrection also took place in front of the TV camera will not have escaped your notice. If the king had not still been firmly in the saddle, the coup might well have succeeded. Tonight's Newsweek report (BBC 2, 8.25) is a companion piece to the Pizzey report because it examines the problems that beset this five-year-old democracy.

● Your appreciation of the Bette Davis film Old Acquaintance (BBC 1, 10.50) might be heightened by the knowledge that the lightning that flashes between Miss Davis (sweet) and her co-star Miriam Hopkins (sour) was not entirely of the scriptwriters' making. Miss Davis had been driven to near-desperation when she appeared opposite Miss Hopkins four years earlier in The Old Maid. Time and again, she had been upstaged by her. In Old Acquaintance (" we were always ' old ' somehow ", Miss Davis writes in her autobiography, " everything but old friends "), she has to slap Miss Hopkins hard across the face. Judge for yourself tonight how enthusiastically Miss Davis threw herself into that scene.

● Not to have seen Carl Davis, the American composer, conducting his five-hour score for Gance's film Napoleon in London is to have missed a phenomenon of show business. Not to have heard his music, in countless TV scores such as those he wrote for Hollywood and The Snow Goose, is to have deprived yourself of some of the most pleasurable attractions that TV has to offer. Mr Davis is interviewed in Kaleidoscope (Radio 4, 9.30).... Woman's Hour (Radio 4, 2.02) has an interview which should raise the morale of anyone who has suffered a stroke. It is with the author Donald Willis who, despite severe handicap, has written his autobiography, and it shines with optimism.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; ★ BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: The nature of digital computing; 7.05 Impacts of mining; 7.30 Ministers talking. Closedown at 7.55.
9.05 For Schools, Colleges: Treffpunkt: Deutschland; 9.25 Athlete: hammer; 9.52 Archaeologist Dig Again; 10.15 Maths-in-a-Box; 10.35 Going to work: the music industry; 11.02 Hyn o Fyd.
11.25 You and Me: Take my Hand (5).
11.40 For Schools, Colleges: Maths File; part 10. Closedown at 12.00
12.45 News: 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Claire Francis, the round-the-world yachtswoman, is interviewed about her BBC TV series The Commanding Sea which begins on Sunday night.
1.45 How Do You Do? For the very young.
2.02 For Schools, Colleges: Life at Dartington Hall School; 2.35 A Good Job with Prospects: craftspeople. Closedown at 3.00.
3.25 Trem: The Parc Stradivarius;
3.55 Play School: The story of Mr Brown the Baker, by N. N. Buchanan. Also on BBC 2, at 11.00.
4.20 Heyyy, It's the King: cartoon. The Great Billionaire Chase Case (r). 4.25 Jackanory: John Grant reads Littlenose the Decoy (r); 4.40 Finders Keepers: Quiz game, compered by Richard Stilgoe. Doing battle are pupils from John Blandy School and Bognor Regis School.
5.05 Breakthrough: John Craven on the Gateway to India, which is just another way of describing the Suez Canal; 5.35 Fred Basset: Driven to Distraction (r).
5.40 News: with Richard Baker; 5.55 Regional news magazines. Then, at 6.20, the regions unite for Nationwide.
7.00 A Question of Sport: The questions are put to the two teams of sporting celebrities by David Coleman. The two captains are Gareth Edwards and Emlyn Hughes.
7.30 Coming Home: Muriel talks her sister into visiting the Bronte country.
8.00 Barry Manilow: Second screening of part one of a two-part programme about the singer and songwriter. Recorded at Wembley Arena which was filled with ecstatic fans (r).
8.50 Points of View: Viewers' letters about BBC TV.
9.00 News: with Jan Leeming; 9.25 Starsky and Hutch: A new collector for the local loans shark is identified as an infamous killer. But he is interested in something more dangerous than loans.
10.15 Time of My Life: Comedy series with Mark Kingston and Amanda Barrie (r).
10.50 Film: Old Acquaintance (1943) Screen version of the John Van Druten stage play about two women novelists, childhood friends, who become professional rivals. Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins play the writers, and the cast also includes Gig Young, John Loder and Dolores Moran. Director: Vincent Sherman. Ends at 12.40 (See Personal Choice).

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru-Wales: 1.45-2.02 pm O Dan Y Mor. [illegible] 5.55-6.20 Wales Today. [illegible] Scotland: [illegible] Northern Ireland: [illegible] England: [illegible]

BBC 2

6.40 Open University. The nature of chemistry; 7.05 maths: Orthogonal Bases; 7.30 Database: information systems. Closedown at 7.55.
11.00 Play School: Mr Brown the Baker, by N. N. Buchanan. Told by Floella Benjamin and Brian Cant. Also seen on BBC 1 at 3.55. Closedown at 11.25.
4.50 Open University: Who'll be Mother?; 5.15 Mining; 5.40 Frank Lloyd Wright; 6.05 ABC in Kansas City (3); 6.30 Coal.
6.55 Monkey: The story of a wicked witch who preys on children. Set in Old China, filmed in New Japan, and dubbed (not too happily) into English.
7.40 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.
7.55 Gardeners' World: Clay Jones joins Geoff Hamilton at Barnsdale where they attempt to grow the earliest potatoes ever recorded. A windbreak is planted, and a mixture to provide a home for wildlife is sown.
8.25 Spain's Royal Democracy: Newsweek puts this question: After the attempted coup in February, how safe is Spanish democracy? Steve Bradshaw reports from Spain, five years after the death of Franco and the end of a dictatorship. (See Personal Choice).
9.00 Call My Bluff: The game in which it pays to have a good poker face. Robert Robinson sets the words, and the teams are made up of Arthur Marshall, Patricia Hodge and Russell Harty; and Frank Muir, Claire Francis and Tim Rice.
9.30 Playhouse: Sky Lark: Julian Bond's most unusual love story is about a solicitor's clerk (David Sibley), a rich girl (Wendy Morgan) and a flight in a hot air balloon.
10.00 Bartok Centenary: All the Hungarian composer's six string quartets are being played as part of the BBC week marking the centenary of his birth. Tonight, it's the quartet no 5, written in 1934. It is played by the Lindsay String Quartet.
10.40 Cartoon. Walking, made by the Canadian animator Ryan Larkin.
10.45 Newsnight: Bulletins and news features. It also includes the sports results.
11.30 International Badminton: The quarter finals of the John Player All-England Badminton Championships, from Wembley Arena. Nora Perry will be striving to retain both her Ladies' and Mixed doubles' titles.
11.55 Friday Night ... Saturday Morning: Michael Wood, writer and narrator of the BBC TV " In Search of ... " series, is tonight's chairman.

Thames

9.30 For Schools: Botanic Man (extinction of a species); 9.58 Young people comment on Milton Keynes; 10.15 A French cafe; 10.35 Prelude: origins of change; 11.02 Visit: to a pottery factory; 11.14 Reading with Larry the Lion; 11.26 Maths; 11.43 Metal (for the hard of hearing).
12.00 The Magic Ball: Eric Thompson's story is told by Gerald Hagan, with Brian Cosgrove's illustrations; 12.10 Once Upon a Time: The Great Honey Race, told by Mark Wynter.
12.30 The Television Programme: The actor on the TV screen. Peter Fiddick talks to Robert Hardy, now filming Winston Churchill: the Wilderness Years. (See Personal Choice).
1.00 News; 1.20 Thames news; 1.30 Together: Serial about people living in a block of flats. A threatening communication from Mr Piercefield.
2.00 After Noon Plus: Mavis Nicholson interviews Eric Morecambe about his first novel.
2.25 Mid-week Racing: From Doncaster. We see the 2.35 Brooke Bond Coffee Time Cup; the 3.05 Doncaster Town Plate Handicap; and the 3.35 Crown Plus Two Apprentice Handicap.
3.45 Wild, Wild World of Animals: What is being done to protect the golden eagle.
4.15 Watch It! Another story about the inventor called Dr. Snuggles; 4.20 The Adventures of Black Beauty: with William Lucas and Stacy Dorning (as Jenny). Today: an explosion; 4.45 The Extraordinary People Show: Three young interviewers put questions to The Nolans.
5.15 Clapperboard: Movie programme presented by Chris Kelly. An interview with Lesley-Anne Down about her new film Sphinx.
5.45 News; 6.00 Thames news; 6.30 Thames Sport: The prospects for the weekend.

London Weekend

7.00 Family Fortunes: The Bob Monkhouse quiz game. Competing tonight are the Hill family from Middlesborough, and the Patricks from Birmingham.
7.30 Vegas: Dan Tanna aids Sister Brigette in a property investigation.
8.30 Holding the Fort: Comedy series. The husband (Peter Davison) is suspected when there is a security leak at the Army communications HQ where his wife (Patricia Hodge) works.
9.00 My Father's House: Episode 4 of this adaptation of Kathleen Conlon's book about a divided family. Anna (Judy Holt) has a new roof over her head.
10.00 News from ITN; 10.30 Benson: Comedy about a governor's black butler (Robert Guillaume).
11.00 The London Programme: The Great Greyhound Betting Coup. An investigation into the 1978 coup in which five London punters won £300,000. But bookmakers have refused to pay out and they may be prosecuted. Tonight, the punters are interviewed.
11.35 The Electric Theatre Show: The movie programme from Grampian Television. Hamish Wilson is the presenter; 12.05 Stars on Ice:
12.30 Close: Sir Geoffrey Jackson, with a reading from Chief Seattle's Testimony.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News.
6.10 Farming.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs.†
9.45 Feedback.
10.00 News.
10.02 International Assignment.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Story.
11.00 News.
11.05 Man's Best Friends.
11.50 Natural Selection.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 My Music.†
1.00 News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: Men of Violence, by Jan Needle.†
4.05 Weigh-In.
4.15 Folktales: (4) Ghosts.
4.45 Story: The Householder (10).
5.00 PM.
6.00 News.
6.30 Going Places.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week.†
8.10 Profile: Boxer Billy Waith.
8.30 Any Questions?
9.15 Letter from America.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 News.
10.35 Week Ending.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: Anna of the Five Towns (10).
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
11.45 John Ebdon.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Weather.

VHF
9.05 am Schools: Contact; Music Interlude; Country Dancing Stage II (9); Notice board (2); Music Workshop (9).
10.30-10.45 Listen with Mother.
11.00-12.00 Schools: Exploring Society (4); Listening and Writing (8); Prospect (9).
2.00 pm-3.00 Schools: Let's Join In; Religious Education (4); Music Interlude
11.00-12.00 Study On 4: Kontakte (22); Euromagazine (1).

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Wolf, Liszt, Mozart, Chabrier, Wagner, Bach, Tomkins, Byrd, Parry.† (8.00-8.05 News.)
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: Bartok.†
10.00 English Chamber Orchestra: Beethoven, Mozart.†
10.50 Choral recital: Kodaly and Britten.†
11.25 Warsaw Piano Quintet: Dvorak.†
12.00 Sheffield Concert, part 1: Rimsky-Korsakov, Prokofiev.†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Concert, part 2: Rachmaninov.†
1.50 Songs by Elgar.†
2.25 Test Match Special.
4.35 Itzhak Perlman Plays Bach.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
6.55 Play it Again.†
7.00 Wolf songs.†
7.15 One Pair of Ears.
7.30 Violin, clarinet and piano: Bartok recital, part 1.†
8.20 The Living Poet. Gavin Ewart.
8.40 Bartok, part 2.†
9.30 Story: News of the Engagement.
9.45 Recital: Anne Boyd, Anthony Gilbert, Roger Marsh.†
11.00 News.
11.05 Bach.†
11.15-11.30 Test Match review.

VHF
5.55 am-6.55 Open University: Renaissance Portraiture; Devotional Hinduism; How Vital are Statistics?
2.25 pm Beaux Arts Trio: Haydn, Ravel, Brahms.†
3.55-4.35 Guitar and Harpsichord: Vivaldi, Ponce, John Duarte, Stephen Dodgson.†
11.15 pm-12.55 am Open University: What is a Function?; Marine Geophysics in the Famous Area; The Influence of Corelli; Linear Maths; Images and Information.

Radio 2

5.00 am Bob Kilbey.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 David Hamilton.† 2.00 pm Ed Stewart.† 4.00 Much More Music.† 6.00 Steve Jones.† 8.00 Sequence Time.† 8.45 Music Night.† 10.00 Castle's on the Air.† 10.30 The Organist Entertains.† 11.00 Brian Matthew. 2.00 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.30 Anne Nightingale. 10.00-12.00 Rock Show.†

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):

6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Intermezzo. 8.30 The Book Programme. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music Now. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 10.30 Smash of the Day. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 11.25 Ulster Newsletter. 11.30 Assignment. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours. 1.30 John Lennon story. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 John Peel. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Theatre Call. 4.35 Letter from London. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 The Week in Wales. 5.15 Music Now. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours. 9.15 Time Off. 9.45 Letter from London. 9.55 Waveguide. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 Smash of the Day. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah and Company. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Masters of Early Music. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 The Book Programme. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 My Word: 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service; med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Scottish
As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Fangface. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.25 Sports Extra. 6.45-7.00 Hear Here. 7.30-8.30 Incredible Hulk. 10.30 Ways and Means. 11.00 Late Call. 11.05-12.35 am Film: A Nice Girl Like Me (Barbara Ferris, Harry Andrews).

Yorkshire
As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Entertainers: Barron Knights. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 Sport. 7.30-8.30 Hawaii Five-O. 10.30 Soap. 11.00 Snooker. 11.45-12.40 am Lou Grant.

Ulster
As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.45Survival. 4.13-4.15 News. 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster. 10.30 Witness. 10.35 Sportscast. 11.05 Benson. 11.35-11.45 Bedtime.

Border
As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Untamed World. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 Out of Town. 10.30 Golf: United States v World. 11.25-11.28 News.

Anglia
As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.25 House Party. 3.45-4.15 Entertainers: Johnny Logan. 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 10.30 7 Days. 11.00 Soap. 11.30 Film: With a Song in my Heart (Susan Hayward, Rory Calhoun). 1.35 am Your Choice.

ATV
As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 In Search of ... Garden of Eden. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 10.30 Soap. 11.00 News. 11.05-12.55 am Film: Night of the Big Heat (Christopher Lee, Peter Cushing).

Southern
As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.25 Houseparty. 3.45-4.15 Superstar profile: Michael Caine. 5.15-5.45 Mr. and Mrs. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.00 Scene South East. 6.30-7.00 Survival. 7.30-8.30 Charlie's Angels. 10.35 Harry Strutters's Hot Rhythm Orchestra. 11.05 Soap. 11.35 Film: Morgiana (Iva Janzurova). 1.40 am Weather followed by Davidson File.

Granada
As London except. 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00-2.25 Live from Two. 3.45-4.15 Survival 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.30-7.00 Kick Off. 10.30 Week on Friday. 11.00 After All That, This. 11.10-1.00 am Film: Seven Minutes (Wayne Mauder).

Tyne Tees
As London except. Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. Lookaround. 6.00 News. 6.02 Sportstime. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.30 News. 10.32 Film: Bullitt (Steve McQueen, Jacqueline Bisset). 12.30 am-12.35 Countryside Christian.

Westward
As London except: 12.27 pm-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Jewellery through 7,000 years. 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 7.30-8.30 Incredible Hulk. 10.32 News. 10.36 Soap. 11.05 Quincy. 12.00-12.05 am Faith for Life.

HTV
As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30News. 2.00-2.25 Houseparty. 3.45-4.15 The Practice. 6.00 Report West. 6.30-7.00 Welcome Back Kotter. 7.30-8.30 Chips. 10.28 News. 10.35 Report Extra. 11.05 Soap. 11.35-12.05 am Camera.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 9.35 am-9.50 Am Gymru. 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam. 4.15-4.45 Hela'r Morfil. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.35-11.05 Outlook.

Channel
As London except: 12.00-12.30 Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Jewellery Through 7,000 Years. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Ladies First. 6.55-7.00 What's on Where. 7.30-8.30 Incredible Hulk. 10.28 News. 10.36 Soap. 11.05 Brown Study. 11.35-12.00 Friends of Man.

Grampian
As London except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Stars on Ice. 6.00-7.00 North Tonight. 7.30-8.30 Charlie's Angels. 10.30 Police Story. 12.10 am Seachd Laithea. 12.25-12.30 News

Entertainments Guide

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WITHHOLD not thou thy tender mercies from me, O LORD: let thy loving kindness and thy truth continually preserve me. Psalm 40 : 11

BIRTHS

COCHRANE-DARNEY.—On March 25th, 1981, in Bristol, to Susan (née Nicholls) and Anthony—a son.

DAWSON-BOWLING.—On 25th March, 1981, to Paul and Elizabeth—a daughter.

EDGAR.—On March 20th, at British Military Hospital, to Anne and ...—a daughter.

FIELDHOUSE.—On March 24th, to Wendy and Nick—a son (Robert).

GEOFFREY.—On March 24th, at the Royal Free Hospital, to Belinda and Paul—a son (Alexander Jack).

GREENBERG.—On March 25th, to ... and Peter—a daughter.

HALL.—On March 23rd at Northampton, to Caroline (née Knight) and Peter—twin sons (Vivian and William).

HERBERT.—On Friday, 13th March, 1981, to Sue and Michael—a son (Thomas Guy Clive).

HUNTER.—On 23rd March 1981, in Inverness, to Linda (née Magill) and Nigel—a son.

JOICEY-CECIL.—On March 25th, to Jane and James—a daughter.

JUDKINS.—On Sunday, March 15th, to ... and Philip—a son (Nicholas Edward).

MARKS.—On March 17th, to Annabella (née ...) and Nicholas—a daughter (Elizabeth ...).

MATHER.—On March 24th, 1981, to Libby (née Tyson) and William—a son (William Thomas Tyson), a brother for Hannah and Sarah. Praise the Lord.

ST GEORGE BOND.—On March 23rd, 1981, to Deborah and ...—a daughter (Anna Leonora).

SIMON.—On 24th March, 1981, to ... and Colin—a daughter, a sister for Katharine.

WALKER.—On 24th March, 1981, at the Westminster Hospital, London, S.W.1, to Anne and Andrew—a daughter.

WILSON.—On 25th March 1981, to Elizabeth (née Savage) and David—a daughter (Rebecca ...).

WINDSOR.—On March 25th, to Caroline and Ivor—a son.

DEATHS

HAWKINGS.—On March 20th, 1981, at home, Leonard Arthur James.

MACKENZIE.—On 26th March, peacefully in her sleep Astrid Alice (Barbe), dear sister of Tootie. Cremation at Putney Vale crematorium at 12.15 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1981. Flowers to E.B. Ashton & Co, 96 Fulham Rd, S.W.3 by 11 a.m. on 1st April.

MASON.—On March 25th, 1981, peacefully, at Birtley House, Bramley, Surrey, Geoffrey William Mason, F.R.I.C.S., beloved husband of Christine, and father of Rosemary, Alastair and Julian. Cremation private. Family flowers only. Memorial service to be announced at a later date.

NEVILLE.—Peacefully in Winchester on March 25th, Philippa, widow of Geoffrey Neville, grandmother and dearly loved mother of Caroline. Service of Thanksgiving at St Mary Bourne on Tuesday, March 31st, at 12.30 p.m. Family flowers only, but donations if desired to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, West Quay Rd., Poole, Dorset.

PARRY.—On March 25th, 1981, peacefully at St Edmund's WRVS Nursing Home, Ipswich, Eva, wife of the late Dr W. E. C. Parry, of Holbrook, and a beloved mother and grandmother. Funeral service at All Saints' Church, Holbrook, Suffolk, on Tuesday, 31st March, at 2 p.m., followed by private cremation. Interment of cremated remains at Stoke Poges Gardens on Wednesday, 1st April, at 2 p.m. Flowers or donations, if desired, for the Suffolk Scanner Appeal may be sent to Singleton & Hastings Funeral Service, Berners Street, Ipswich.

PIERCY, NICHOLAS PELHAM,—second Baron, aged 62.—On Sunday, 22nd March, 1981, after a motor cycle accident. Dearly loved husband of Oonagh (Bunty), father of James, Charlotte, Lavinia, Henrietta and Mark. Funeral at St. Peter's Church, Elford, Monday, 30th March at 2.30 p.m. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to R.N.L.I. or St. Peter's Church, Elford.

PUTTOCK.—On 20 March, 1981, at West Barn, Soberton, Hampshire, Gertrude Burnell, widow of Marvin Arundel and of Captain Angus MacDonald Ford, FRCS (killed on active service, 1918), the loved and loving mother of Elspeth Forbes-Robertson and grandmother of Fiona, Kirstie and Grania. At her request her body bequeathed for medical research. Prayers of thanksgiving for life will be said at Mattins at 11.00 a.m. on Sunday, 12 April, at St Peter's Church, Soberton.

ROTHERAY.—On March 21st, ...

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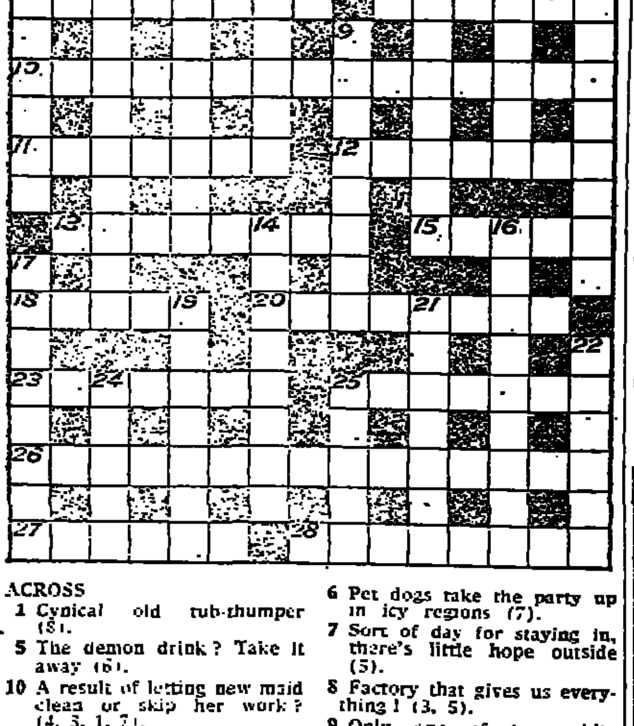
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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,485



ACROSS

1 Cynical old tub-thumper (8).
5 The demon drink? Take it away (6).
10 A result of letting new maid clean or skip her work? (4, 3, 1, 7).
11 No cooking can satisfy him (7).
12 What's said to indicate the huntsman's view? (5-2).
13 Ambled in casually for one of those jaws . . . (5)
15 . . . the danger, we read, of this (5).
18 Radiation device for a loafer, say (5).
20 Lots of strikes (8).
23 Bray's vicar in better shape (7).
25 Stick with the old city chemist (7).
26 Proper students of Pope? (15).
27 Lent no more for this Pacific island (6).
28 Emotional outbreak this year (8).

DOWN

1 Junior's first and last seen as a villain here in Texas (6).
2 Radios can corrupt the islanders (9).
3 Demanded payment of small account in from Edward (7).
4 Presbyterian type of statesman? (5).
6 Pet dogs take the party up in icy regions (7).
7 Sort of day for staying in, there's little hope outside (5).
8 Factory that gives us everything! (3, 5).
9 Only one of two white balls is so clean (8).
14 Dangler to ring for service (4-4).
16 Starter with a gun? (9).
17 Winner gets home at the end of it? (4, 4).
19 Beginnings of repentance the Walrus showed (7).
21 Cross-eyed awareness? (7).
22 Others the accountant includes in the run-down (6).
24 Stress is cut somehow at a stroke (5).
25 The tea-girl gets the bird (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,484

PERSONAL COLUMNS
ALSO ON PAGE 24

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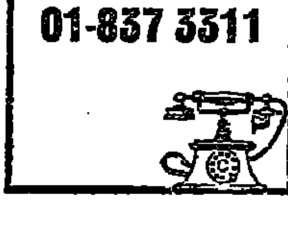
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(continued on page 24)